REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

For the Year 1874-75.

Lahore:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1875.

Report on the adm. Punjab & its 1874-75

I/173

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Errata in General Summary.

At page 20, 8th line from bottom, *for* cases, *read* case.

At page 36, 5th line from bottom, *for* 19,91,591, *read* 1,99,91,591.

At page 39, 10th line from top, opposite Education, *for* 21,90,123, *read* 2,90,123.

At page 39, 12th line from bottom, *for* plants, *read* planting.

SUMMARY.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

For the Year 1874-75.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to report the continuance during 1874-75 of the prosperity which prevailed in 1873-74. The harvests were abundant; the public health was excellent; the peace of the border was nowhere seriously disturbed; no difficulties arose with feudatories; and there was no wide-spread excitement on political or religious questions; the income from almost every source of revenue increased; trade flourished; crime continued to diminish; village education made good progress; and the benefits of public dispensaries and hospitals were considerably extended.

2. Such are the broad outlines of the year's history. In the remaining paragraphs of this Summary the details of the picture will be to some extent filled in and a narrative given of the material and administrative progress of the Province under the several headings prescribed by the Supreme Government. But the narrative does not profess to be more than a brief sketch: those who desire more minute particulars must resort to the Report itself and its Appendices.

POLITICAL.

3. The first of the prescribed topics includes the POLITICAL HISTORY of the year, and this, in the case of the Punjab, may be fitly sub-divided into two portions, *viz.*, (1) the relations of the Government with

its feudatories, and (2) its relations with the independent tribes of the North-Western Frontier. The relations of the British Government with Afghánistán are also carried on through the medium of the Punjab Government and its officers, but reference to these and to the affairs of Central Asia, or other matters coming under the special cognizance of the Foreign Office, is designedly omitted under the instructions of the Government of India.

4. The relations of the Government with its 35 feudatories were, with one unimportant exception, of the most cordial and satisfactory character. At the commencement of the year there were 5 feudatory States under the management of British officers,—BAHAWALPUR, MALER KOTLA, CHAMBA, KALSIA, and PATAUDI. During the year KAPURTHALLA was added to the list of States administered by British agency; while Kalsia was handed over to the management of its own Chief on his attaining his majority. In the case of KAPURTHALLA the assumption of administration was necessitated by the Rája's illness. For a time the government was entrusted to a Native Council of Regency, but their dissensions made it soon apparent that nothing but the control of a British officer would secure tranquillity and good government. Mr. Lepel Griffin, C. S., late Officiating Secretary to the Punjab Government, was selected for the office of Superintendent, and since his appointment all has gone on well. The form of government has remained unchanged, but intrigue and faction have been checked, and vigour infused into every department of the administration. BAHAWALPUR, CHAMBA, MALER KOTLA and PATAUDI, and especially the two former, continued to prosper and progress.

With regard to the States not under the management of British officers, it may be said generally that the administration is, as a rule, fairly efficient and unoppressive. In most States, indeed, the land revenue demand would, if

applied in British territory, be deemed exorbitant, and the details of administration, if judged by our own standard, are more or less open to unfavorable criticism; but the people are, as a rule, contented, and there are not a few signs of moral and material progress in many quarters. In KASHMIR serious efforts have been made to extend and improve the culture and manufacture of silk as a substitute for the decaying shawl trade; hop-growing has been experimentally introduced; communications are being improved; cash settlements of land revenue are taking the place of the old system of appraisement or division of the crop; and measures have been taken for the translation of English standard works for purposes of education. In PATIALA education has made considerable advance under the superintendence of Rám Chandra, the eminent mathematician; two youths educated at the Patiála school have passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University, and the foundations of a college for high education have been laid. In KAPURTHALLA the Randhir College is approaching completion. In regard to the administration of justice, the rulers of the larger Sikh States have adopted with some modifications the codes of law in force in British territory, and, in respect of revenue arrangements, have followed the example of the British Government by granting cash settlements in a large portion of their territories. In NAHAN considerable sums have been spent on the construction of fine roads and other public works. The exception to the general rule of fair administration was the State of HINDUR or NALARGARH, where the Chief's misgovernment was such as to necessitate a serious admonition.

FRONTIER TRIBES.

5. The list of border outrages for 1874-75 is not so favorable as that for 1873-74, but, having regard to the enormous length of mountain frontier, the multitude of warlike tribes inhabiting it, and the richness of the plunder lying within easy reach upon the British

side, the peace, order, and security which prevailed in frontier districts are gratifying features in the year's history, and contrast remarkably with the state of things in days gone by. A continuous policy of conciliation, a growing trade, and a wholesome fear of speedy chastisement for hostile acts have combined to make the tribes amenable and to render the frontier districts of the province almost as tranquil as the most tranquil districts of the interior; while in portions of the border, where, 20 years ago, all beyond matchlock range of villages was desolate, cultivation now presses the extreme limit of our territory, and rich crops are gathered in the very mouths of border passes. A detailed *resumé* of the events of the frontier during 1874-75 will be found in the body of the Report, but the principal facts may be summarized as follows.

Commencing from the south-west—In the district of *Dera Gházi Khan* not a single raid occurred, and the value of almost all the property stolen by hill thieves was recovered. In the *Dera Ismail Khan* district two plundering raids were made by sections of the *Mahsúd Wazírs* against Povindah traders encamped in British territory, but, thanks to our improved relations with this once hostile tribe, the greater portion of the booty was restored. On the *Shiráni* border, at the close of the year, an outrage was committed outside the British frontier, which has for a time interfered with the cordiality of our relations with that tribe. Guldád Khan, Chief of the Gandapurs, a British subject, without the sanction of authority, acquired land within Shiráni territory and commenced to build a tower. This roused the resentment of certain sections of the tribe, who attacked those engaged in its construction and killed 15. As a punishment for his unauthorized proceedings the Chief has been deposed and his action publicly repudiated, and it is hoped that the interruption of friendly relations with the Shiránís will not be of long continuance. In *Bannu* a raid was made by men of the

Bahlolzai section of Mahsúd Wazírs aided by Bhittannís against cultivators of Marwat in British territory, but full reparation has been exacted, and compensation awarded to the sufferers from fines imposed upon the offenders. No serious outrage was committed by the Wazírs or Afrídís of the *Kohát* border, and a successful adjustment was effected of upwards of 400 claims against the Wazírs of Thal. In *Pesháwar* a few cases of theft and robbery were committed by the *Bassi Khel*, the *Aka Khel* and the *Rajaoris*, and the *Shati Khel* section of the *Hasanzai* made a plundering attack upon a border hamlet; but in all these cases prompt notice was taken of the offences and suitable fines inflicted. On the night of the 4th December a daring outrage was committed near the city of Pesháwar. Charles Murdoch, Bandmaster of Her Majesty's 72nd Highlanders, was waylaid near cantonments by a band of robbers belonging to the *Zakha Khel*, and carried off into the Khaibar Pass, but was not maltreated, and, on demand of the authorities, was released after a few days' detention through the instrumentality of Arbáb Abdul Majíd Khan, the Chief of the Khalíl tribe in British territory. Thereafter the representatives of the tribe, with the exception of one small section, came into British territory, repudiated the act of the robbers, and in further token of their good faith, burnt the residence of the leaders of the gang and restored all the property taken from the Bandmaster.

The least satisfactory portion of the border is still the *Agror Valley*, where the *Akazai*, a petty tribe inhabiting the crests of the Black Mountain, aided by sections of the *Hasanzai* and *Chigarzai*, have given trouble by harassing the British hamlets on the spurs of the main range; but the representatives of the tribe have recently entered British territory, made full submission, and implored forgiveness of the past, and it is hoped that further coercive measures may not be necessary. Lastly, on November 4th,

the independent tribe of *Allai*, in prosecution of a feud with the *Kohistánís*, also an independent tribe, violated the British border by attacking and plundering the property of their enemy within the limits of the village of Kallás. The tribe was forthwith placed under blockade, and seizure made of such of its men and cattle as could be found in British territory. Eventually the tribe submitted, and on the 24th May its *jirga* (or representatives) came into British territory, apologised for its misbehaviour, paid a fine in compensation, and entered into a written agreement for the maintenance of friendly relations for the future and the surrender of stolen property.

6. Three other events connected with frontier administration deserve to be prominently noticed. In January 1875 the Lieutenant-Governor visited the Tánk parganna, an outlying tract on the Dera Ismail Khan frontier, heretofore under the management of a titular Nawáb, and made final arrangements for assuming its direct administration. By these arrangements the dignity and emoluments of the Chief have been augmented and, while they have been satisfactory to the Nawáb, will, it is believed, be in every way beneficial to the people and the Government. An adequate police protection will now, it is hoped, be secured for person and property in this lawless corner of the Province, and prompter information obtained of what goes on beyond the frontier; while the officers of Government will be brought into more direct and friendly relations with the important sections of the Wazír tribe that dwell in the adjacent hills, and with the Povindah traders as they emerge from the border passes into Tánk. And while the political and administrative powers of the Government officers in this locality will thus be greatly strengthened, it is believed that the co-operation and influence of the Nawáb on the side of the British Government have been secured.

And here the Lieutenant-Governor would venture to place on record an expression of his gratitude for the very liberal consideration which has been invariably accorded by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council to all recommendations made by this Government in cases affecting the emoluments or assignments of chiefs or jágírdárs; and also for the readiness with which he has recognized and provided for, by suitable orders or enactments, the special difficulties of frontier administration.

The opportunity of His Honor's visit to the western frontier was also taken to make enquiries into the best means of removing existing difficulties in the way of the development of the Povindah trade which passes from Ghazni through the Gumal Pass to British India. It was found that the two great obstacles were—

(1).—The existence of internecine feuds between Povindah tribes, and—

(2).—The fact that the trade route lies for upwards of 100 miles through a country inhabited by various sections of Wazírs.

Endeavours were made to induce the Povindah traders to settle their disputes, or, failing this, to agree to abstain from tribal warfare along the trade route; and advantage was taken of a great gathering of the representatives of the Wazír tribe who assembled at Tánk in unprecedented numbers to pay their respects to the Lieutenant-Governor, to sound them as to the possibility of their undertaking the protection of the route in consideration of an annual subsidy. The scheme is as yet in an initial stage, and, owing to tribal factions and internecine feuds, time may elapse before the measure can be carried into effect; but it is something that a commencement has been made, and it is hoped that as our relations with this warlike tribe become more cordial, and the

value of our trade with them increases, they may be induced to accept and carry out the proposals of the Government.

Lastly, through the exertions of Captain Sandeman, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghází Khan, a great improvement was effected in the trade-route between Khorasán and British territory *viâ* the Sanghar, Sori, and Sakhi Sarwar Passes, and the value of the trade which a few years back was *nil* was last year estimated at £35,000.

7. The second of the prescribed sections of the Report relates to the important subject of the ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND including SURVEYS, ASSESSMENTS AND SETTLEMENTS OF THE LAND REVENUE, PREPARATION OF VILLAGE RECORDS OF RIGHTS, THE STATE OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION, and other kindred topics.

REVENUE SURVEYS.

Revenue Surveys were in progress in three localities,—in Gurgaon and Rohtak on the south-east, in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan on the extreme western frontier of the Province, and in the feudatory State of Bahâwalpur. During the year the surveyed area was increased by 6,262 square miles, making the total area surveyed for this purpose since annexation, excluding purely topographical and military surveys, 109,924 square miles; the average cost was Rs. 32-15-5 per square mile. The proposal to extend to the Punjab the *cadastral survey*, that is, a village field survey conducted by professional agency, has been abandoned for the present by the Supreme Government, and in His Honor's opinion wisely. The village field maps framed and susceptible of frequent periodical correction, as at present, by *patwarís* (village draughtsmen) trained to the use of the plane table and supervised by the settlement establishments, though, of course, less finished and mathematically accurate than those of the Survey Department, are found to answer all practical requirements; and on this ground alone the propriety of incurring the extra cost of a more scientific

survey would, in the present state of the finances, be extremely questionable; but when it is further considered that the accuracy of scientific field maps will be quickly vitiated by the constant changes of field boundaries, the financial argument becomes still more unanswerable. But there is another grave objection to the introduction of a scientific village survey. The local officials now engaged in the preparation of the field maps would lose, to a great extent, the benefit of the minute local knowledge derived from the performance of that duty (an advantage which perhaps none but those employed in district administration can appreciate at its full value), and those who, under the new system, would be employed as mappers (for no professional department would have the time or patience to train *patwarís* to the high standard required by it) would not work under a sense of continuing responsibility.

SETTLEMENTS.

Delhi.
Gurgaon.
Karnál.
Rohtak.
Mooltan.
Muzaffargarh.
Dera Ismail Khan.
Dera Ghází Khan.
Bannu.
Pesháwar.
Hazára.

8. At the commencement of the year settlements were in progress in the 11 districts noted in the margin. During the year the settlements of Dera Ghází Khan and Hazára were completed, the former for 20 and the latter for 30 years, and the districts of Jhang and Jhelum placed under settlement; that of Pesháwar was almost concluded, and a portion of its establishment transferred to the Kohát district. The fiscal results of the three settlements completed, or nearly completed, during the year, *viz.*, Dera Ghází Khan, Hazára and Pesháwar, were as follows:—

DISTRICT.	Annual increase of Land Revenue due to revised Settlement.	Cost of revision of Settlement.
	Rs.	Rs.
Dera Ghází Khan ...	41,772	3,25,426
Pesháwar ...	35,097	5,75,868
Hazára ...	73,915	3,76,837

In all these districts the assessments have been extremely moderate and in border villages nominal; they have been readily accepted by the people and have been collected with the greatest ease. Looking at the matter in a purely fiscal aspect, the money expended on these settlements has yielded a good return; but as repeatedly pointed out in former Reports, the benefit of a settlement, and especially of a first settlement, is not to be judged solely or even chiefly by pecuniary results. What is of far more advantage to the people and to the State is the security of tenure conferred by the preparation of a record of rights; such a record cannot fail to lay the foundations of wealth and progress in time to come; and signs of this result are already to be noticed. In every one of the districts above named, where settlement operations have been concluded, there has been a great increase of cultivation and a rise in the value of land; and in the districts of Hazára and Pesháwar the settlement has been followed by another and not less gratifying result,—a marked diminution of the apathy which formerly prevailed in regard to education.

WORKING OF PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.

9. Closely related to the subject of land administration is the working of the law of landlord and tenant and the condition of the peasantry in regard to debt. On the former subject, in the Report for 1873-74, a statement was given showing the working of the Punjab Tenancy Act of 1868 since the year 1870-71, and the opinion was expressed that though the Act may require amendment in some minor points, it had worked well, while the excitement which had attended the discussion of its provisions 6 years ago had completely disappeared. The statistics of the present year corroborate the opinion then expressed. During the year under report only 1 landlord in 1,180 was sued by his tenant, and only 1 tenant in 1,160 was sued by his landlord; and the number of suits instituted is decreasing rather than increasing. The

powers of enhancement were used but moderately, the total number of enhancement suits being 452.

TRANSFER AND MORTGAGE OF LAND.

10. The subject of indebtedness of the peasantry, evidenced in the transfer and mortgage of their lands, was also considered at some length in last year's Report in reference to a prevalent impression that such lands were being largely alienated to members of the money-lending class ; and the opinion was expressed that the transfers which were taking place "did not exceed, nor indeed nearly equal, the number which could safely accompany the natural and healthy development of wealth in a country in backward circumstances." It was added, however, that the matter would continue to receive attention, and that endeavours would be made to obtain more complete information. This has been done during the year under report, and statistics have been obtained from each district in the Province showing in regard to sales the extent, assessment, and price of land sold, and the proportion sold to agriculturists and non-agriculturists respectively; and in regard to mortgages, the amount and assessment of land actually in mortgage at the close of the year 1873-74 and the class to whom mortgaged, the amount and assessment of land mortgaged during 1874-75, the class to whom mortgaged, and the amount of land redeemed from mortgage during the same period. The results of these enquiries seem fully to confirm the opinion expressed above. With regard to sales, only 1 proprietor out of 540 parted with his land during the year, and the amount sold was about 4-5ths of an acre per square mile of assessed area, and the bulk of the land sold passed into the hands, not of money lenders, but of agriculturists, at an average price of 27 years' purchase of the Government land revenue. With regard to mortgages, on the 31st March 1874 the total area of the Province under mortgage did not exceed 13 acres per square mile of assessed area ; and the amount mortgaged during the year was less than 2 acres per square mile ; while the amount

received was, on an average, 17 years' purchase of the land revenue assessment. Lastly, in the case of the Mooltan division, where the greatest proportion of cultivated land is in mortgage, 85 per cent. of the cultivated area was unencumbered. For further details upon this interesting subject the reader is referred to paragraphs 56 to 60 of the Report.

11. Under the heading PROTECTION, the third of the prescribed sections, is included LEGISLATION, POLICE, CIVIL and CRIMINAL JUSTICE, REGISTRATION, JAILS, MUNICIPAL and MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

LEGISLATION.

No ACTS having exclusive reference to the Punjab were passed during the year; but three regulations for frontier districts were passed under the provisions of Act XXXIII., Victoria, Chapter 3, Section 1. Of these the only regulation requiring notice in this place is one empowering the Government to permit jágírdárs or assignees of Government land revenue to collect, under certain conditions, all or a portion of their emoluments in kind instead of cash. The object of the regulation is to meet a practical requirement of importance on the border, namely, the maintenance of the position and influence of tribal Chiefs, who, if deprived of the privilege of kind-collections, would be less able to perform effectually their duties of hospitality, and be apt to lose the power and influence over their clansmen, which in these localities it is essential to secure.

With a view to enable the Local Government to deal more effectually with the crime of murder, still lamentably prevalent in the district of Pesháwar, proposals were made to the Supreme Government to sanction a regulation empowering the Lieutenant-Governor to take action for prohibiting at his discretion the possession by any individual, or class, of daggers and pistols, and other weapons, ordinarily used for purposes of assassination. The Government of India has not as yet seen fit to sanction the recommendation.

POLICE.

12. The statistics of the last 3 years show a steady decrease in most of the classes of serious crime against property or person. Murders have fallen from 358 in 1872 to 284 in 1874; serious offences against person and property, or property only, from 10,345 to 8,586, the decrease being specially marked in the case of robbery, house-breaking and cattle-theft. Minor offences against property have also diminished from 22,137 to 19,640. To this result many causes have doubtless contributed, such as the continuance of prosperity and low prices, the more vigorous enforcement of the law of bad livelihood, and the measures taken for securing adequate punishment for heinous and habitual offenders; but no small share is fairly attributable to the Police, whose working in cognizable cases has steadily improved. Thus the percentage of cases in which convictions have been obtained to cases reported has steadily risen from 38 in 1872 to 40 in 1873 and 43 in 1874. During the same period the percentage of persons convicted to those arrested has risen from 64 to 68, and the percentage of stolen property recovered from 41 to 44; while the improved *morale* of the force,—the result partly of the effective supervision of Colonel Younghusband and the superior officers, and to some extent of the late liberal arrangements regarding pay and pensions,—is evident from the fact that dismissals have fallen from 3·6 to 2·8 per cent. in the regular, and 6·2 to 4·8 in the municipal, Police, and resignations from 4·1 to 3·6 in the regular, and 6·1 to 5·3 in the municipal, force.

13. And here it will be appropriate to notice a measure introduced during the year under report which promises still further to improve the prospects and efficiency of the Police, while it carries out more fully than heretofore the intentions of the Legislature. By law all policemen enrolled under the Police Act are members of the General Police Force of the Province; but, though the Police of the Punjab is thus legally one force, it has been practically sub-divided into a

multitude of separate bodies, *viz.*, regular Police, municipal Police, cantonment Police, ferry Police, &c., the members of which have not been interchangeable owing to differences in rates of pay. During the year measures have been taken for assimilating the rates of pay and allowances of these separate bodies and for making the members of each eligible for transfer, to, and promotion in, the general force. This important measure, while, as above remarked, it promises greatly to increase the efficiency of the Police, has the additional advantage of immensely simplifying accounts.

14. While there has been, as shown above, a steady decrease of serious crime, minor offences, included under the head of "Bailable Offences not cognizable by the Police," increased; but this increase is no evidence of advancing criminality: it is simply the result of the multiplication of local and special laws and increased attention paid to their enforcement, while something is due to the facilities given for the institution of petty cases of assault by the reduction of the stamp duty on complaints.

Some interesting statistics have been furnished by the Inspector-General of Police, giving a comparative view of the state of crime in the years 1853 and 1874, and of the success of the Police in England and the Punjab respectively in the detection of crime, and will be found in the body of the Report.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

15. The administration of CRIMINAL JUSTICE proceeded smoothly and satisfactorily, and calls for no detailed remarks. The decrease in crime led to a corresponding diminution in the number of trials for non-bailable offences. Sessions cases fell from 523 in 1873 to 363 in 1874, and non-bailable cases other than sessions cases from 16,090 to 14,724. Bailable cases, on the other hand, increased from 56,186 to 61,119 for reasons explained in the preceding paragraph. The decrease in the

number of serious cases, though in part owing to other causes, is in no small degree attributable to the careful supervision now maintained by the Judges of the Chief Court over sentences passed by subordinate tribunals with a view of securing adequate punishment in cases of heinous and habitual crime. Accordingly in 1874 there was a marked increase in the severity of punishments ; while the number of persons convicted twice or more diminished from 2,306 in 1873 to 1,761 in the year under report. The average duration of sessions trials, that is the period from the committal of the case to its final disposal, increased from 48 to 51 days; but the average duration in magistrates' courts fell from 9 to 8 days. There was great improvement in the realization of fines inflicted, the amount being 61 per cent. in 1874 as compared with 57 per cent. in the preceding year. Greater efforts were made to put down perjury ; prosecutions for the offence of fabricating false evidence having increased from 191 to 271, and resulted in the conviction or committal of 246 persons; and compensation for frivolous or vexatious complaints was awarded more freely than heretofore.

JAILS.

16. The number of prisons was the same as last year—34, *viz.*, a central jail for the reception of long-termed prisoners, 3 divisional jails for the reception of convicts of intermediate terms, 28 jails for short-termed prisoners, and 1 temporary jail for the reception of prisoners employed in gangs on the Sirhind Canal Works—all on the associated system. Satisfactory progress was made during the year in the construction and alterations of jail buildings, but still much remains to be done before the jail accommodation of the Province can be considered as sufficient; and unfortunately two of the buildings referred to—the Amritsar Jail and the Female Penitentiary at Lahore—have suffered severely from the late heavy rains and inundations. The daily average number of prisoners was

14,700, against 13,917 in 1873; but the number of committals to prison was smaller than in the former year. Of the total number of prisoners, 10·87 only were re-convictions,—a very small proportion as compared with that obtaining in English jails. Of 19,518 prisoners admitted during the year 19,000 were quite illiterate, 362 could read and write a little, and 156 could read and write well. The female prisoners were all quite illiterate. During their confinement in jail 1,180 males and 13 females are reported to have learnt to read and write well, and 7,618 males and 128 females to have made slight progress. There were no *emeutes*, and the proportion of punishment for breaches of jail discipline, 10·4 per cent. of the jail population, is small as compared with the number obtaining in English convict prisons, where it averages nearly 50 per cent. of the prisoners: but corporal punishment was far more freely used in the former than in the latter case. For this, however, there is some excuse in the fact that solitary confinement on reduced diet, which is found effective as a punishment for disobedience or idleness in European prisons, is far less effective in the Punjab. Still the frequency of resort to this form of punishment is much to be regretted, and instructions have been issued to restrict its adoption to cases of absolute necessity.

The financial results of the year were upon the whole satisfactory. The average annual cost of maintaining and guarding convicted prisoners did, indeed, increase; but this increase is mainly accounted for by the increased cost of fixed establishment owing to the improvement in the pay of warders and the appointment of a large number of jail clerks, a measure very urgently called for in the interests of jail administration. On the other hand, while the annual cost per prisoner (including value of prisoners' labour expended on jails) was Rs. 61-13-0, the annual earnings increased to Rs. 29-6-0 per head, so that during the year under report the prisoners defrayed nearly half the cost of their maintenance and super-

vision—and this, His Honor believes, without any sacrifice of discipline or relaxation of the rigor of imprisonment. The improvement which has taken place of late years in the cash realizations from prison labor during the last 5 years is shown in the margin.

Year.	*Amount.* Rs.
1870 ...	71,950
1871 ...	1,06,815
1872 ...	1,07,153
1873 ...	1,29,529
1874 ...	1,72,450

The death-rate in the jails for the year calculated on the daily average of prisoners fell from 4·87 per cent. in 1873 to 3·25 in 1874. The rate, though considerably less than in the previous year, is higher than His Honor would wish to see; but when it is considered that in 24 jails out of 34 the rate of mortality was less than that of London; that the rate of mortality in the whole number of prisoners was less than that of many of the principal towns in the Punjab; that out of 458 prisoners who died, 182, or 40 per cent., were in bad or indifferent health when they entered the jail, the ratio of mortality cannot perhaps be considered under the circumstances excessive. That the state of our jails is not generally insanitary will be apparent from the fact (1) that, whereas out of 26,925 prisoners admitted into jail during the year 24,873 were in good health, out of 26,756 leaving jail 25,468 were in good health—that, in other words, a considerable proportion of the prisoners were benefited in health by their imprisonment; (2) that many more prisoners increased in weight than lost in weight during the time of their incarceration; (3) that, whereas from the returns of the health of the native army it appears that on the average 40 per thousand are on the sick list, in the Punjab prisons in 1874 the ratio was 36 per thousand only. Again, if the mortality caused by the outbreaks of diphtheria and infectious fever in three of the jails in the Province be eliminated, the ratio of mortality is reduced to less than 3 per cent.

Upon the whole, then, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that he is justified in coming to the conclusion that the health

of the prisoners in 1874 was generally very good, and that, barring the mortality from outbreaks of infectious disease in a very few jails, the death-rate was satisfactorily low. This is the conclusion to be deduced not only from the experience of the year under review, but from that of a series of years; and hence the practical problem to be solved in the Punjab is—not how to improve the *general* health of prisoners, for that, as a rule, is very good, but how to prevent the occurrence from time to time of outbreaks of infectious disease in individual jails.

How this problem can best be solved is unsuited for discussion in an annual report; but meanwhile no effort is spared to make the best of the system now in operation. Arrangements are being made, as funds permit, for the segregation of newly-arrived prisoners; elaborate rules are in force for securing cleanliness and preventing over-crowding; the scale of diet and clothing allowed is very liberal, but in the event of its being considered inadequate in the case of any individual or class by the medical officer of the jail, he has only to represent the matter to the Inspector-General of Prisons, and on his concurrence the necessary increase is at once allowed.

It has been stated above that all the prisons of the Punjab are, like those of other provinces in India, on the associated system; there is, however, a Native State, at present under the management of British officers,—the State of Baháwalpur,—in which the separate system of confinement is in operation. The system was experimentally introduced under orders of the late Sir Donald McLeod, who was anxious to test practically the validity of the objections urged against the adoption of the separate system in India; accordingly it was arranged that in the Central Prison at Baháwalpur three systems of confinement, *viz.*, the system of (1) complete separation by night and day, (2) partial separation, *i.e.*, separation

by night and association by day, and (3) association by night and day, should be in operation side by side. The result of the experiment is to show that, while the separate system is greatly superior to the others from a punitive point of view, it is equally so from a sanitary point of view; for from the statistics of 1874 it appears that, while in the case of those imprisoned on the separate system the year's mortality was 2 per cent. of the daily average number of prisoners, and the daily average of sick was 3 per cent., in the case of those partially separated the mortality was 6 per cent., and in the case of those in association 3·3 per cent., their daily average of sick being respectively 9 and 5 per cent.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

17. The number of original civil suits instituted in the courts of the Punjab during the year 1874 was 230,649, an increase of 8,774, or 3·8 per cent., on the preceding year, the increase being most marked in districts known to be exceptionally prosperous. The average value of each suit was Rs. 53; and of those disposed of, 1,938 only exceeded Rs. 500 in value, and 118,000 were for sums of less value than Rs. 20, the bulk of them being petty claims for money due on bond or on account.

Exception has been sometimes taken to the large number of suits in the Punjab in proportion to population in comparison with the number in the North-West Provinces and Bengal, and to the comparatively petty character of the litigation; but, whatever may be the result of comparison with other provinces of India, the proportion of suits to population in the Punjab is small compared with the proportion obtaining in England, the ratio in the former case being 1 suit to 82, in the latter 1 suit to 20 persons, and this notwithstanding that the period of limitation in debt suits is far longer in England than in India. Again, in regard to the average value, that of suits in the Punjab, though undoubtedly far smaller than that of Bengal or the North-West Provinces,

is far higher than that of suits in county courts in England, where the mass of the litigation of that country is disposed of, the former averaging Rs. 53, the latter less than £3 sterling.

The difference in the statistics of the Punjab and of the provinces above named is, moreover, capable of explanation. In the first place credit in the Punjab is widely diffused, there being upwards of three millions of proprietors of land, besides other petty capitalists; again, though credit is widely diffused, it is *limited* by restrictions placed on sale of lands, houses and implements of agriculture in execution of decrees. Creditors are thus constrained to limit strictly the amount of goods or cash advanced, and to enforce prompt adjustment of accounts, an arrangement very salutary under present circumstances, when a flush of rapidly increasing wealth promotes, as might be expected, habits of extravagance and recklessness. Thirdly, justice is comparatively cheap, accessible, and expeditious; the courts are numerous, and, as a rule, within reasonable distance of the litigants; the process fees are moderate, and parties unable to appear in person are not driven to resort to the agency of pleaders, being permitted, under a special proviso with which the Code of Civil Procedure was extended to the Province, to be represented by a friend or relative empowered to act on their behalf; the average duration of suits (*i. e.*, the period elapsing between the institution and decision, including time required for appearance of defendant, settlement of issues, appearance of witnesses, and adjournments) was in case of contested cases 24 days only, and in cases of uncontested 15; and in Small Cause Courts 12 days in contested, and 8 in uncontested, suits. Under such circumstances it is hardly matter for surprise that the assistance of the courts should be frequently invoked, and if prompt redress is to be regarded as a blessing, such free resort to justice is not matter for regret.

To proceed. Out of a file of 247,013 cases, all but 12,173 were disposed of within the year. The proportion of

cases dismissed in default was generally moderate; *ex parte* decisions amounted to 7 per cent. only of cases decided, and of contested cases 16·6 per cent. only were appealed, a proof that the privilege of appeal,—a privilege highly valued by the people,—is not upon the whole abused. In regard to the execution of decrees, the proportion of cases in which the severer forms of coercion were resorted to was small; sale of goods was rarely necessary; sale of house property still more exceptional; while, owing to the legal restrictions in force, sale of ancestral lands and dwelling-houses of agriculturists was practically unknown. In only 978 cases was the detention of the defendant necessary, and then for brief periods only, for, as a rule, directly the debtor saw that the creditor was in earnest, the claim was settled. Lastly, the Judges of the Chief Court report steady improvement in the procedure of the courts.

Upon the whole then, whether regard be had to the number of suits in proportion to population, the coercive measures necessary for realization, the value of claims, or the character of litigation, there appears good reason for accepting the statistics, as in the main, satisfactory and indicative of healthy progress, continued prosperity, and increasing confidence in the courts.

JUDICIAL AGENCY SCHEME.

18. The disposal of the increasing files of judicial cases has, however, for some time past, proved too great a strain upon the officers of the Administration, and interfered greatly with the discharge of their important executive duties; but the measure recently brought into operation for strengthening the judicial agency of the Province will do much towards relieving the pressure in this respect.

The measure above referred to, which has been under discussion for some years past, was sanctioned by the Secretary

of State for India at the close of the year under report and brought into operation during the current year; it will not be out of place, therefore, on the present occasion to describe briefly its nature and its object. The object of the measure is not, as some have supposed, the introduction of a model system of judicial administration; its aim is less ambitious and more immediately practical. The Government of India having decided that the time had not yet come for a complete separation of the judicial and executive departments, the problem before the Punjab Government was to propose a scheme which would relieve the chief executive officers of—

(1).—Sub-districts (Tahsíldárs)
(2).—Districts (Deputy Commissioners)
(3).—Divisions (Commissioners)

of the excess of judicial work which interfered with their efficiency, and this *without introducing radical change into the administrative system;* the opportunity was also to be taken for providing for the increased employment of natives in the judicial branch of the Administration. This object has been effected by—(1) strengthening the agency at rural courts for the disposal of small debt suits by attaching to each sub-district or *tahsíl* where the number of suits is large a Native Judge or Munsiff, thereby setting free the Tahsildár for the more efficient performance of his executive functions and those portions of his judicial duties which relate to land administration; (2) by relieving the Deputy Commissioners of 24 districts of undue pressure of judicial work by the appointment of a subordinate with concurrent jurisdiction (designated Judicial Assistant) by whom the bulk of judicial cases is disposed of.

The scheme, as originally submitted to the Government of India, provided also for relieving Commissioners of divisions of the excess of judicial business which interfered with the proper discharge of their important administrative duties.

This portion of the scheme was not sanctioned by the Supreme Government; but arrangement must be made for remedying this defect before the judicial machinery of the Province can be considered wholly satisfactory. The new scheme has been so short a time in operation that it is premature to express an opinion regarding its success, but, so far as His Honor has observed it, it appears likely to answer expectations. It has immensely relieved the District Officer and Tahsíldár of desk-work and thereby greatly strengthened the executive administration without dissociating those officials from all connection with, and interest in, the judicial administration of their charges; it has at the same time made justice more accessible to the poorer classes of suitors, and opened out a career of honorable employment for a large number of deserving natives.

REGISTRATION.

19. The number of registration offices in the Province was during the year 207, the number in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal being 217 and 220 respectively. Of late years there has been a steady decrease in the number of documents registered, and during the present year the number was 67,431 as compared with 77,584 in 1873. The decrease occurred in all classes of registration documents, compulsory or optional. Opinions vary considerably as to the reasons which have led to this decline. One cause is undoubtedly the gradual realization by the people of the fact that under existing law registration is no longer compulsory as was formerly the case in all transactions above Rs. 50 in value, but only in transactions affecting real property exceeding Rs. 100 in amount. Another cause believed to be in operation is, that the money-lending class has learnt by experience that courts of law do not attach such value to registered documents as was anticipated would be the case. Latterly, however, the returns have shown improvement, which it is hoped will now continue.

MUNICIPAL.

20. The system of Municipal Administration in the Punjab has been frequently described in previous reports. It differs from the system in force elsewhere in the fact that the municipalities are divided into three classes with graduated powers of expenditure. Thus committees of the 1st class have power to expend their income on any object authorized by the Act without reference to superior authority, subject only to rules providing for the taking of professional advice before commencing public works of magnitude, the deposit of funds, and the periodical audit and publication of accounts. Those of the 2nd class have, in addition to the restrictions above mentioned, in certain cases of expenditure to obtain the previous concurrence of superior authority. Those of the 3rd class are still more under tutelage.

This classification of municipalities has enabled the Local Government to extend the municipal system to a larger number of towns than would otherwise have been possible; and that number was increased during the year by 63, making the total number 191, of which 8 are of the 1st class, 20 of the 2nd class, and 163 of the 3rd class.

In five municipalities of the 1st class, *viz.*, Simla, Dalhousie, Dharmsála, Amritsar and Lahore, in which there is a considerable English population, the members are appointed wholly or in part by election ; in other municipalities the members of the town councils are nominated from amongst the leading men of the principal classes of inhabitants. That the system of election has not been further extended has not been owing to unwillingness on the part of Government to concede the privilege; on the contrary, the Lieutenant-Governor has frequently expressed his readiness to grant an elective system to any municipality in which there is a *bonâ fide* desire for its introduction, and a reasonable prospect of the privilege of the franchise being honestly and intelligently exercised ; but in truth, save in localities where the inhabitants have been

indoctrinated with the ideas of Europe, the system of election by a majority of votes is opposed to the wishes of the people, who prefer—and not without some reason—that the selection of their spokesman should be left to disinterested authority than to the capricious or corrupt action of numerical majorities.

The chief source of income was, as heretofore, the *octroi*, supplemented in some cases by the revenue from cultivated lands situated within the limits of municipalities, ground rents, and fees levied on slaughter-houses. No new taxes were imposed during the year.

Efforts have been continuously made to prevent octroi duties becoming a burden upon the through trade of the Province, and with this view it has been ordered that in any town wherein the incidence of taxation exceeds eight annas, or one shilling, per head per annum, the duty shall not be let in farm, but collected under direct management, in order that more accurate information in regard to articles taxed may thereby be secured. Owing to the system of bonded-warehouses and refunds being greatly in disfavor, municipal committees have been allowed in lieu thereof to impose reduced duties on *all* taxable articles, whether in transit or not, sufficient to yield in the aggregate an amount equal to the duty fairly realizable on the local consumption of such articles. As in many, if not in most, cases the exporter of unconsumed articles is the same as the importer, the through trade is by this arrangement practically untaxed. Several of the committees have availed themselves of the concession. As far as can be ascertained, the incidence of taxation for the year was in most of the towns below eight annas a head of the fixed population. This, it will be admitted, is a moderate contribution for securing good watch and ward, conservancy, medical relief, education and other arrangements for the public health, safety, comfort and convenience; but in reality the incidence is less, for in most towns there is a

floating population not included in the census, while retail purchases are also made by inhabitants of outlying villages, who are thus fairly made to contribute to the expenses of a town the advantages of which they enjoy as much as if they lived within its walls.

The balances to credit of municipalities at the commencement of the year aggregated Rs. 6,56,442; the income was Rs. 21,35,255, against one of Rs. 19,03,972 in the preceding year; the expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 21,46,961, against Rs. 19,38,601 in 1874-75. At the close of the year there was a balance of Rs. 6,44,716.

The following were the main heads of expenditure :—

	1874-75.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds	33,552	68,119
Collection of taxes and cesses	1,15,064	
Collection of rents, &c.	2,196	
Municipal Police	4,25,066	4,31,620
Conservancy and Lighting	3,06,513	2,97,238
Dispensaries, Leper Asylum, &c.	93,727	1,05,901
Education	71,681	60,849
General Management	71,069	79,126
Printing	3,469	
Poor-houses, Museums, Menageries, Public Libraries and Miscellaneous	75,272	28,130
Repayment of loans, interest, contributions, &c. ...	1,30,498	1,71,795
Public Works	8,18,854	6,95,823
Total Expenditure ...	21,46,961	19,38,601

The aggregate cost of collection was 5½ per cent. on the total income. The payments on refunds of octroi equalled

2 per cent., and the cost of general management 3½ per cent. The public works executed included 11 police stations, 8 dispensaries, 17 schools; Rs. 83,071 were expended in improvements of drainage and sewerage; Rs. 1,13,369 in water-supply works; Rs. 3,59,497 in improving streets and roads of the municipalities; Rs. 33,614 on public gardens; and Rs. 1,35,907 on other works.

At Delhi Rs. 65,054 were spent in preliminary works of a large water-supply project which is under the consideration of the Government of India; and at Lahore and Ráwalpindi similar proposals are in a more or less advanced stage of progress.

A new census of the municipal towns of the Province, with the exception of those in the Amritsar and Jullundur districts and a few others, was taken successfully during the year, and the results have not been as yet fully reported; but the statistics obtained from some of the principal towns of the Province will be found in the Appendix. The general results show a considerable increase of town population since 1868, especially in the cities of Delhi and Lahore.

MILITARY.

21. A force of 48,725 men, with 97 guns, besides mountain batteries, was maintained in the Punjab during the year. Of these 36,355, of whom 17,670 were British, formed part of the Army under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and 12,370, including 609 Artillery, 2,824 Cavalry and 8,935 Infantry, composed the Punjab Frontier Force. The border having been tranquil there are no expeditions to record. The number of desertions in the Frontier Force, which in 1873-74 fell to 27, the smallest ever known, did not increase during the year, and of those who deserted 6 only deserted from their lines and outposts.

Besides the regular troops, there are in the Province 2 Corps of Volunteer Rifles, the 1st Punjab, and the 2nd or

Simla Volunteers. The former, consisting of 257 enrolled members, was inspected by Major-General Sir C. Read, K. C. B., and the latter by Major-General Bright, C.B., and were both very favorably reported of.

HORSE-BREEDING.

22. Closely connected with Military Administration is the subject of Horse-breeding. The measures in force in the Punjab for improving the breed of horses were described in last Report. Up to the end of March 1875 the Government breeding stud consisted of 45 horses and 14 donkey stallions, but since the close of the year 15 additional horses and 6 donkey stallions from Arabia and Spain have been received. Horses and mules to the number of 1,597 attended the annual Ráwalpindi Fair, and the quality of the brood mares and young stock was excellent, and the show of two-year old mules was large and exceptionally good. Fairs were also held at Amritsar, Jhang, Dera Ismail Khan, and Pir Adil, near Dera Gházi Khan; all but the first were successful, and the young stock exhibited gave evidence of marked improvement.

23. The fourth of the prescribed sections is designated PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION, and includes the subjects of AGRICULTURE, FORESTS, MANUFACTURES, TRADE, PUBLIC WORKS, RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPH and POST OFFICE.

AGRICULTURE.

24. A splendid spring harvest, due to the timely rains of 1873, was followed by sowings for the autumn crop more extensive than those of 1873-74, but not so extensive as those of the preceding year. The out-turn was in some cases affected by a break in the rains of 1874, but upon the whole the harvests of the year must be considered abundant, and this, combined with the cessation of demand for food grains from Bengal, caused a universal fall of prices, the average selling price of wheat upon the 1st

January 1874 being 25 sers per rupee, compared with 20 sers per rupee on the 1st January 1873. The almost total failure of rain between the 1st October 1874 and 31st January 1875 seriously injured the spring crop of the present year, but prices remain low. There was little variation in the classes of produce. The cultivation of cotton increased, but its outturn was poor, and the cultivation of indigo was extended in the district of Dera Ghází Khan in consequence of the closure of settlement operations.

25. The state of STOCK was not satisfactory. Outbreaks of disease, chiefly foot and mouth disease, influenza and rinderpest, took place, but the amount of cattle is stated not to have been materially diminished. Three new cattle fairs were established at *Pálampur*, *Jhang* and *Chíchawatni*, making the total of such fairs 15, which were attended during the year by 186,315 cattle, against 174,773 in the preceding year.

FORESTS.

26. The area under the control of the Forest Department was reduced slightly during the year by the re-transfer of portions of the jurisdiction to the district officers. The reserved forest area was thus reduced from 3,800 to 3,782 square miles, and the unreserved area from 2,273 to 2,219. But even with this reduction the area is too large for efficient supervision in tracts adjacent to and intermixed with villages, and in such localities complaints of oppression of forest subordinates and of delay and difficulty in procuring wood for agricultural purposes or fuel are not uncommon; and as it is understood to be the intention of the Government of India to diminish instead of to increase the supervising agency, a further revision of the departmental jurisdiction appears imperatively called for.

The work of demarcation progressed, and something was done in the way of reproduction and of extension of the plantation area, which now covers 16,156 acres; a marshy

tract of 580 acres in the Peshâwar district is being drained and planted; new bamboo forests are growing up in Hoshiárpur; at Dána Beál in the Beas forests, at Kálatop on the Ravi, in Pángi on the Chenab, and Khánpur in the Jhelum division new deodar plants are thriving; the Spanish chestnut and Austrian pine have been successfully introduced into Kullu, and an experimental carob-tree plantation has been started at Lahore. But the most important works of the year were—*first*, arrangements made by Mr. Duff, Deputy Conservator of Forests, in the Kángra district, whereby, with the consent of the parties concerned, upwards of 19,000 acres of forest land have been secured for Government, unencumbered with rights of user; and *secondly*, the preparation of a working plan for the important forests of the Sutlej.

The financial results of the year show considerable improvement, owing chiefly to larger sales of charcoal, increased income from grazing dues, and larger receipts from timber. The total value of transactions during the year was Rs. 8,12,570, the expenditure was Rs. 6,29,980: adding to the former the increased value of stock at the close of the year, there was a net surplus of Rs. 2,44,797.

In addition to the work done by the Forest Department much was effected by District, Canal, and Public Works Officers, in planting out groves and avenues on roadsides and canal banks.

MANUFACTURES.

27. The statistics under the head of MANUFACTURES cannot be regarded as more than a rough approximation to the truth; but the broad results they show, *viz.*, a general increase of production, is satisfactory. According to the returns, the aggregate value of the out-turn of manufactures rose from 530 lakhs to 549 lakhs of rupees, and the number of workmen employed from 1,377,497 to 1,417,022,

the chief increase being observable in the production of gold lace, brass and copper vessels, woollen, cotton and leather goods, and in buildings. In silk and oil manufacture there was apparently a falling off.

TRADE.

28. A new system of collecting the external TRADE statistics of the Province was introduced at the beginning of the year and promises to afford more accurate information on the subject than has yet been ascertained. According to the new returns the total value of the export and import trade of the Province in 1874-75 was approximately £20,000,000 sterling, of which £14,000,000 represent the value of imports, and £6,000,000 that of exports; the principal imports for home consumption being *pashmína* (woollen material and fabrics from Kashmir), English piece-goods and metals, timber from the Himalayas, silk from Bokhára and Bengal, *ghí* (clarified butter), dried fruits from Afghánistán, tobacco, opium and *charras*; the principal exports of home produce being gram, inferior food grains, wheat, oil-seeds, salt, hides, leather and leather manufactures, wool, cotton, indigo and saltpetre.

29. The history of the year's trade with Eastern Turkistán was signalized by the despatch of a caravan to Yarkand by an English company. The caravan, valued at upwards of £30,000, reached its destination in safety with the loss of only a single mule-load, and its enterprising conductor, Mr. Russell, returned to India a few months ago. He has come to the conclusion that the circumstances of trade with Yarkand are not favorable for direct commercial dealings by Europeans; and he has proposed, in lieu of sending caravans, to establish wholesale depôts of European, Indian and Central Asian goods at Leh, Srinagar and Peshawár, and a prospectus has been issued for the formation of a new company to carry out this object. Including the value of Mr. Russell's caravan, the value of the trade passing through Leh increased from £95,000 to £125,000

PUBLIC WORKS.

30. Want of funds prevented the undertaking of any new works of magnitude, but good progress was made with those in hand. The Kohát water-supply works were finished and have proved a great success. The Lahore College building is approaching completion, and both the Female Penitentiary at Lahore and the new prison at Amritsar were sufficiently advanced to admit of their occupation; but both buildings suffered from the unprecedentedly heavy rains and floods of the current year. The Kángra Valley road was completed and opened for cart traffic from its terminus at Pathánkot to a point opposite Dharmsála, and progress was made in its continuation to Pálampur; and with the cordial assent and assistance of the Mahárája of Kashmir, the work of improving and re-aligning the Leh and Kullu road from the banks of the Tsarap river, where it leaves British territory, to and over the Lachalang Pass, was carried on with vigor and success. Lastly, the direct road across the central Doábs, from Chíchawatni on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi line, *viâ* Jhang to Dera Ismail Khan, was improved, a mail cart service established thereon, and arrangement made for planting groves of trees at intervals of a mile throughout the Thal portion of the route.

These are the principal works to be noticed. But besides the above, large sums were spent in the maintenance and improvement of existing roads and buildings; and a multitude of minor works, including 59 new schools, 8 hospitals, tahsíl buildings, police offices, sarais, rest-houses, dâk bungalows, supply depôts, and other district and town improvements were completed or in progress. In all the sum of Rs. 50,87,461 was expended (in addition to expenditure on railways and canals); and of this amount Rs. 33,64,440 were expended by the Department Public Works, Rs. 9,04,167 by District Committees, and Rs. 8,18,854 by Municipal Committees.

31. On the *Sind, Punjab and Delhi* Railway the Sutlej bridge was repaired and re-opened for traffic in May 1874, and a large increase made to the rolling-stock; passenger traffic in all classes increased, but goods traffic diminished owing to reduction of grain traffic, and temporary cessation of receipt of material for the Indus Valley (State) Railway. The capital of the Company stands at £12,000,000, and, after deducting the net profits for the year, there was a net loss to Government on account of interest of £350,155.

RAILWAYS.

On the *Punjab Northern* (State) Railway all the great bridges over the Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum, approached completion, but the foundations of three piers of the Chenab bridge were seriously injured during the heavy floods of 1874 and have had to be replaced. A temporary metre gauge railway was opened between Lahore to Wazirabad; at the same time land was taken up and plans prepared for a 5½′ gauge railway separate from the Grand Trunk Road.

On the *Indus Valley* (State) line some delay was caused in the construction of the two great bridges at Baháwalpur and Sakkar by the decision of the Government of India that the railway should be constructed on the 5′ 6″ gauge, and the limited supply of funds. The Sutlej bridge works are now being pushed on with vigor, and it is hoped the construction will be completed in 1878; the design for the bridge at Sakkar has not yet been perfected. Of the 498 miles of road, 52 miles between Mooltan and the Sutlej are ready for the line, 150 miles between the Sutlej and the Indus can be completed in a single season; between Sakkar and Kotri the entire line can be completed by the end of 1876, save the portion passing through the Lakki hills in the Sehwan division, for which another year is necessary.

Of the *Rájputána* (State) Railway, 51 miles only lie within this Province. This portion, with the branch, 7 miles in length, to the Farukhnagar salt mines, was open throughout the year: 44,412 tons of goods were carried on the Delhi section up to the close of 1874. On the whole line (open 171 miles) the capital expended up to 3rd December 1874 was £1,850,548, the working expenses for the year were Rs. 4,96,548, the receipts Rs. 6,18,312, giving a net profit of Rs. 1,21,764.

CANALS.

32. The irrigating canals in work in the Punjab are the Bári Doáb Canal, the Western Jumna Canal, the Inundation Canals of the Lower Bári Doáb from the Sutlej, of the Mooltan district from the Sutlej and Chenab rivers, of the Dera Gházi Khan district from the Indus, and a few in the Shahpur district from the river Jhelum. In addition to these the Sirhind Canal is now in course of construction, and also the Kasúr and Sobraon branches of the Bári Doáb Canal, as well as the remodelling of the Bári Doáb and Western Jumna Canals.

On the Bári Doáb Canal the excavation of the Kasúr and Sobraon branches was nearly finished, and the remodelling of the canal was put in hand. The new head-works and distributaries of the Western Jumna Canal were pushed on, and the great Sirhind Canal made steady progress. The estimates for the Swat river canal project and those of the Rechna Doáb were submitted; plans and estimates for extending irrigation in the Lower Bári Doáb and constructing a canal from the Ravi above its junction in the Chenab are well in hand; and a large embankment for the purpose of protecting the district of Muzaffargarh from threatened devastations by the river Indus was nearly completed and made sufficient progress to resist in some measure the floods of 1874. Altogether Rs. 40,16,840 were expended in this department.

The account of the progress of irrigation works in the Province during the year will not be complete without some notice of a remarkable development of irrigation by means of inundation canals from the Sutlej, effected in the Ferozepore district by the energy of Captain Grey, the Deputy Commissioner, and his Assistant, Mr. Fanshawe, aided by the professional skill of Mr. Barns, C. E., Canal Engineer of the Baháwalpur State. In the space of a few months 10 canals have been constructed with an aggregate length of 213 miles, with capacity, it is said, for watering an area of 100,000 acres; and the work has been accomplished, without costing a rupee to the State, by the district establishments, unassisted save by a surveyor subsidized from the district fund. Progress was also made in the development of irrigation in the Shahpur district.

TELEGRAPH.

33. There were 2,374 miles of Telegraph in working order and 30 offices. The number of messages transmitted was 45,670, a slight falling off compared with last year.

POST OFFICE.

34. The number of Post Offices was diminished from 538 to 528, the places of those abolished being more economically supplied by letter boxes and rural messengers. The number of covers carried increased from 13,420,316 to 14,141,972. Besides the Imperial Post Offices and messengers, 28 offices and 320 rural messengers were maintained from Local Funds for postal communication with villages and stations off Imperial lines.

FINANCE.

35. The Imperial Revenues for the year 1874-75, as returned by the Accountant-General, were Rs. 3,44,31,849, but as pointed out in previous Reports, this does not give a correct idea of the total

income of the Province, as the statement of the Accountant-General does not include—

(1). Canal Revenue, which is shown as a separate account and amounts to Rs. 17,59,425;

(2). Receipts of Imperial Public Works;

(3). Telegraphs, which are under the direction and control of the Government of India;

(4). The share of Sea-Customs duties paid by the inhabitants of the Punjab.

Nor does it include the large amount of Land Revenue (nearly 30 lakhs of rupees) assigned to individuals and religious or charitable institutions in the shape of *jágírs*, *máfis*, *ináms* and the like, which being collected by the recipients does not appear in the public accounts. But taking the statement as it stands, the Revenues and Receipts of 1874-75 show a decrease of Rs. 1,57,569; but this decrease is confined entirely to Salt and Sugar Customs, and a considerable portion of this decrease is nothing more than a transfer of income from the Punjab to the North-Western Provinces owing to diversion of the salt trade to the Rájputána State Railway. The rest of the decrease under Salt is attributed to deficiency of carriage owing to failure of fodder in the cold months, and that under Sugar to the depressed circumstances of the consumers in Northern Rájputána owing to a succession of bad harvests, a paucity of Hindu marriages, and over-trading in the preceding year. Land Revenue increased by 1½ lakhs, Forest Revenue by a lakh, and under other heads there was an increase of another lakh.

The charges show a decrease of Rs. 3,96,683, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 19,91,591 to the credit of the Imperial Government for military and general expenditure, a net increase of Rs. 2,39,114 over that of the year 1873-74. It must be remembered, however, that the charges of 1873-74 were abnormally increased by the transfer of the pension of His

Highness the Mahárája Dhalip Singh, amounting to about 5 lakhs of rupees, from the account current in London to the Punjab accounts. Omitting this item, there was an increase of charge, amounting to about a lakh of rupees, chiefly under the head of Refunds in connection with settlement operations and discount paid to vendors of court fee stamps. Under the heads of Administration of Public Departments, Minor Departments, Law and Justice, Medical Services, Salt and Customs, there was a decrease.

CANAL REVENUE.

36. The year was a successful one both for permanent and for inundation canals, and the total area irrigated (1,208,073 acres) has only been exceeded once. The total income of the canals under the control of the Irrigation Department was Rs. 17,59,185 excluding, and Rs. 25,44,370 including, land revenue dependent on the works; the working expenses amounted to Rs. 11,62,289, so that the net revenue was Rs. 5,96,876, or 3·26 per cent. on capital excluding, and 7·56 per cent. including, enhanced land revenue; but this is the result of the year's *collections* compared with the year's expenditure. If the *assessments*, that is the amount earned during the year, be taken as the basis of calculation, the percentages of profit were 4·32 and 9·83.

LOCAL REVENUE.

37. Excluding the incomes of Municipalities, Cantonments, and General Police Fund, which are treated separately, the Local Revenues of the Province are divided into two main heads according as they are credited to the "Provincial" or "General Local" Fund.

The Provincial Fund comprises—

(1). The fixed allotment from the Imperial Revenues under the Decentralization Resolution, for the service of Education, Police, Registration, Medical Services, and Public Works.

(2). The income received in these departments.

The General Local Fund includes all items of local receipt other than Imperial or Provincial, or the separate funds referred to above; and their nature has been fully explained in previous reports.

The distinction between Provincial and General Local Revenue is, however, of a purely artificial character, and maintained solely in consequence of instructions to this effect given by the Government of India, and may be disregarded in this place.

38. The Local Revenues of the Province, as thus defined, that is, the income of Provincial and General Local Funds combined, amounted during the year to Rs. 92,37,088, an increase of Rs. 40,558 compared with the preceding year. The expenditure increased to Rs. 1,04,16,426, being Rs. 83,315 in excess of the expenditure of 1873-74, and exceeded the income by nearly 9 lakhs of rupees. This excess of expenditure over income has been met from the balances of previous years, which accumulated under circumstances explained in previous reports.

Of the expenditure of the year, Rs. 17,97,994 represent the allotment made to DISTRICT COMMITTEES for expenditure for purely district purposes. By law the Lieutenant-Governor is bound to assign for such purpose a sum not less than the sum collected by Local Rates. The sum collected by Local Rates was Rs. 14,08,090, but the amount was supplemented from other sources; and, in addition to the cash assignments, much expenditure for purely district purposes,—such as dispensary establishments, village school inspectors, &c.,—is incurred from Provincial Funds. Rs. 26,08,179 were expended on Police, Rs. 6,75,854 on Education, Rs. 4,27,015 on Subordinate Medical Services, Rs. 1,99,662 on Printing, Rs. 1,93,451 on Minor Establishments, Rs. 33,66,440 on Public Works.

39. The gross income of the MUNICIPALITIES was Rs. 21,05,893, of which all was expended but Rs. 19,458; but an unspent balance of previous years still remained to the amount of Rs. 6,20,104.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

40. The amount allotted to DISTRICT COMMITTEES for expenditure on local objects was, as above stated, Rs. 17,97,994, and of this amount, Rs. 14,06,887 were expended as follows :—

		Rs.
On Public Works	...	9,04,167
„ Education	...	21,90,123
„ Medical	...	55,284
„ Arboriculture	...	93,496
„ Office Establishments	...	53,595
„ Miscellaneous	...	10,222

Among the new public works may be mentioned 12 dispensaries, 58 school houses, 475 miles of road metalled and unmetalled, 158 large bridges, 90 tanks. In addition to the above a multitude of minor works were executed, and existing works, including upwards of 19,000 miles of road, were kept in repair. Under EDUCATION, 1,028 schools were maintained, and the number of village schools largely increased, and considerable sums spent on prizes and the establishment of boarding houses. Under ARBORICULTURE, upwards of Rs. 89,000 were expended in plants and maintaining groves and avenues of trees on public thoroughfares. The reports of the working of the Committees are generally favorable, and the rules, duties and responsibilities of members are becoming better understood and acted up to. There is still some difficulty in obtaining efficient executive establishment, but it is being gradually removed.

41. In CANTONMENTS the income was Rs. 1,94,705, the expenditure Rs. 2,15,056; but there were balances of previous years at the end of 1874-75, aggregating Rs. 42,290.

42. Speaking generally, Local Finances may be pronounced in a sound condition; but as a precaution, provision has been

made for the retention of a reserve balance of 5 lakhs of rupees to be used only in great emergencies, and the financial arrangements for the future have been framed upon this principle.

VITAL STATISTICS.

43. The sixth of the prescribed topics relates to VITAL STATISTICS and MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION. In the Report of the year 1873-74 a sketch was given of the progress of mortuary registration in this Province. It was there shown that registration of deaths was first attempted in the year 1865 on the purely voluntary system; that in 1867 power was given to municipalities to frame bye-laws making registration of births or of deaths, or of both, compulsory; and that since that date compulsory registration of births or deaths, or of both, has been gradually extended to the principal towns of the Province. In the year 1873 the number of towns in which compulsory registration was in force was 110; in 1874 the number was increased to 124, with an aggregate population of about 1,700,000 persons. The accuracy of registration in most towns is believed by the Sanitary Commissioner to be yearly improving, and in not a few cases to be already perfectly reliable. Registration in rural circles is still effected on the reports of the village police, and is still very far from accurate, and it will probably take many years before anything like accuracy can be secured. This is of course to be regretted, but in this, as in many other matters of administration in India and elsewhere, perfection cannot be attained at once. Any attempt to introduce a system of compulsory registration of births and deaths in villages in the Punjab would, under present circumstances, be unpopular, and, in the absence of trustworthy agency for the enforcement of the law, lead to much corruption. At the same time efforts are being made to improve, so far as possible, the accuracy of rural registration, and a step has recently been taken which it is hoped will lead to beneficial results. The Sanitary Commissioner has framed a list of towns other

than municipalities with a population of 500 and upwards in which registration is manifestly inaccurate, and the attention of the district authorities has been called thereto in view to enquiry being made and arrangements set on foot for securing more accurate returns in future. Thus a larger area of registration will be now subjected to constant professional observation, and this area can be from time to time extended. By this and other means the Lieutenant-Governor believes that in time fairly accurate results will be gradually obtained even under the voluntary system.

SANITATION.

44. With regard to the sanitary history of the period under report, the year 1874 was unusually healthy. There was no wide-spread epidemic. Of cholera there were 78 deaths only; the number of deaths from small-pox fell from 25,699 to 12,026; from bowel-complaints 19,640 to 16,407; from fevers 219,909 to 190,631; and the rural death-rate of the Province fell from 20 to 18 per mille, and that of towns from 32 to 28. But, though there was no wide-spread epidemic, there were local outbreaks of measles and hooping-cough, of typhus and relapsing fever, and cases of typhoid fever were recognized at Lahore and Abbott-abad.

In the case of towns it was pointed out, in the review of the Sanitary Report for 1873, that, as the ratio of deaths to population was calculated on a census more than four years old, the returns probably gave an exaggerated view of the mortality, no allowance having been made for increase of population. During the present year this element of error has been removed; for on the night of the 20th February a new census was taken of the population of almost all municipal towns in the Province, and the result has justified the surmise; for in many towns a large increase of population has been proved, and this has considerably reduced the ratio of urban mortality shown in the returns Nevertheless, the

death-rates, though decidedly less than in 1873, were very high, amounting in Ráwalpindi to 36, Pesháwar 30, Mooltan 30, Ludhiána 31, Karnál and Bhiwáni 34, Rewári 33, Umballa 32, and Delhi 46 *per mille*. It appears also that the proportion which the deaths of children bear to the total deaths of the population speaks unfavorably of the sanitary condition of these towns. Thus in Ráwalpindi the deaths of children under 5 years were 45 per cent., in Mooltan 50, in Bhiwáni 59, in Ludhiána 54, in Umballa 55, in Delhi 49 per cent. of the mortality; whereas in England the rate of deaths of children under 5 to total deaths averages 39 per cent. only. On the other hand, it is to be noted that, while the death-rate in towns is excessive, the birth-rate is also high, amounting on an average to 45 per thousand; whereas the highest birth-rate of any town in England is 44·3.

The following statistics, showing the steady decline of mortality from small-pox and bowel-complaints, will be of interest :—

Year.	Deaths from	
	Small-pox.	Bowel-complaints.
1869	53,195	30,953
1870	27,163	27,249
1871	25,534	21,678
1872	23,728	23.345
1873	25,699	19,640
1874	12,026	16,407

In the matter of sanitary progress so much advance as could be wished has not been made in the great works of drainage and water-supply, which have been for a long time past under consideration. It must be remembered, however, that the subject is a new one for India, and

that the number of engineers with practical experience in reference to this class of works is limited; but, though the progress of the larger works has not been great, minor works of sanitary improvement, such as paving, guttering, latrine-construction, surface-cleansing, vaccination, &c., continue to receive much attention; and it is the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner that, considering the rudeness of the appliances available, the present state of town conservancy is, as a rule, creditable to the district officers and municipal committees.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

45. The number of hospitals and dispensaries in the Province was increased from 120 to 136, and the number of patients rose from 825,885 to 894,267. Since the year 1866 the number of these useful institutions has been nearly doubled, and the ratio to population of patients treated has risen from 1 in 48 to 1 in 19 persons, and while their aggregate cost has grown from Rs. 1,39,400 to Rs. 2,55,269, only Rs. 32,718 of this increase has fallen on the State—the rest being made up by contributions by municipalities and from private and local sources.

By degrees, as funds permit, the class of medical officers employed in connection with dispensaries is being improved, and there are now 15 in charge of highly-educated Native Assistant-Surgeons, of which an ample supply is now yearly furnished by the Lahore Medical School.

Besides dispensaries in Bristish territory not a few are maintained by the Rulers of Native States, *e. g.*, Kashmir, Patiála, Baháwalpur, Kapurthalla, Mandi, Máler Kotla, Chamba; and in Leh, on the border of Kashmir territory, a hospital and dispensary is maintained at the cost of the British Government for the benefit of Yárkand traders.

VACCINATION.

46. Upwards of half a million of persons were vaccinated, and 96·14 per cent. of the cases were successful. Opposition on the part of the people is

rapidly disappearing, and the beneficial results are evident in the statistics of deaths from small-pox given on the opposite page.

EDUCATION.

47. EDUCATION continued to make satisfactory progress during the year. The number of Government institutions advanced from 1,421 with 74,910 scholars, to 1,518, containing 84,160; and the number of aided institutions was 502 attended by 28,882 pupils, against 499 with 28,256 pupils in 1873-74. Adding to the above 4,379 indigenous schools attended by 54,063 children, the total number of educational institutions in the Province in 1874-75 was 6,399 compared with 6,383 in 1873-74, and the number of students 167,105 as compared with 157,611 in the preceding year. This gratifying increase has occurred principally in the number of schools for the education of the masses: of these there are now 1,222 Government schools, supported chiefly from District Funds, with 46,467 boys, against 1,152 with 39,466 in the previous year. The number of Government Female Schools has also increased from 101 to 128.

The success of students in the public examinations was fairly satisfactory. One student passed the M. A., 2 the B. A., 11 the First Arts, and 42, including 2 students of the school of the Patiála State, the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. Three students passed the High Proficiency, 8 the Proficiency, and 51 the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University College; 2 passed the first, 4 the final, examination in Law, 6 the junior, and 13 the senior, examination in Medicine of that institution. For the Arabic Examinations there were 16 successful candidates, for the Sanskrit Examinations 29, and for the Persian 36.

The results of the Middle School Examination were not quite so favorable as the last year, but the numbers passing the Primary and Lower School Examinations continued to increase, and of Normal School 36 students obtained certificates.

With regard to the different classes of educational institutions, the *Punjab University College* made good progress. It held during the year examinations for High Proficiency and Proficiency in Arts, for Proficiency in Law, Medicine, Arabic, Sanskrit and Persian; it expended Rs. 11,480 in scholarships held at various educational institutions, Rs. 5,691 on fellowships, and Rs. 16,596 on the Oriental College and on the translation of English standard works into the vernacular.

The number of students in the *Lahore* and *Delhi Colleges* increased from 77 to 88, and the success achieved in the examinations was good, especially in the case of the Delhi College, from which 8 out of 9 candidates passed the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University.

The schools of all classes, Government and Aided, increased in numbers and, with few exceptions, in efficiency.

The supply of trained teachers from the Government Normal School has steadily increased. While 2 only passed the Teachers' Examination in 1872-73 and 19 in 1873-74, 36 received certificates in 1874-75, but in the Aided Normal School of the Christian Vernacular Education Society, there was some falling off, owing to the loss of its able Principal, Mr. Rodgers.

A few facts may here be mentioned indicative of the growing appreciation of education by all classes of the native community. A few years ago the comparative paucity of *Muhammadans* availing themselves of the means of education, especially in the larger towns, was noteworthy. In 1874-75 out of 1,026 boys attending the Lahore District School and branches, as many as 554 were Muhammadans. Again, regret has frequently been expressed in past years that natives of good family or position abstained from sending their sons to Government schools. In the year under report, 131 of the students of the Lahore District School were sons of Sardárs or native gentlemen of substance. Again, the disinclination of

parents to send their children to a distance from their homes for purposes of education was formerly most marked; *now* it is reported that at Hoshiárpur out of 237 boys in the Upper and Middle Schools, no fewer than 135, and at Gurdáspur out of 257 boys in the Middle and Lower Schools, 136, come from a distance; while nearly all the boys of the Lahore Circle who passed the Primary School Examination left their villages and prosecuted their studies in the nearest Middle School, whether they obtained scholarships or not. To meet the wants of students thus leaving their homes for purposes of education, boarding-houses have been and are being provided and appear to be generally popular and well managed. Again, the apathy of the native Local Committees of Public Instruction has frequently been complained of; but there are now signs of increased activity on the part of some of these bodies, especially those of the districts of Hoshiárpur and Ferozepore, where the people have, through their agency, raised considerable sums by voluntary subscriptions for the purpose of giving rewards to successful scholars and deserving teachers. Again, a great obstacle to educational progress throughout the Province has hitherto been the insufficient supply of competent teachers; but even in the Ráwalpindi Circle, where the difficulty has been felt the most, a great change is observable, and it is reported that, whereas a few years ago it was impossible to find men of even passable attainments as teachers, now a large proportion of applicants for admission to the Normal School are young men who have passed the Middle School Examination.

But perhaps the most interesting event in the year's history is the remarkable development of education in the frontier district of Hazára. So late as 1872 there were only 3 ill-attended schools in the district, and the district authorities considered there was no desire for education and that it would be long before anything like progress would be made. There are now 25 schools, attended by 1,098 scholars,

among whom are the sons of Ata Muhammad Khan, the late Chief of Agror, and other local Chiefs, and some children from independent territory across the border. This remarkable advance is ascribed by Major Waterfield, the Deputy Commissioner, partly to the fact that the settlement operations (now closed), while they have largely increased the value of property in land, have awakened the people to a sense of the practical value of instruction, and partly to the influence of the District Committee and the extension of the municipal system. A similar change in the feelings of the people towards education is reported from the district of Pesháwar. But, though the progress made in education during the last two years is indeed gratifying, it is not to be forgotten that much remains to be accomplished; and the fact that of children of a school-going age in the Punjab about 70 per cent. more or less are receiving no instruction, is a measure of the work which is before us.

One great obstacle to the progress of sound vernacular education has been the almost entire absence of translations or adaptations of English standard works on departments of useful knowledge, such as History, Geography, or Natural Science. This defect is being gradually remedied, and the staff of the Government Book Depôt is now engaged on the translation of Huxley's Science Primers, Blanford's Physical Geography, Lethbridge's Histories of India and the World, and other useful works.

The subject of providing adequate means of education for the children of the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians was touched upon in last year's Report, and has received careful attention during the past year. The number of institutions remained the same, *viz.* :—

Government. Lawrence Asylum, Sanáwar. *Aided.* Lawrence Asylum, Murree. Roman Catholic Orphanage, Simla.	For children of soldiers and non-commissioned officers.

Bishop Cotton's Boarding School, Simla. Punjab Girls' Boarding School, Simla.	For the better class of poor Europeans and Eurasians.
The High School, Lahore. The Anárkali Girls' School, Lahore. The Naulakha Girls' School, Lahore. The European School, Delhi. The Girls' Day School, Gujránwála.	For the middle class of Ditto.
The Mayo Industrial School, Simla. St. James's School, Lahore.	For the poorest class of Ditto.

The attendance at these institutions increased from 1,112 to 1,145, and the total amount expended by the State was Rs. 1,84,764 in addition to building grants.

Besides the above, there are schools attached to all European regiments, to which the children of civilians are generally admitted, and Government or Mission Schools at almost every large town or station, where an English education is procurable at an insignificant cost, and is open to the European and Eurasian as well as to the Native.

During the year the management of the St. James's School was greatly improved, and the number of pupils increased from 38 to 65 ; and the general control of the 3 schools at Lahore, *viz.*, of the High School, the Anárkali Girls' School and St. James's School, was placed under a general committee of management, who are taking measures to increase the boarding accommodation of these institutions.

LITERATURE.

48. During the year there were published in the Punjab 4 English and 17 Vernacular newspapers, and the number of books registered under the provisions of the Act of 1867 was 613,—97 in excess of the number 1874 ; but though there is increase in quantity, there is little sign of improvement in the quality of original vernacular literature, the bulk of which is puerile.

The efforts of the Punjab University College and the Government Book Department to awaken an interest in subjects of higher moment than ghost stories and love-songs, by the preparation of translations or adaptations of European standard works on history or science, have already been recorded.

49. At the close of the year under report His Excellency the Governor-General paid a State visit to Delhi and held a grand darbár. The darbár was attended by all the principal feudatories of the Punjab, save Kashmír and Kapurthala, and by a large number of the chiefs of tribes and representatives of noble families from all parts of the Province. The excellence of the arrangements on this occasion gave great satisfaction, and the "darbárís" returned to their homes much gratified at the manner of their reception.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULTS OF A CENSUS OF CERTAIN MUNICIPAL TOWNS IN THE PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, TAKEN ON THE 20TH FEBRUARY 1875.

District.	Name of Municipality.	Census according to 1868.			Census according to 1875.			Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Delhi.	Delhi ...	60,622	50,393	1,11,015	62,123	53,783	1,15,906	4,891	...	
	Do. Suburbs ...	22,724	20,678	43,402	24,492	20,164	44,656	1,254	...	
	Najafgarh ...	1,676	1,916	3,592	2,271	2,037	4,308	716	...	
	Ballabgarh ...	3,175	3,106	6,281	3,668	2,999	6,667	386	...	
	Farídabad ...	4,092	3,898	7,990	3,918	3,690	7,608	...	382	
	Sonepat ...	5,948	6,228	12,176	7,024	6,563	13,587	1,411	...	
Gurgaon.	Rewári ...	12,251	12,252	24,503	12,757	12,480	25,237	734	...	
	Firozpur ...	5,044	4,112	9,156	5,537	5,043	10,580	1,424	...	
	Palwal ...	6,616	6,113	12,729	7,045	6,497	13,542	813	...	
	Farukhnagar ...	5,317	5,314	10,631	5,319	5,292	10,611	...	20	
Karnal.	Karnál ...	15,951	13,056	29,007	12,525	11,459	23,984	...	5,023	
	Pánipat ...	13,145	12,131	25,276	12,532	11,951	24,483	...	793	
	Kunjpura ...	2,658	2,504	5,162	2,494	2,554	5,048	...	114	
	Kaithal ...	7,364	7,484	14,848	8,060	7,749	15,809	961	...	
	Púndri ...	2,336	2,413	4,749	2,797	2,633	5,430	681	...	
Hissar.	Hissar ...	7,912	6,221	14,133	7,528	6,643	14,171	38	...	
	Hánsi ...	6,958	6,605	13,563	6,380	5,850	12,230	...	1,333	
	Bhiwáni ...	18,228	14,026	32,254	17,527	15,622	33,149	895	...	
	Fatahabad ...	1,818	1,357	3,175	1,648	1,434	3,048	...	93	
	Ruttia ...	1,516	1,229	2,745	1,695	1,422	3,117	372	...	
	Tohana ...	1,856	1,677	3,533	1,724	1,720	3,444	...	89	

ROHTAK.	Rohtak	...	7,358	6,900	14,258	7,724	7,301	15,025	767	...	
	Beri	...	5,067	3,656	8,723	4,703	4,499	9,202	479	...	
	Jhajjar	...	5,989	6,524	12,513	6,160	6,305	12,465	...	...	
	Kharkhauda	...	2,189	1,893	4,082	2,175	2,009	4,184	102	48	
	Bahádurgurh	...	3,570	3,089	6,659	3,720	3,407	7,127	468	...	
SIRSA.	Sirsa	...	6,271	4,729	11,000	7,206	5,590	12,796	1,796	...	
	Fázilka	...	2,280	1,126	3,406	2,643	1,712	4,355	949	...	
	Ellenabad	...	1,963	1,451	3,414	1,829	1,464	3,293	...	121	
	Ránia	...	2,468	2,115	4,583	2,667	2,251	4,918	335	...	
	Rori	...	1,563	1,160	2,723	1,526	1,212	2,738	15	...	
UMBALLA.	Umballa	...	13,309	10,731	24,040	14,549	11,725	26,274	2,234	...	
	Jagádhrí	...	6,338	5,288	11,676	6,820	5,720	12,540	864	...	
	Sadhaura	...	5,618	5,580	11,198	5,821	5,358	11,179	...	19	
	Rúpar	...	4,641	4,059	8,700	5,902	4,392	10,294	1,594	...	
	Búriyah	...	4,262	4,089	8,351	4,220	4,001	8,221	...	130	
	Thánesar	...	4,026	3,903	7,929	3,766	3,348	7,114	...	815	
	Shahabad	...	6,422	5,256	11,678	6,348	5,305	11,653	...	25	
	Pehowa	...	2,028	1,647	3,675	2,007	1,555	3,562	...	113	
	Radaur	...	2,327	2,073	4,400	2,219	1,878	4,097	...	303	
	Ládwa	...	2,262	2,054	4,316	2,173	1,948	4,121	...	195	
	Kharar	...	2,603	2,281	4,884	2,607	2,241	4,848	...	36	
LUDHIANA.	Ludhiána	...	21,701	18,282	39,983	20,415	16,540	36,955	...	3,028	
	Jagraon	...	3,574	3,522	7,096	3,506	3,392	6,898	...	198	
	Raekot	...	4,773	4,392	9,165	4,277	4,010	8,287	...	878	
	Máchiwára	...	3,304	2,758	6,062	3,453	2,771	6,224	162	...	
	Khanna	...	1,944	1,464	3,408	1,990	1,664	3,654	246	...	
	Bhilolpur	...	1,815	1,554	3,369	1,664	1,395	3,059	..	310	
HOSHIARPUR.	Hoshiárpur	...	7,000	5,964	12,964	7,025	6,104	13,129	165	...	
	Do. Suburbs	...	4,072	3,754	7,826	4,443	3,735	8,178	352	...	
	Tanda and Urmar	...	7,747	7,142	14,889	7,447	6,523	13,970	...	919	Decrease accounted for by fact that two hamlets which were formerly within municipal limits are now no longer within them.
	Mukerián	...	3,141	2,537	5,678	2,686	2,430	5,116	...	562	
	Dasúya	...	4,371	4,082	8,453	4,472	4,205	8,677	224	...	
	Anandpur	...	3,586	3,301	6,887	3,413	2,992	6,405	...	482	
	Hariana	...	4,189	3,596	7,785	4,133	3,669	7,802	17	...	
	Garhdiwála	...	1,991	1,620	3,611	2,128	1,746	3,874	263	...	
	Una	...	2,336	2,043	4,379	2,802	2,106	4,908	529	...	
	Miáni	...	4,018	3,688	7,706	4,169	3,773	7,942	236	...	

APPENDIX.—*(Continued.)*

District.	Name of Municipality.	Census according to 1868.			Census according to 1875.			Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Kangra.	Dharmsála ...	2,204	658	2,862	1,431	593	2,024	...	838	* The discrepancy between the figures of 1868 and those of 1875 is accounted for by the fact that the former census was taken during the summer months and the latter during the winter, when the station is nearly empty.
	Jawálamukhi † ...	1,859	1,486	3,345	1,542	1,305	2,847	...	498	† The census of 1868 was taken during the season of pilgrimage to the shrines at these places ; that of 1875 in February, when pilgrimages are not made. This accounts for the discrepancy in figures.
	Haripur ‡ ...	1,584	1,701	3,285	1,925	1,914	3,839	554	...	‡ Increase attributed to the town being the centre of a large and rich agricultural district.
	Tirá Sujánpur§ ...	1,687	1,877	3,564	1,675	1,718	3,393	...	171	§ Deputy Commissioner, Kángra, explains that the decrease in population at this place "is probably owing to the close proximity of the tea gardens, which attract labor far and near. The laborers do not abandon their homes, but return at short intervales."
	Kángra † ...	3,494	2,954	6,448	3,463	2,881	6,344	...	104	

GURDASPUR.	Gurdáspur	...	1,915	1,372	3,287	2,520	1,617	4,137	850	...
	Batála	...	14,586	12,694	27.280	14,095	12,802	26,897	...	383
	Kalánaur	...	3,184	2,937	6,121	3,140	2,890	6,030	...	91
	Pathánkot	...	1,468	1.320	2,788	2,536	1,971	4,507	1,719	...
	Sujánpur	...	3,762	3,415	7,177	3,446	3,110	6,556	...	621
	Naina Kot	...	1,023	996	2 019	931	795	1,726	...	293
	Bahrámpur	...	1,919	1,808	3,727	1,801	1,676	3,477	...	250
	Srigobindpur	...	2,844	2.638	5,482	2.858	2,673	5,531	49	...
	Dera Nanak	...	4,561	3,331	7,892	3,918	3,281	7,199	...	693
	Darman	...	901	860	1,761	864	740	1,604	...	157
	Shahpur	...	970	685	1,555	730	582	1,312	...	343
	Sukhuchak	...	1,684	1,724	3,408	1,672	1,570	3,242	...	166
	Fatahgarh	...	2,338	2,093	4,431	2,409	2,079	4,488	57	...
SIALKOT.	Siálkot	...	13,431	11,906	25,337	17,887	15,148	33,035	7,698	...
	Jámki	...	2,079	2,135	4,214	2,206	2,149	4,355	141	...
	Daska	...	2,809	2,715	5.524	2,613	2,788	5,401	...	123
	Zafarwál	...	2,905	2,736	5,641	2,596	2,379	4,975	...	666
	Sankhatra	...	1.340	1,231	2,571	1,253	1,138	2,391	...	180
	Chawinda	...	2,623	2,459	5,082	2,853	2,390	5,243	161	...
	Kila Sobha Singh	...	2,638	2,465	5,153	2,749	2,408	5,157	4	...
	Pasrúr	...	4,353	4.174	8,527	4,196	4,089	8,285	...	242
	Nárowál	...	2,527	2.201	4,728	2,789	2,511	5,300	572	...
	Mettranwála	...	1,848	1,582	3,430	1,599	1,498	3,097	...	333
LAHORE.	Lahore	...	46,154	39,192	85,346	51,613	40,721	92,334	6.988	...
	Do. Suburbs	...	20,650	11,111	31,761	23,703	12,701	36.404	4.643	...
	Kasur	...	8,943	7,608	16.551	8,652	8,143	16,795	244	...
	Khem Karn	...	3,099	2,748	5,847	3,030	2,839	5.869	22	...
	Chunián	...	3.981	3,374	7,355	3,455	3,014	6,469	...	886
	Sharakpur	...	2,223	1,939	4,162	2,379	2,046	4,425	263	...
	Patti	...	3,448	3,270	6,718	3,245	3,065	6,310	...	408
	Khudián	...	1,621	1,487	3,108	1,834	1,477	3,311	203	...
GUJRANWALA.	Gujránwála	...	10,873	8,508	19,381	11,203	9,218	20,421	1,040	...

APPENDIX—*(Concluded.)*

District.	Name of Municipality.	Census according to 1868.			Census according to 1875.			Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Ferozepore.	Ferozepore ...	12,168	8,424	20,592	8,706	6,458	15,164	...	5,428	Decrease accounted for by fact that in the census of 1868 some outlying hamlets were erroneously included. The census of 1875 was rightly confined to municipal limits.
	Dharmkot ...	2,750	2,629	5,379	2,853	2,618	5,471	92	...	
	Ira ...	1,583	1,427	3,010	1,899	1,572	3,471	461	...	
	Makhu ...	590	475	1.065	915	800	1,715	650	...	
	Fatahgarh ...	843	717	1,560	921	733	1,654	94	...	
	Kot Isa Khan ...	773	678	1,451	806	714	1,520	69	...	
Rawal-Pindi.	Ráwalpindi ...	11,538	7,690	19,228	12,757	8,011	20,768	1,540		
	Hazro ...	3,885	3,395	7,280	4,174	3,776	7,950	670		
Jhelum.	Jhelum ...	3,051	2,097	5,148	4,953	3,003	7,956	2,808	72	Increase accounted for by fact that the limits of the municipality have been somewhat extended since the census of 1868.
	Chakwál ...	2,915	2,852	5,767	2,895	2,800	5,695	...		
	Talagang ...	2,897	2,750	5,647	3,129	2,529	5,658	11		
Gujrát.	Gujrát ...	8,927	6,980	15,907	9,211	8,180	17,391	1,484	...	
	Jalálpur ...	8,424	7,202	15,626	7,588	6,434	14,022	...	1,604	
	Dinga ...	2,608	2,346	4,954	2,698	2,379	5,077	123	...	
	Kunjáh ...	3,187	2,788	5,975	2,752	2,602	5,354	...	621	
Shah-pur.	Miáni ...	3,565	3,292	6,857	3,236	2,947	6,183	...	674	
	Sáhiwál ...	4,863	4,037	8,900	4,338	4,303	8,641	...	259	
	Khushâb ...	4,351	4,158	8,509	4,326	4,018	8,344	...	165	
	Bhera ...	7,448	7,066	14,514	7,616	7,077	14,693	179	...	
Multan.	Mooltan ...	14,937	12,861	27,798	15,614	13,708	29,322	1,524	...	
	Do. Suburbs ...	10,582	7,222	17,804	12,030	9,431	21,461	3,657	...	
	Shujabad ...	3,180	2,915	6,095	3,436	2,832	6,268	173	...	
	Kharor ...	2,685	2,384	5.069	2,524	2,137	4,661	...	408	
	Talamba ...	1,762	1,390	3,152	1,120	827	1,947	...	1,205	

MO	Jalálpur	...	1,833	1,763	3,596	1,804	1,685	3,489	...	107
	Dunyapur	...	1,318	1,390	2,708	995	1,059	2,054	...	654
JHANG.	Jhang	...	5,216	3,912	9,128	4,636	3,980	8,616	...	512
	Maghiána	...	5,816	5,038	10,854	7,720	5,892	13,612	2,758	...
	Chiniot	...	6,106	5,371	11,477	6,275	5,724	11,999	522	...
MONTGOMERY.	Montgomery	...	1,879	537	2,416	1,802	787	2,589	173	...
	Pákpattan	...	3,264	2,822	6,086	3,076	2,647	5,723	...	363
	Kamália	...	3,109	2,586	5,695	3,193	2,682	5,875	180	...
	Sayadwála	...	1,518	1,336	2,854	1,822	1,608	3,430	576	...
	Dipálpur	...	2,044	1,584	3,628	1,849	1,560	3,409	...	219
MUZAFFARGARH.	Alípur	...	544	464	1,008	1,256	11026	2,282	1,274	...
D. I. KHAN.	Dera Ismail Khan	...	9,894	9,681	19,575	10,714	9,288	20,002	427	...
	Bhakkar	...	2,984	2,570	5,554	2,685	2,118	4,803	...	751
	Tánk	...	1,512	1,378	2,890	1,782	1,404	3,186	296	...
D. G. KHAN.	Dera Gházi Khan	...	9,134	8,030	17,164	10,780	8,312	19,092	1,928	...
	Mithankot	...	1,852	1,807	3,659	1,724	1,623	3,347	...	312
BANNU.	Edwardes-abad	...	2,040	1,138	3,178	2,477	1,419	3,896	718	...
	Laki	...	1,445	1,295	2,740	2,407	2,003	4,410	1,670	...
	Kálabágh	...	3,436	2,983	6,419	3,203	2,880	6,083	...	336
PESHÁWAR.	Pesháwar	...	32,270	26,285	58,555	32,553	25,877	58,430	...	125
	Shankargarh	...	542	405	947	597	420	1,017	70	...
HAZARÁ.	Haripur		Cannot	be given.	4,800	2,508	1,969	4,477	...	323
	Abbott-abad				1,035	882	312	1,194	159	
	Buffa				4,193	2,446	2,048	4,494	301	

REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.—The physical features of the Punjab and its Dependencies, including area, topography, climate and chief staples, were described at length in paragraphs 1 to 23 of the Report for 1872-73, and, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Home Department Resolution No. 1674, dated 12th May 1873, need not be repeated in this place.

2. HISTORICAL.—There is nothing new to record under this head; paragraphs 24 to 64 of the Report for 1872-73 may be referred to for particulars. Sir R. Henry Davies, K. C. S. I., remained Lieutenant-Governor of the Province throughout the year under report.

3. RELATIONS WITH DEPENDENT STATES.—The Dependent and Feudatory States over which the Government of the Punjab exercises political control are 35 in number, *viz.*,—

Jummoo and Kashmir.	Bashahr.	Lohâru.	Dhámi.
Patiála.	Hindúr (Nálargarh).	Dujána.	Kuthár.
Baháwalpur.	Keonthal.	Bághal.	Kunhiár.
Jínd.	Maler Kotla.	Baghát.	Mangal.
Nábha.	Farídkot.	Jubbal.	Bíja.
Kapurthalla.	Chamba.	Kumhársain.	Darkuti.
Mandi.	Suket.	Bhajji.	Taroch.
Sirmúr (Náhan).	Kalsia.	Mailog.	Sángri.
Kahlúr (Beláspur).	Pataudi.	Balsan.	

A statement showing their estimated population, revenue and military resources, will be found in Appendix No. 5, and an account of the reigning Chiefs will be found in Appendix No. 6. It may be here stated that the total area of the Feudatory States attached to the Punjab amounts approximately to 104,000 square miles; their population to about 5¼ millions; their revenues to about £1,800,000 per annum; their military forces (exclusive of mere armed retainers) to about 50,000 men; the total tribute received from them to £28,000 per annum.

4. *Jummoo and Kashmir.*—The depressed condition of the Kashmir Shawl trade is engaging the anxious attention of the Mahárája, who has issued orders for the reduction of the employés from 24,000 to 12,000; and with the view of obtaining employment for those whose services have thus been dispensed with, measures have been taken to extend the culture and manufacture of silk. Some progress in this

direction has already been made; machines have been imported from Calcutta, and silk-reeling commenced; but the silk, though of good quality, does not command a high price in Europe owing to its inferior reeling; and to remedy this defect, an official has been sent to Europe in order to acquire a knowledge of the silk business of Italy and France.

With the object of improving communication and providing shelter for travellers and traders, the Mahárája has constructed a *sarai* at Srinagar for Yárkand merchants; the road between Jummoo and British territory in the Siálkot district is being metalled; a new road has been commenced on the bank of the river Jhelum between Uri and Chakoti; and several miles of difficult road between the British boundary on the Tsarap river and the Lachalang Pass, on the Leh and Kullu road, have, with the cordial assent and partly at the expense of the Mahárája, been realigned under the direction of an Assistant Engineer deputed for the purpose.

In recognition of the assistance rendered by the Mahárája to the Yárkand Mission, and of the hospitality shown to the Lieutenant-Governor during his tour in Kashmir in 1873, it was arranged to present His Highness with a steam launch, which was constructed in England in pieces sufficiently small to admit of their transport over the mountainous roads and passes into the valley of Kashmir. The launch arrived in pieces at Lahore at the close of the year, was put together at Srinagar under the superintendence of an English mechanic, and was successfully launched in August, being named by His Highness "Victoria" in honor of the Queen.

In April 1875 His Highness the Mahárája proceeded to Lahore, and to Simla, to pay his respects to His Excellency the Viceroy, and after a stay of nearly a fortnight, returned greatly gratified with the honor and cordiality of his reception.

5. *The Phulkian States.*—Under this head are included the three important Cis-Sutlej States of Patiála, Jínd, and Nábha, of which there is little to record in reference to the history of the year. The question of extradition of criminals between these States and Alwar, alluded to in paragraph 6 of last Report, has since been adjusted, as has also the demarcation of the Narnaul border.

His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála received the honor of being visited in his own territory by His Excellency the Viceroy after the conclusion of the Delhi darbár.

6. *Bahâwalpur.*—The management of this State continued during the year in the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Minchin, Political Agent and Superintendent. Notwithstanding the fact that the area of

land under cultivation was greatly reduced owing to the failure of the inundation of 1873-74, the income of 1874-75 increased from Rs. 18,10,945 to Rs. 18,72,031, owing to the superior quality of the produce, the extended sale of fuel to the Indus Valley Railway, and increased receipts from grazing dues, customs, stamps, court fees, and public works. The Baháwalpur forests have been placed under the management of a trained forest officer. Good progress was made in the construction of irrigation works; during the year 44 branch canals, varying from 5 to 15 miles in length, 185 distributary channels, and 239 wells, were made at the expense of the State. There was a diminution of crime; the police were successful, and the civil and criminal courts gave satisfaction; and lastly a favorable report has been received of the progress of the young Nawáb in education.

7. *Kapurthalla.*—It was stated in paragraph 12 of last Report that, owing to the mental derangement of Rája Kharak Singh, it was necessary to entrust the management of his State to a committee of three Native members under the immediate control of the Commissioner of Jullundur. This arrangement did not, however, prove satisfactory owing to the party-spirit prevailing amongst the members of the Committee of Management; and the superintendence of the State has accordingly been taken from them and entrusted to Mr. Lepel Griffin, C. S., subject to the supervision of the Commissioner of Jullundur. The health of the Rája has improved, but it is not anticipated that he will soon be able to resume the administration of his State.

8. *Mandi.*—The proposal of this Government to remove the Customs establishments and make over the entire management of the Mandi Salt works to the Rája, taking from him an annual sum of Rs. 50,000 as compensation for loss of salt revenue, to which reference was made in paragraph 13 of last Report, has been approved by the Government of India, but has not yet been accepted by the Rája.

9. *The Simla Hill States.*—These States, 20 in number, are under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla; the most important of them are Sirmúr (Náhan,) Kahlúr (Beláspur), Bashahr, Hindúr (Nálargarh), and Keonthal. It has been found necessary to admonish the Rája of Hindúr regarding the unsatisfactory condition of his State. A dispute between the Rája of Keonthal and the Miár of Kotesh as to the status of the latter was settled towards the close of the year, the latter having been declared a feudatory of Keonthal. The Chief of Bághal has, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, been raised to the rank and dignity of Rája. The Rána of Kumhársain, Bhawáni Singh, died in the autumn, and was succeeded by his son

Hira Singh. Nothing else calling for notice occurred in connexion with these States during the year.

10. *Máler Kotla.*—The portions of this State (about three-fourths of the whole) belonging to the young Náwab and his brother continued to be administered during the year by Mr. Heath, Extra Assistant Commissioner, under the control of the Commissioner of Umballa; but towards the close of the year Mr. Heath was appointed an Assistant Commissioner in Assam, and it was decided to entrust the management to the Náwab on his attaining his majority in October 1875.

The revenue of the State during the past year amounted to Rs. 2,53,750, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,28,378, leaving a surplus of Rs. 25,370. The partitions consequent on the death of the late Nawáb have been completed. The revenue survey has progressed in the ancestral estates of the young Khan, and the administration of civil and criminal justice and of police was efficient.

11. *Chamba.*—The administration of this State continued during the year in the hands of Colonel Blair Reid. The revenue of the State amounted to about Rs. 1,90,000, and was collected with the greatest ease. A State loan of Rs. 14,000, borrowed in 1868 for the purpose of making roads, was paid off; Rs. 10,000 were paid to Mián Suchet Singh, the brother of the late Rája; Rs. 46,000 were expended on roads, buildings and public works; and after defraying all expenses of administration, there was a balance in the State treasury at the close of the year of Rs. 54,000. Meanwhile the people were contented, and there was not a single case of violent crime during the whole year. The survey of cultivated area, referred to in paragraph 8 of last Report, still continues.

12. *Suket.*—The annals of this State were uneventful for the year under report, but since its close Rája Uggar Sen died, and has been succeeded by his eldest son Ruddar Sen, now in his 47th year.

13. *Kalsia.*—Sardár Bishan Singh was, towards the close of the year, entrusted with the management of his State. The annual nett revenue is estimated at Rs. 1,30,927, and the expenditure is limited to Rs. 90,530.

14. *Pataudi.*—Maulavi Hisám-ud-din, the late manager of this petty State, has been succeeded in that capacity by Shekh Khuda Baksh; but the Nawáb is, as far as possible, associated with the manager in the disposal of business. The finances of the State are prosperous, and progress has in consequence been made with public works of utility.

15. There is nothing to record in reference to the remaining States.

16. THE FRONTIER.—The following is a resumé of political events on the frontier during the year under report, between Dera Gházi Khan on the south and Hazára on the north.

17. *Dera Gházi Khan.*—No raid by any of the trans-border tribes occurred. One British subject was murdered by members of the *Bozdár* tribe, but the offenders were delivered up to justice by the headmen, and duly punished at the sessions. Fifty-three cases of ordinary theft occurred,—the largest number being in the Bozdár and Gurchani *tumans*; and the total estimated amount of property stolen was about Rs. 14,500, of which nearly Rs. 14,000 were recovered. The thefts were chiefly of cattle, numbering in all about 540, of which most were recovered through exertion of the tribal influence of the Chiefs responsible for the passes. The peace of this part of the frontier was undisturbed throughout the year, and measures for promoting trade with the countries beyond the Sulemán Range were successfully pursued by the Deputy Commissioner, the road through the Sakhi Sarwar Pass being greatly improved under his personal supervision. The exports to foreign territory from this district by the three principal passes of Sanghar, Sakhi Sarwar and Sori, were estimated at nearly 2 lakhs of rupees, and the imports through the same passes at upwards of 1½ lakhs.

18. *Dera Ismail Khan.*—Two plundering raids were committed by sections of the *Mahsúd Wazirs* in the latter part of the year,—one in the Pezu Range, between Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, and the other near Lúni in Kuláchi. For both full reparation has been demanded and partly obtained, the hostages of the offending tribe, Bahlolzais, being committed to prison, and other members of the tribe, to the number of 50, being detained pending restoration of the property carried off, consisting entirely of camels. The animals deported in the first case were quickly restored as a result of the measures taken, and the greater number of those carried away in the second have also been gradually recovered. All the property belonged to wandering tribes of Povindahs, who had exhibited extreme laxity of precaution on exposed parts of the border beyond immediate police control; and the raids are believed to have been promoted rather in the interests of particular factions than as evidence of hostility on the part of the Wazirs.

19. *Tánk.*—A considerable change in the administration of the frontier parganna of Tánk was effected in January last, during a visit by the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor. The police administration, which had formerly been conducted by the Nawáb of Tánk, was taken over and a new police organized. The Nawáb's position was in many respects ameliorated, and the revenue management of the parganna left in his hands, his eldest son being appointed Tahsíldár with an

efficient establishment. Confidence has been largely increased by these measures, both within and without the border. For a time faction and the expiring efforts of past mis-government may be visible, succeeding in preventing entirely smooth action; but there can be no doubt that the general administration has been strengthened by the measures recently inaugurated, and that the best results must follow from their consolidation and from bringing the governed into more direct contact with the ruling authorities than they ever were before.

20. With the exception of the raids above noticed, which were promoted for party objects, the general state of this part of the frontier during the year has been more than usually satisfactory. Several Hindu boys, who had been kidnapped and carried away into the independent hills by small parties of marauders, have been recovered through the influence of the tribal representatives and restored to their families, and one or two criminal refugees of years have been delivered up to justice. These are gratifying results of the measures taken with one of the most fickle and troublesome tribes on this frontier. On the other hand, it is to be regretted that the hopeful objects of the friendly relations entered into last autumn with the *Sheoráni* tribe have well nigh been frustrated by the misconduct of the late Gandapur Chief, Muhammad Guldád Khan, who, taking advantage of the confidence reposed in him in connection with those relations to prosecute schemes of his own within the Sheoráni hills, secretly committed himself by endeavouring to erect a fort in the Sheoráni territory and annexing lands. His misconduct brought down upon his dependants, who were thus employed, a grievous retaliation and the loss of 15 lives,—the Sheoránís in a large body having attacked the Chief's workmen at daybreak on the 22nd March 1875,—and effectively prevented any further prosecution of his unauthorized projects. A severe punishment followed in the deposition of the Chief, in pecuniary reparation to the families of the slain from his allowances, and in the suspension of several Native officials of Government who neglected to report, or who secretly connived at the Chief's reckless schemings. The results, in reference to our future relations with the Sheoránís, will not, it is believed, be unfavorable, for they have recently professed a readiness to enter into more secure engagements, actuated very much thereto by the necessities of their position as a tribe, largely dependent upon British territory for many of the necessaries of life. In other respects the state of the Dera Ismail Khan frontier during the year was satisfactory.

21. *Bannu.*—The most remarkable frontier event in this district was the Baindarra raid at the beginning of the year committed by a combined party of *Bahlolzai Mahsúds* and *Bhittanís.* The sufferers

on the occasion were men of Marwat; but full reparation was exacted from both tribes concerned, and compensation awarded to the sufferers, whether in person or property, from the fines imposed, aggregating Rs. 2,000. Throughout the year thereafter the Bannu frontier was undisturbed, the tedious war carried on in the independent hills beyond between the two great sections of the Wazir tribe,—the Darwesh Khel and the Mahsúds,—having no injurious effect on our border administration, but rather the contrary; the occupation of these predatory tribes in internecine strife and feuds tending doubtless to withdraw their attention from plundering in British territory. The influence of Máni Khan, Sperkai, who aspires to lead the whole of the Darwesh Khel, is but partial, the Háthi Khel and others refusing to follow his standard, and the Mahsúds would appear to have had the best of it. The zeal of the Darwesh Khel in the cause seems to languish, and the prosecution of hostilities on a great scale is hardly to be expected. Excepting a few petty cattle thefts, in most of which cases the stolen animals were recovered, no other events worthy of record have occurred on the frontier of the Bannu district, which has been unusually tranquil throughout the year.

22. *Kohát.*—Under the orders of Government the Deputy Commissioner, accompanied by the greater portion of the Kohát garrison, proceeded to *Thal* in April 1874 and took up all cases outstanding against the Kábil Khel, Khujel Khel, and Tázi Khel sections of the *Wazir* tribe adjacent to the Kohát border. There were upwards of 400 cases in which claims to the extent of Rs. 12,000 had been preferred. A great proportion of these were adjusted at once, and the balance due was realized during the remainder of the year.

23. Since the settlement in 1869, the Míranzai border, formerly the scene of never-ending strife between the *Turís of Kuram* and the Wazirs, has been undisturbed by Turi aggressions. During the late disturbances in Tíra some members of the tribe attempted a passage through the Míranzai valley to assist the Syads, but were forced to retrace their steps to Kuram.

24. The *Orakzai* tribe comes next in order. A satisfactory settlement of differences took place in the spring of 1874, by which the whole of the Adám Khel and Aka Khel Afridís bound themselves as sureties for the future good behaviour of these sections. They have since given no trouble whatever. The settlement effected in 1873, under which the principal Syads of the Sámilzai valley became sureties for the Sipah section, has also been fully acted up to during the year under report. The Bar Muhammad Khel, the Máni Khel, the Abdul Azíz Khel, and the Sipah Ainposh, are Shíah sections of the Orakzai, and by reason of

their being followers of the Tíra Syads, were attacked in August by a large coalition of the Suni tribes of Tíra, and some of their principal villages were destroyed, and the Syads were driven to seek refuge in British territory. Great excitement was created along the Míranzai and Hangú borders, and it was with difficulty that British subjects were restrained from taking part in the affair. In April an attack was made on a hamlet belonging to the Akhel, situated on the Míranzai border, by a party of 6 or 8 men of the section, in pursuance of a blood feud relating to a woman, and the individual against whom the attack was made was murdered and his property plundered. The Akhel were called upon to deliver up the murderers, or pay a fine of Rs. 1,000: they preferred the latter alternative. The fine was realized in the course of the following month, and a portion paid as blood-money to the heirs of the deceased. The remaining sections of the Orakzai,—the Mishti, Mula Khel, Rabia Khel, Mamozai and Alí Khel,—behaved well throughout the year.

25. With respect to the *Afridís*, the Hassan Khel section has given little trouble on the Kohát border since the settlement made with them in 1867. During the autumn of 1874 a few cases, in which compensation amounting in all to about Rs. 1,000 for petty acts of plundering, had accumulated and the tribe appeared disinclined to an adjustment; reprisals were made on the 20th October by seizing a large caravan of camels laden with grain, but it was not long detained, as security was at once tendered by the tribe, who satisfactorily adjusted all the claims within the following 15 days. The Jowáki section gave no trouble during the year, except as regards a serious feud which has been carried on without intermission between two of its principal sub-divisions, and which has necessitated some additional precautions along that portion of the border. Notwithstanding serious quarrels amongst certain of the Pass villages, the communication through the Kohát Pass has continued uninterrupted. A few cases of petty theft committed against travellers occurred, all of which were at once taken up and compensation exacted. The 7 years' truce between the Bassi Khel section and the Akhorwáls of the Kohát Pass expired in April; the settlement of the matter in dispute, a boundary question, has been postponed until the commencement of the cold season of 1875.

26. *Pesháwar.*—During the year there have been only petty cases of theft and reprisals for ransom by the Hassan Khel section of the *Adám Khels*, which have been disposed of and have not affected our relations with the tribe.

27. The Bassi Khels, a clan of the *Aka Khel* tribe, committed a serious robbery of 47 head of cattle belonging to the village of

Mashugaggar on the 13th February 1874; on the 20th March, 72 persons and 228 cattle belonging to the clan were apprehended, but were eventually released on the payment of Rs. 200 and the cost of the keep of their cattle. A police constable who had been kidnapped in the Kohát Pass in March 1873, it was said by the Bassi Khels, was also brought back by the jirgah of that clan. On the 11th March 1875, a mail bag was robbed from one of the postal runners on the Kohát road between Badabír and Matanni by members of this clan; it was recovered from them, and a fine of Rs. 500 inflicted.

28. On the 19th January 1874, 113 persons and 360 head of cattle, belonging to the *Kajuri* clans of *Malakdin, Kammurai* and *Sepai*, were seized on account of their culpable neglect in having permitted a body of the Zakka Khel to pass through their limits on a raiding expedition, in which a large number of cattle belonging to British villages was carried off, some of them being subsequently recovered; a fine of Rs. 100, together with the cost of feeding their cattle, was realized before the men and cattle were released.

29. On the night of the 4th December 1874, the Bandmaster of Her Majesty's 72nd Highlanders, stationed at Pesháwar, was carried off from the outskirts of the cantonments by a band of robbers belonging to the *Zakka Khel* tribe, and taken to the Khaibar Pass, whence he was released, uninjured, after a short detention, through the instrumentality of Arbáb Majíd Khan, Khalíl, on the 19th Idem; subsequently the representatives of the tribe, on the demand of the authorities for satisfaction, entered British territory and repudiated the acts of the robbers, and in token thereof burnt the premises of the leader of the gang, and returned the small amount of property taken from the Bandmaster.

30. One section of the *Mohmands*, the Sháti Khel sept of the Halimzai, made a night attack, on the 13th November, on the small hamlet of Matta Moghal Khels, called Kiblai, wounding slightly 2 men, killing 1 horse, and carrying off property of small value. Pressure is being put on this section.

31. In the early part of 1874, the Salár division of the *Gadúns* was fined Rs. 500 for offences committed on the border; and the tribe has since behaved well.

32. *Hazára.*—During 1874 the *Akazai* continued to give trouble on the Agror border. They threatened Agror throughout the summer, and harassed the valley by keeping up a constant fear of raids; they carried off cattle from Ghania, and burnt houses and carried off property in Gulderi and Kungalli, petty British hamlets on the slopes of the Black Mountain; and at one time resort to military coercion appeared

inevitable; but the tribe has recently tendered its submission, and it is hoped that extreme measures may be unnecessary.

33. At the southern end of the Black Mountain, the Nawáb of Amb had differences with the *Khan Khel* section of the Hassanzais and the *Tilli Syads*, and raids were made by both parties, but with insignificant results.

34. Some of the *Tilli Syads* in December attacked Barchar on the Black Mountain, and did some damage; and in November the independent *Allaiwáls*, headed by their Chief, Arsala Khan, made a raid within British territory upon a party of Kohistánís, also independent, murdering 3 men and carrying off their flocks. This was at once punished by the seizure of some 60 Allaiwáls, with flocks numbering 4,000 head, in British territory; a blockade of the tribe was proclaimed, and, notwithstanding the sympathies of our own Swáti tribes with the marauders, satisfactory relations have been brought about with the Allai tribe that never before existed.

35. The border has been otherwise quiet, and the trading and intercourse of independent tribes with British territory are steadily increasing.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.—It will be seen from the statement in Appendix 7 that the total area surveyed and mapped in the Punjab and its Dependencies up to the end of 1873-74, exclusive of the Trigonometrical Survey, of which no data are available to this Government, with the cost per square mile, was as follows :—

	Area in Square Miles.	Cost per Square Mile.
	Acres.	Rs. A. P.
Topographical Survey of Jhelum and Ráwalpindi districts, 1851-59 ...	10,555	20 5 1
Military reconnoissance of Hazára, 1847-49 ...	7,500	2 7 0
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys, topographically ...	23,602	12 4 4
Revenue Surveys, by villages ...	103,762	26 15 1

37. During 1874-75 three Revenue Survey parties were at work in the Province, *viz.*,—

1st or Dera Ismail Khan District Survey, under Colonel H. C. Johnstone, C. B.;

2nd or Gurgaon District Survey, under Captain W. H. Wilkins;

3rd or Bahâwalpur State Survey, under Captain D. C. Andrew.

Exclusive of 3,184 square miles of boundary survey prepared in advance, and 1,200 linear miles of levelling, the total out-turn

of area completely surveyed was 6,262 square miles, at an average cost of Rs. 32-15-5 per mile.

38. The 1st or Colonel Johnstone's party were employed in the frontier districts of Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, on both sides of the Indus, and completed 1,673 square miles of interior survey, at a cost of Rs. 45-7-5; but this cost includes 2,300 square miles of boundary survey in advance. This survey also completed 1,200 linear miles of levelling in the Sínd Ságar Doáb.

39. The 2nd party under Captain Wilkins was employed in the districts of Gurgaon and Rohtak; in the former district it completed 1,400 square miles of interior survey as well as 450 square miles of boundary in advance; in the latter district, in which the cadastral method of survey was experimentally commenced, 434 miles of preliminary boundary survey was executed. The average cost of completed survey during the year, including the work of preliminary boundaries, was Rs. 47-4-8 per square mile.

40. The 3rd survey party under Captain Andrew executed 3,189 square miles of completed survey, at a cost of Rs. 20-1-11 per square mile.

41. SETTLEMENTS.—*Settlements in progress.*—Settlement operations were in progress during the year in the following 14 districts:—

Districts.	*Under control of*
1. Delhi.	Commissioner, Delhi Division.
2. Gurgaon.	Commissioner, Delhi Division.
3. Karnál.	Commissioner, Delhi Division.
4. Rohtak.	Commissioner, Hissar Division.
5. Jhelum.	Commissioner, Ráwalpindi Division.
6. Mooltan.	Settlement Commissioner.
7. Jhang.	Settlement Commissioner.
8. Muzaffargarh.	Settlement Commissioner.
9. Dera Ismail Khan.	Settlement Commissioner.
10. Dera Gházi Khan.	Settlement Commissioner.
11. Bannu.	Settlement Commissioner.
12. Pesháwar.	Commissioner, Pesháwar Division.
13. Kohát.	Commissioner, Pesháwar Division.
14. Hazára.	Commissioner, Pesháwar Division.

42. During the year settlement operations were completed in Dera Gházi Khan and Hazára, the establishments of which were transferred to Jhang and Jhelum respectively, which districts were brought under settlement. The operations in Pesháwar were also very nearly brought to a close, and a portion of the establishment was transferred to Kohát, between which district and Pesháwar the Settlement Officer

divided his time. The fiscal results of these completed settlements will be noticed further on. In the remaining districts the state of progress in settlement work at the close of the year will be seen from the following table:—

DISTRICT.	Settlement when commenced.	VILLAGES.							Total expenditure to close of 1874-75.
		Total number.	Boundaries demarcated.	Preliminary statements of rights and holdings prepared.	Measurements completed.	Mapped.	Holdings attested.	Administration paper prepared.	
									Rs.
Delhi ...	January 1872	809	All.	801	586	...	5	...	1,76,898
Gurgaon ...	February 1872	1,270	All.	1,265	1,106	833	7	...	1,72,739
Karnál ...	January 1872	331	All.	307	144	...	...	...	85,608
Rohtak ...	August 1873	513	All.	359	211	...	...	...	91,253
Mooltan ...	April 1873	1,455	1,121	1,066	1,041	420	30	...	1,41,477
Muzaffargarh ...	January 1873	667	642	639	566	...	...	...	1,02,832
Dera Ismail Khan	February 1872	781	762	All.	All.	727	538	60	1,90,542
Bannu ...	March 1872	645	All.	643	All.	All.	64	28	1,76,450

43. Besides the foregoing, work was, as before stated, started during the year in 3 districts.

In *Jhelum*, work commenced in January 1875, and by the end of the year the boundaries of 30 villages were demarcated, and the preliminary statement of rights and holdings therein prepared.

Work commenced in *Jhang* in October 1874, and by the close of the year the progress was as follows:—

	Villages.
Boundaries marked	196
Preliminary statement of rights and holdings prepared	294
Measurements completed	116

In *Kohát*, operations commenced in December 1874, and the progress of the year was—

	Villages.
Boundaries marked	58
Preliminary statement of rights and holdings prepared	51
Measurements completed	45
Holdings attested	5

44. *Fiscal result of Settlements.*—The following table shows the financial results of the revised settlements in the 10 districts of the Punjab in which they have been completed, and the cost to Government of each such revision of settlement :—

DISTRICT.	Annual increase in Rent Roll due to revised settlement.	Annual decrease in Rent Roll due to revised settlement.	Cost of revision of settlement.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amritsar ...	...	45,159	1,51,332
Siálkot ...	...	25,450	82,715
Gurdáspur ...	...	88,172	81,088
Lahore ...	73,511	...	2,06,716
Gujránwála ...	20,558	...	1,34,867
Gujrát ...	30,352	...	1,46,686
Montgomery ...	...	4,408	2,80,953
Dera Ghází Khan ...	41,752	...	3,25,426
Pesháwar ...	* 34,397	...	5,75,868
Hazára ...	73,915	...	3,76,037
Total ...	2,74,485	1,63,189	23,61,688

A revision of the record of rights has also been effected in the Kángra district, and in a portion of the Hoshiárpur district, at a cost of Rs. 2,20,423 in the former district, and Rs. 1,70,004 in the latter: but there has been no revision of assessment.

45. The above table does not include the revenue derived from water-advantage, or, as it is more properly designated, "owner's" rate, on lands irrigated from the Bári Doáb Canal in the Amritsar, Gurdáspur

* Some further increase may be expected in Pesháwar, as settlement operations are not quite completed.

and Lahore districts, which, owing to its fluctuating character, cannot be included in the rent-roll. This rate was first imposed at the revised settlement, and the total collections on this account down to 1874-75 have amounted to Rs. 4,67,753 in Amritsar, Rs. 1,98,872 in Gurdáspur, and Rs. 3,43,102 in Lahore.

46. Progressive assessments will give an increase of revenue during the term of settlement in the first 6 of the districts entered in the table.

47. The decrease shown against Montgomery is nominal, as there will be a considerable increase on account of canal water rates. The total amount of such increase for the whole district is not yet known, but for one tahsíl it is estimated at over Rs. 57,000 per annum.

48. *Judicial business of Settlement Courts.*—The number of original judicial cases disposed of in the various settlement courts during 1874-75 was as follows :—

Suits for rights in land	8,081
Rent suits and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act	3,685
Total ...	11,766

The number of judicial appeals from the decisions of the settlement courts of first instance disposed of during the year was 1,658; of these 338 were rejected at first hearing, 272 were remanded for further enquiry, 285 were decided in favor of appellants, and 763 in favor of respondents; so that the proportion of orders interfered with was about 1 in 3.

49. *Expiry of Settlements.*—The dates on which the settlements of the various districts in which operations were not in progress during the year will expire are as follows :—

Part of Sirsa ...	1876	Part of Ferozepore ...	1884
Umballa ...	1880	Amritsar ...	1885
Part of Gurdáspur ...		Siálkot ...	
Ráwalpindi ...		Part of Gurdáspur ...	
Jullundur ...	1881	Gujránwála ...	1887
Shahpur ...		Part of Sirsa ...	1888
Ludhiána ...	1882	Lahore ...	
Hoshiárpur ...		Gujrát ...	
Kángra ...		Part of Ferozepore ...	1892
Hissar ...	1883	Montgomery ...	1893

50. PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.—The following table shows the number of suits disposed of under the Punjab Tenancy Act during the

past year, as well as the working of the Act in the interests of landlord and tenant respectively :—

		In Districts under Settlement.	In other Districts.	TOTAL SUITS.
Suits regarding rights of occupancy.				
By landlords,	under Section 6 ...	85	134	218
By tenants	under Section 5 ...	908	600	1,505
	under Section 8 ...	213	132	34
Suits regarding rent				
By landlords	for enhancement, under Sections 10 and 11	75	377	452
	for arrears, under Section 15 ...	3	...	3
By tenants	for abatement, under Section 14 ...	95	4	99
Suits regarding ejectment.				
By landlords,	under Section 19, Clause 1 ...	32	57	89
	under Section 19, Clause 2 ...	1	118	119
	under Section 20 ...	301	338	639
By tenants	under Section 25 ...	276	85	361
	under Section 26 ...	66	291	357
Other suits ...		44	4	48
	Total in 1874-75 ...	2,099	2,140	4,239
	Total in 1873-74 ...	2,750	1,858	4,608

From the foregoing statistics it appears that the number of suits instituted under the Act is not large, and is decreasing; indeed, taking the number of agricultural proprietors to be 3,164,457 (the number ascertained in the census of 1868) and the number of tenants to be 1,765,397, it would appear that only 1 landlord in 1,180 was sued by his tenant, and only 1 tenant in 1,160 was sued by his landlord. It appears further that, while in 1873-74 the suits decided in districts under settlement amounted to three-fifths of the total institutions in the Province, in 1874-75 the number brought in districts under settlement was slightly less than in other districts, and that in the latter, as in the former year, the institutions by tenants far exceeded those by landlords. The total number of enhancement suits was 452, against 461 in the previous year; and of the former 249 were brought against tenants with rights of occupancy. Suits of this nature are confined to particular localities, and it would seem that there is an

unwillingness on the part of landlords to alter the customary rents paid by old tenants.

51. GOVERNMENT ESTATES.—As observed in the two last Reports, this heading may include two distinct classes of estates,—(1) those in which the proprietary right is vested in the Government; and (2) those in which the proprietary right is in private hands, but in which the Government collects its revenues directly from the cultivators.

52. Of the first class, returns approximately correct have for the first time been collected, and they show that, exclusive of lands occupied for canals, roads, railways and other such public purposes, the total amount of land at the disposal of the Government is 10,088,374 acres, forming 219 estates, of which 136,187 acres are cultivated, and the remainder uncultivated, and that the income derived from this property during 1874-75 was as follows:—

			Rs.
Lease of spontaneous products	...	...	5,18,998
Leases for cultivation	...	...	1,07,474
Other income ...	...	...	48,951
	Total	...	6,75,423

Of the total area, 2,421,402 acres are returned as available for lease or grant.

In the above areas are included the tracts under the control of the Forest Department, and tracts of waste land preserved for military purposes.

53. Of the second class, commonly known as estates under direct management, or "Khám holdings," there were 84 during the year, or 3 less than in 1873-74. The average collections from these estates in previous years were Rs. 64,322 per annum, while in the year under report the demand was Rs. 59,316, of which Rs. 43,730 were retained as the net demand after deductions for expenses, remissions, &c.

The greater number of these estates are in the Kuláchi parganna of the Dera Ismail Khan district.

54. WARDS' ESTATES.—The number of estates in the Punjab under the Court of Wards has been reduced from 34 in 1873 to 31 in 1874. No new estate of any considerable size has come under the

Court during the year, but the total income of the estates in charge has risen from Rs. 2,37,408 to Rs. 2,63,922, of which the detail is as follows :—

		Rs.
Land revenue in cash	...	1,37,421
Ditto in kind	...	28,336
Interest on Government securities	...	10,772
Rent from tenants	...	26,223
Rent of houses	...	4,974
Other income	...	56,196
Total	...	2,63,922

55. The total expenditure of the year, exclusive of investments, was as follows :—

		Rs.
Government revenue	...	21,766
Management	...	18,108
Personal expenses, ordinary	...	76,394
Ditto, special	...	10,566
Law expenses	...	402
Education	...	8,758
Payment of debts	...	12,901
Wards' rate	...	3,219
Miscellaneous	...	26,458
Total	...	1,78,572

In addition to the above, investments aggregating Rs. 33,893, or nearly one-eighth of the whole income, were made during the year. The estates, as a rule, are thoroughly solvent, or in a fair way to become so, and the expenditure has been kept well within the income.

56. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—In paragraph 28 of the Summary of last Report, the important subject of the transfer and mortgage of lands of agriculturists was considered at some length in reference to a prevalent impression that such lands were being largely alienated to members of the money-lending class; and the opinion was expressed that the transfers which were taking place "did not exceed, nor indeed nearly equal, the number which could safely accompany the natural and healthy development of wealth in a country in backward circumstances;" it was added, however, that the matter would continue to receive attention, and endeavours would be made to obtain more complete information.

57. Accordingly, under instructions from this Government, the Financial Commissioner has during the year obtained from each district in the Province further statistics of great interest and value; these statistics

show in regard to sales not only the *extent, assessment,* and *price* of land sold during the year, but the proportion sold to agriculturists or non-agriculturists respectively; and in regard to mortgages—

(1).—The amount and assessment of land *actually in mortgage at the close of the year* 1873-74, and the classes to whom mortgaged;

(2).—The amount and assessment of land *mortgaged during the year* 1874-75, the classes to whom mortgaged; and

(3.)—The amount of land redeemed from mortgage during the same period.

58. From these returns it appears that during the year 1874-75 there were 5,952 cases of sale, of which all but 341 were voluntary; so that, taking the number of proprietors at 3,164,457, the number shown in the census of 1868, only 1 proprietor out of 540 parted with his land during the year. The aggregate area of land sold was 79,750 acres, 13,895 acres less than the area sold last year; and the amount was in the proportion of about four-fifths of an acre per square mile of assessed area, and about 2⅓ acres per square mile of land actually cultivated.

The average extent of each plot sold was 13·3 acres; the average price per acre Rs. 19, being Rs. 5 per acre in excess of the price obtained in 1873-74, and amounting to 27 years' purchase of the revenue assessment. Of the land sold, 59,209 acres, *i. e.*, about three-fifths of an acre per square mile of assessed area, or a little less than 2 acres per square mile of cultivation, were parted with in consequence of debt; but of the amount so parted with the greater portion went into the hands, not of money-lenders, but of agriculturists, and the average price was Rs. 23 an acre. The greatest number of sales took place in the Ráwalpindi, Kángra, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and Jhelum districts,—all of them districts known to be exceptionally prosperous.

59. In regard to mortgages, it appears that on the 31st March 1874, 1,314,147 acres, or 13 acres per square mile of assessed area, were under mortgage;—in other words, for 1 acre of land encumbered there were 49 acres unencumbered, of which 16 acres were under cultivation. During the year 1874-75, 180,110 acres, being less than 2 acres per square mile of assessed area, and less than 6 acres per square mile of cultivation, were mortgaged, and 35,712 acres were redeemed from mortgage. Of the land mortgaged, 169,087 acres were mortgaged on account of debt, and 11,023 acres in order to raise capital for improvements; the average amount raised per acre was Rs. 16, being Rs. 2 in excess of the amount so raised in 1873-74, and 17 years' purchase of the land revenue assessment. Of the lands under mortgage at the close

of 1873-74, five-sixths were in the possession of the mortgagees, and of these mortgagees 74,498 were agriculturists, and 65,404 non-agriculturists. Of lands mortgaged during the year, in 6,676 cases out of 14,586 the mortgagees were agriculturists. Land is most extensively under mortgage in the divisions of Umballa, Jullundur, and Mooltan ; of these the two former are known to be eminently prosperous. In the case of Mooltan, where the greatest proportion of cultivated land is in mortgage, and where there are some difficulties of revenue management, 85 per cent. of the cultivated area is unencumbered.

60. The above statistics appear fully to confirm the opinion expressed in last Report, that there is nothing alarming in the extent to which, or the manner in which, land in the Punjab is being sold or mortgaged: the number and extent of the transactions are, it will be seen, insignificantly small; even if all of them were in favor of the money-lending class, they would not "exceed, nor even nearly equal, the amount which might safely accompany the natural and healthy development of wealth;" but it now appears that the bulk of the transactions are effected, not with money-lenders, but with brother agriculturists, while the fact that the value of land is rapidly rising and now averages nearly 30 years' purchase of the land revenue is sufficient proof that they are not generally caused by any undue pressure of the Government assessment.

61. LAND REVENUE.—*Assessments.*—The demand on account of land regularly brought on the revenue roll rose from Rs. 1,90,10,843 in 1873-74 to Rs. 1,91,37,849 in 1874-75, or an increase of Rs. 1,27,006. The details of this increase are as follows :—

		Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase or Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapse or grant of revenue-free estates	...	78,342	23,626	+ 54,716
Revision of assessments	...	97,991	29,911	+ 68,080
Alluvion and diluvion	...	81,475	78,227	+ 3,248
Lands released or occupied by Government	...	33	1,735	— 1,702
Assessment of wastes	...	2,186	...	+ 2,186
Progressive assessments	...	4,206	...	+ 4,206
Other items	...	1,968	5,696	— 3,728
Total	...	2,66,201	1,39,195	+ 1,27,006

The increase, it will be seen, is almost entirely due to lapses of revenue-free grants, and to the operations of the Settlement Department.

62. *Collections.*—The gross amount collected as Land Revenue during the past two years was as follows:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.
Regular Land Revenue	1,88,60,280	1,90,18,117
Tribute	2,80,465	2,80,465
Miscellaneous	10,76,606	9,94,438
Total ...	2,02,17,351	2,02,93,020

This shows a net increase in collections of Rs. 75,669.

63. The collections on account of Regular Land Revenue demand for 1874-75 amounted to Rs. 1,89,75,851, exceeding that of the previous year by Rs. 1,55,275; in addition to which Rs. 42,266 were received on account of the demands of previous years.

64. The heading of Tribute calls for no remark, the demand having been realized in full.

65. The collections under the head of Miscellaneous Land Revenue fell from Rs. 10,76,606 in 1873-74 to Rs. 9,94,438 in the year under review, showing a decrease of Rs. 82,168. The following is the detail for the two years :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fluctuating revenue, *viz.*, from lands summarily assessed and not brought on the revenue roll ...	2,35,511	2,14,384	—21,127
Water advantage revenue ...	1,59,398	1,58,674	—724
Grazing dues ...	4,48,911	4,48,599	—312
Sale proceeds of fuel ...	51,404	59,683	+8,279
Leases of gardens and groves ...	13,747	10,883	—2,914
Tax on manufacture of saltpetre ...	6,352	5,833	—519
Do. on barilla ...	23,982	15,599	—8,383
Do. on fisheries ...	9,593	10,093	+500
Miscellaneous items ...	85,211	45,097	—40,114
	10,34,109	9,68,795	—65,314
Add on account of collections of previous years ...	42,497	25,643	—16,854
Total ...	10,76,606	9,94,438	—82,168

The falling-off in fluctuating revenue is partly due to changes in rent-free holdings, and partly to revision of assessments and reductions in the assessments of wastes. The nature of the "water-advantage revenue"

was fully described in paragraph 60 of last Report. The other items seem to call for no particular remarks.

66. *Balances.*—The outstanding balances at the close of 1874-75 were as follows:—

		Rs.
Regular Land Revenue of years prior to 1874-75	...	67,982
Ditto 1874-75	...	1,61,998
Miscellaneous Land Revenue	...	24,196
Total	...	2,54,176

Of the Regular Land Revenue balances of the year under report, Rs. 60,629 were recorded as nominal, Rs. 27,797 as doubtful, and Rs. 21,536 as irrecoverable.

67. *Working of the Land Improvement Act.*—The total amount of advances made to agriculturists under the provisions of Act XXVI. of 1871 amounted to Rs. 74,359, against Rs. 68,031 in 1873-74, while the outstanding balances at the close of the year were only Rs. 28,308, against Rs. 44,949 at the close of the previous year. Advances were made during the year to a large extent in the districts of Gurgaon, Dera Ismail Khan, and Hazára; in the latter the loans have been generally applied to sinking new wells in the lower portion of the district. But though the increase in these 3 districts amounts to Rs. 22,417, the increase for the whole Province is only Rs. 6,328. In many parts of the country, especially in the Bári and Jullundur Doábs, the rain-fall was so abundant that the agriculturists required little or no assistance. In many parts of the country, too, the people are independent of such loans, and construct works of permanent improvement with their own, and not with borrowed, money. Nevertheless, the decrease in the amount of these loans for the past two years is remarkable, and is forming the subject of special enquiry.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.—No Acts having exclusive reference to the Punjab were passed by the Supreme Legislature during the year under report, and no mention is here necessary of the Acts passed which are applicable to the whole of British India. Two Acts, however, may be noticed which affect the Punjab more particularly, namely:—

(1).—The European British Minors' Act, No. XIII. of 1874, which applies to the Punjab and every other part of British India not subject to the jurisdictions of the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad. The necessity for legislation in this matter was brought to notice by the Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab, who pointed out that while the charters of the late Supreme Courts and the present High Courts provided sufficiently for the appointment of guardians of the persons and estates of European British infants, there was no provision for cases occurring beyond the respective jurisdictions of those courts. The Act under notice was accordingly passed. It provides for the appointment and removal of guardians of the person or property of European British minors, and declares the chief duties, rights, and liabilities of such guardians. It also contains provisions as to the termination of the authority of guardians; and it is followed by a schedule containing some forms that are useful in working the Act.

(2.)—The Inland Customs Act, No. VIII. of 1875, which consolidates and amends the law (previously scattered over numerous Acts, Regulations, Rules, and Orders) relating to the levy of inland customs duties on salt and sugar, and to the import of salt, the export of sugar, and the manufacture of salt and saltpetre, into, from, and in, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces.

69. Three sets of Regulations, submitted by the Lieutenant-Governor under the provisions of the Act XXXIII. Victoria, Chapter 3, Section 1, were approved by the Governor-General in Council during the year, and acquired accordingly the force of law, namely :—

(1.)—A Regulation to amend the Hazára Tenancy Regulation, 1873. This Regulation repealed the latter clause of Section 9 of the former Regulation, in which the provisions of the Punjab Tenancy Act, which forbid the acquisition of any right of occupancy in the common lands belonging to a pattidari village community under the chapter that treats of rights of occupancy, had inadvertently been inserted.

(2.)—A Regulation continuing for a time the Hazára Forest Regulation of February 1873, which expired on the 1st April 1874.

(3.)—A Regulation empowering the Lieutenant-Governor to permit any assignee of land revenue in the Trans-Indus districts of the Punjab to collect the whole or any specified part of the land revenue assigned to him in kind instead of in cash from the proprietary cultivators in his jagír estates, provided that such assignee of land revenue has heretofore been permitted to collect in kind the whole or such part as aforesaid of the said revenue. Such permission may be granted irrespective of the acquiescence of the proprietary cultivators; but the share of the produce to be collected by the jagírdár must be specified by the order granting the permission, and must be the estimated equivalent of the cash assessment fixed on the principles of assessment of the land revenue prescribed for the time being in the district in which the jagír is situated. And the Lieutenant-Governor has power, at his discretion, to cancel any such permission. This Regulation was necessary to meet the case of certain tribal Chiefs on the frontier, who had heretofore collected their assignments in kind, but under the operation of the Punjab Land Revenue Act and the new Settlement would have lost that privilege. Having regard to the position of these Chiefs, of the duties of hospitality devolving upon them, and the importance of maintaining their influence over their respective tribes, it was thought advisable that the Local Government should have power to relax the general rule in their favor.

70. POLICE.—The total strength of the Police Force during 1874 was 20,015. The strength of the several grades was as follows :—

Inspector-General of Police	1
Deputy Inspector-General of Police	3
District Superintendents	31
Assistant Ditto	22
Subordinate officers on pay of Rs. 100 and upwards	54
Subordinate officers on pay less than Rs. 100 ...	464
Men { Mounted	1,286
Men { Foot	18,154

Of these 62 were Europeans, 9 Eurasians, and the remainder Natives Amongst the superior officers 3 Assistant District Superintendents of Police were natives of Upper India.

Classified under the head of religion, 71 officers and 8 men were Christians; 266 officers and 10,370 men were Muhammadans; 79 officers and 3,305 men were Sikhs; 154 officers and 5,782 men were Hindús.

The total cost of the Police was Rs. 29,96,984, of which Rs. 25,23,499 were defrayed from the Imperial grant for Provincial Services and Rs. 4,73,485 from Municipal Funds and other sources.

There was 1 policeman to every 1,041 persons and to an area of 7 square miles. The cost per head of population was 2 annas and 9 pie, or about 4 pence.

71. *State of Crime.*—The total number of offences cognizable by the Police reported to have been committed during 1874 amounted to 49,771, being 250 less than in 1873. The following table shows all such cases which occurred during the past three years classified under six headings :—

CLASS OF CRIME.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED.		
	In 1872.	In 1873.	In 1874.
Substantive abetments ...	7	5	2
I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice ...	830	821	845
II.—Serious offences against the person ...	2,282	2,309	2,437
III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only ...	10,345	9,218	8,586
IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	461	389	2,202
V.—Minor offences against property ...	22,137	21,203	19,640
Total of the 5 classes *(excluding the abetment above)* ...	36,055	33,940	33,710
VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	8,396	16,081	16,061
Totals *(not including abetments)* ...	44,451	50,021	49,771

72. The increase under the head of *serious offences against the person* occurred in cases of *grievous hurt* and *criminal force* and *rape*. *Murders* decreased from 315 in 1873 to 286 in 1874, and cases of *culpable homicide* from 182 to 134. Of the total number of murders 148 were committed in the trans-Indus districts, and of these 75 occurred in the district of Pesháwar. Although the number of murders trans-Indus is still very high, yet, if a comparison be made between the criminal statistics of the year 1853 and those of the past year, it will be perceived that there has been upon the whole a marked diminution in the number of these cases. In 1853 the number of murders recorded was 294 to a population of 12½ millions, so that there was 1 murder in 42,000 inhabitants: taking the population at present at 19 millions, there is 1 murder to 66,000 inhabitants.

73. In Class III., *serious offences against the person and property or against property only*, there was a large decrease of 632 cases. In cis-Indus districts cases of dakaiti and robbery decreased from 164 to 122; house-breaking decreased by 573 cases; but ordinary theft increased by 236 cases and cattle theft decreased by 866 cases. In trans-Indus districts there was a decrease of 775 cases in house-breaking; 215 cases in theft, and 294 in cattle theft.

74. Class IV., *minor offences against the person*, shows a considerable increase, but this is nominal and is owing to the fact that by a recent alteration in the law, cases of *hurt* have been made cognizable by the police.

75. The increase in Class VI., "*other offences not specified in the above*," which has taken place in the last two years, is owing to the more vigorous enforcement of the law regarding bad livelihood.

76. The above statistics exhibit a steady decrease of serious crime in the Province which must be considered highly satisfactory. To this result many causes have doubtless contributed, such as the continuance of prosperity and low prices, the vigorous enforcement of the law of bad livelihood, referred to in the last paragraph, and the measures taken for securing adequate punishment for heinous and habitual offenders; but no small share is fairly attributable to the Police, whose working in cognizable cases will be considered in the next paragraph.

77. *Working of the Police in cognizable cases.*—In examining the working of the Police cases of Class VI. are excluded, as this class embraces cases of nuisance and various offences punishable under special and local laws which do not afford a fair test of Police working.

78. The following statement will show the success of the Police in regard to cognizable cases of the classes referred to, and it will be observed that it is improving year by year :—

YEAR.	CASES.			PERSONS.			PROPERTY.		
	Number reported, &c.	Number in which convictions were obtained.	Percentage convicted to reported	Number apprehended less *died, otherwise disposed of and pending trial.*	*Convicted.*		Stolen.	Recovered.	Per cent.
					Number.	Per cent.			
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872	36,526	14,213	38	36,587	23,583	64	10,12,002	4,23,039	41·7
1873	34,475	13,854	40	35,660	23,177	65	9,41,941	3,90,098	44·4
1874	34,209	14,608	43	35,856	24,370	68	7,86,404	3,49,289	41·4

While there has been, as shewn above, a steady decrease in serious crime, minor offences, included under the head of bailable crime, increased from 59,694 cases to 65,230 cases. This increase is, however, no evidence of increased criminality: it is simply the result of the multiplication of municipal and other local and special laws and the increased attention paid to their enforcement. Something is also due to the growing persistence with which petty cases of assault are brought into the courts, a result attributable to the reduction of the stamp duty on such complaints.

79. *Miscellaneous.*—In addition to ordinary duties connected with the prevention and detection of crime, the Police furnished guards for 36 jails containing a daily average of 14,700 prisoners, of whom 7 only escaped without being re-captured; furnished treasury escorts, and collected the vital statistics of the Province.

80. The conduct of the Police during the year was satisfactory. Out of a force of 20,015 of all ranks 1·1 per cent. were punished judicially, 10·5 per cent. departmentally, namely, by extra drill, fine, or dismissal. Dismissals in the case of the regular Police diminished from 3·6 to 2·8, and in the municipal Police from 6·02 to 4·8 per cent. Resignations decreased in the regular Police from 4·1 to 3·6, and in municipal Police from 6·1 to 5·3.

81. The following extract from the report of the Inspector-General of Police will be of interest :—

"Opinions are not unfrequently expressed that crime is on the ascendant, and of greater frequency than in the early days of our occupation of the Punjab, and that, if even violent crime has decreased, it

has been met by a far greater increase of minor offences against property. To test these views, I have gone back to the old reports, and give below a comparison with 1853, taken from the Judicial Commissioner's returns and the Administration Report for that year.

"The year 1853 is selected because the country had then been occupied for 4 years, the Government had got into full working power, and in the report it is stated that the criminal administration would not compare unfavourably with the older provinces :—

		1853.		1874.	
		No.	Total.	No.	Total.
Offences ...	Murder for plunder ...	57	=294	33	= 266
	Other murders ...	237		233	
	(a) Dakaiti ...	73	=820	45	= 298
	(b) Robbery ...	521		197	
	(c) Highway robbery (46+180) ...	226		56	
	(d) Burglary ...	4,130	=24,302	9,284	= 20,888
	(e) Cattle theft ...	8,932		2,841	
	(f) Ordinary theft ...	11,240		8,763	
	Total ...	...	25,416	...	21,452
Persons ...	Number arrested (*less committed, pending, died, &c.*) ...		47,563	...	31,344
	Number convicted ...		25,035	...	21,278
	Percentage convicted to arrested...		52·5	...	67·8
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Property ...	Stolen ...		7,02,591	...	6,71,287
	Recovered ...		209,796	...	2,93,076
	Percentage of recoveries ...		29·86	...	43·65
No. of people.	To each offence ...		292	...	5,63†
	To each murder ...		42,917	...	66,433
	To each offence under heads (a)-(f) ...		506	...	782†
	To each case of theft and burglary (*excluding cattle theft.*)		830	...	950†

"The comparisons, with the exception of the three items marked (†), have been made with the Punjab as it then stood, and the same districts, *i. e.*, excluding the Hissar and Delhi divisions.

"Burglary would appear to have more than doubled; but this is apparent, not real, for a large number of cases, under the existing law, are house-breaking which were formerly returned as thefts. Taking these burglaries and thefts together and excluding cattle thefts, there has been an increase of 2,677 cases. Allowing for the increase of population, this does not show so high a rate of offences in burglary and simple theft to population as there was in 1853. In all other offences against person or property the improvement is most marked, murder for plunder falling from 57 to 33.

* In 1853 the population was 12,717,821, and in 1874 it was 19,000,000.
† For entire Province.

"Dakaitis and robberies are about one-third of the number in 1853.

"Cattle theft less than one-third, and notwithstanding the enormous increase of wealth in the country during the last 20 years, the value of property stolen is less in 1874 than 1853.

"It will also be seen how little foundation there is for any belief that detection is not as good now as it was in former days. Many officers seem to think that every policeman should be a trained detective; in reality the main duty of Police is preventive. Not only is detective skill rare, but those who are especially good as detectives are frequently by no means good Police officers in their ordinary duties.

"At home the detective Police are kept separate, and many would be surprised to know how very few these are. In the official reports for the constabulary of England the detective force is shown to number 423 men out of a force of 28,550. In Scotland I find there are only 66 detectives; of these 32 are in Glasgow.

"I do not myself believe any real comparison can be made between crime in India and in Europe, the whole subject being on so very different a footing; but, as information regarding crime is more widely diffused here than at home, and consequently a belief arises that it exists in a greater degree and is less grappled with, I give a few extracts from the judicial statistics of England and Wales:—

Comparison of Police working in England and the Punjab.
Percentage of Persons convicted to those sent for trial.

	England.	Punjab.
I.		
Serious offences against the person ...	66·9	84
Offences against the person or property with violence,	77·2	91
Ditto ditto without violence }	75·7	81
Ditto property ditto }		91
II.		
Percentage of { Persons convicted to number arrested	49·568	68
Ditto ditto to persons brought to trial ...	74·490	90
III.		
No. of persons { To each murder ...	102,242	66,433
Ditto robbery ...	45,783	70,895
Ditto burglary ...	6,606	1,818
IV.		
Number of indictable offences ...	45,214	33,710 Classes V, I.
Ditto persons arrested in the above cases ...	22,377	37,210
Percentage of persons acquitted and discharged to number arrested ...	50·5	32
V.		
Number of persons convicted in 223 murders ...	81	...
Ditto ditto in 286 do. ...	...	331
VI.		
Population taken at ...	22,800,000	19,000,000

82. ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—*Magisterial Courts.*—The following table shows the number of cases brought to trial in the Magisterial Courts during 1874, and persons involved in such cases, as compared with the preceding year :—

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Year.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Non-bailable	1873	16,613	26,625
	1874	15,087	23,284
Bailable	1873	56,186	123,418
	1874	61,118	129,763
Total ...	1873	72,799	150,043
	1874	76,205	153,047

Thus, though the total number of cases brought to trial during the year exceeded the number in the previous year by 3,406, the increase was entirely in bailable offences. In non-bailable crime, there was a decrease of upwards of 10 per cent., and the number of such cases brought to trial in 1874 was less than in any year since 1867. Of the cases brought to trial during the year, 946 were disposed of by Deputy Commissioners exercising enhanced powers under Section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and 3,719 by Deputy Commissioners in exercise of their powers as Magistrates of districts, making in all 6·1 per cent. of the total work disposed of; 12,402 cases, or 16·4 per cent. of the whole, were disposed of by Assistant Commissioners; 17,299, or 22·9 per cent., by Extra Assistant Commissioners; 17,216, or 22·8 per cent., by Tahsíldárs; and 7,651, or 10·1 per cent., by Náib-Tahsíldárs; 4,366, or 5·8 per cent., by Cantonment Magistrates; 6,722, or 8·9 per cent., by Boards of Honorary Magistrates; and 4,456, or 5·8 per cent., by Jágírdár and Honorary Magistrates sitting alone. The remaining 666 cases were disposed of by Small Cause Court Judges, Canal Officers, and Jail Officers.

The proportion of criminal work performed by Deputy Commissioners has gradually increased in the last 3 years, while that disposed of by Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs has diminished.

83. The cases disposed of in the Magisterial Courts were distributed among the three classes of Magistrates (as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure) as follows:—

Magistrates of the 1st Class	...	36,682
Magistrates of the 2nd Class	...	24,206
Magistrates of the 3rd Class	...	13,228

This return does not include cases disposed of by Deputy Commissioners under Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

84. The Magistrates of the 1st Class are composed of the Magistrates of districts (Deputy Commissioners), the bulk of the Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners and Cantonment Magistrates, and a few of the Jágírdár and Honorary Magistrates. The 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates are the junior Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, the whole body of Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs, and the majority of the Jágírdár and Honorary Magistrates.

European Magistrates disposed of 23,179 cases, and Native Magistrates of 50,937.

85. The number of cases decided during the year by Magistrates exercising the power of summary trial under Chapter XVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure increased to 5,752 from 3,386 in the previous year. Nearly one-third of these cases occurred in the Amritsar and Umballa districts. The reason why this mode of procedure is not resorted to more freely seems to be owing to the fact that petty cases are for the most part made over for disposal to 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates who are not invested with the power of summary trial.

86. In the exercise of their jurisdiction over European British subjects under Chapter VII. of the Criminal Procedure Code, Magistrates disposed of 113 cases (against 75 in the previous year) involving 132 persons, of whom 78 were convicted and punished, 14 committed for trial to the Sessions Court, and the rest acquitted. Of the 78 persons convicted, 10 were sentenced to imprisonment, and the rest to fine. The longest term of imprisonment inflicted was 2 months, on a conviction for an attempt to cause hurt by dangerous weapons.

87. The number of persons called upon to enter into recognizances or to furnish security to keep the peace was 5,216, an increase of 6 per cent. over the previous year. Of the persons so called upon to give security, 5·5 per cent. were imprisoned in default: 35 per cent. of this class of cases occurred in the frontier districts of Pesháwar and Bannu; 8,658 persons were called upon to furnish security for good behaviour, an increase of 15 per cent. over the previous year; 45 per cent. of

these cases occurred in the Lahore division, and 23 per cent. in the Lahore district alone. All the districts of this division showed a marked decrease of offences against property. Of the persons called upon to find security for good behaviour, 29 per cent. were imprisoned in default, but many of these were subsequently released on the required security being given.

88. In the districts of the Peshâwar and Derajât divisions, 680 cases were referred under the Frontier Regulation to councils of elders; 29 villages were fined for suppressing evidence; and 44 persons were removed beyond the border. The general testimony of the frontier officers is strongly favorable to the efficacy of the rules.

89. Of the 23,284 persons who were brought to trial during the year in the Magisterial Courts for non-bailable offences, 68 per cent. were convicted or committed to the Sessions; and of the 129,763 persons brought to trial for bailable offences, 52 per cent. were convicted or committed to the Sessions.

90. The average duration of trials in the Magistrates' Courts was 8 days: 1,416 persons remained under trial at the close of the year, 379 of whom were charged with non-bailable, and 1,037 with bailable, offences.

91. *Sessions Courts.*—The number of persons committed during the year to the Sessions Courts was 669 (607 of whom were charged with non-bailable, and 62 with bailable, offences), being 311 less than the number in the previous year. This was due partly to the greater use that was made by Deputy Commissioners of their enhanced powers under Section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and partly to the diminution in heinous crime, especially murders, the number of which decreased from 354 in 1873 to 308 in the year under report.

92. The average duration of sessions trials (reckoning from the date of commitment to that of decision) was 51 days. Of the persons tried in the Sessions Courts, 66 per cent. were convicted. Three European British subjects were tried by Sessions Judges; all 3 were convicted.

93. *Punishments.*—Of the persons punished during the year by Magistrates and Sessions Courts, numbering in all 67,949, 118 were sentenced to death, 92 to transportation for life, and 1 to transportation for a term of years; 15,092 persons were punished with rigorous imprisonment, of whom 44 per cent. were sentenced also to confinement in solitary cells, and 683 persons with simple imprisonment. Of the sentences of imprisonment passed, 9,444 were for terms not exceeding 6 months, 5,513 for terms between 6 months and 2 years, 772 for terms between 2 and 7 years, and 46 for terms exceeding 7 years.

Of the total number of persons punished with imprisonment 67 per cent. were also sentenced to fine; 72 per cent. of the whole number of sentences inflicted were for fine only.

Whipping was awarded in addition to other punishment in the case of 463 persons, and 2,683 persons were sentenced to whipping as a sole punishment.

The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 6,69,466, 59 per cent. of which was realized; but including realizations on account of fines imposed in previous years, the percentage of realization amounted to 47 per cent.

The average incidence of fine was Rs. 10-8-0, the same as in the previous year. It ranged in different districts from Rs. 6 to as much as Rs. 23. Greater care is still required in fixing the amount of fines imposed with reference to the circumstances of the parties upon whom they are inflicted.

94. *Appeals.*—Appeals from the orders of all Magistrates being taken together, there was an increase, as compared with the previous year, of 6 per cent. The increase was entirely in appeals from the orders of Magistrates of the 1st Class, which lie to Sessions Judges. Of persons convicted by 1st Class Magistrates, 9 per cent. appealed. Of those convicted by 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates, 11·5 per cent. appealed.

95. Including cases pending from the previous year, there were 2,399 cases of appeal from the orders of 2nd or 3rd Class Magistrates, involving 4,358 persons, for disposal by Deputy Commissioners. In 19 per cent. of these cases the order of the lower court was reversed, and in 14 per cent. it was modified. In regard to 77 persons, the sentence passed by the lower court was enhanced by the appellate court. Sixteen appeals, involving 48 persons, remained pending at the close of the year. The average duration of appeals was 6 days.

96. For disposal in the sessions courts there were, including cases pending from the previous year, 3,167 appeals, involving 3,773 persons, from orders of Deputy Commissioners and 1st Class Magistrates. Of these all but 85 appeals, involving 91 persons, were disposed of during the year. In 13 per cent. of the cases the order of the lower court was reversed, in 8 per cent. it was modified, and in regard to 52 persons the sentence of the lower court was enhanced. The average duration of appeals was 19 days.

97. *Chief Court.*—The Chief Court tried 8 cases during the year in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, involving 7 persons, European British subjects (1 person having formed the subject of two separate trials). Of these 7 persons, 1 was acquitted, and in one

case the commitment was cancelled. The other 5 were convicted, 1 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment; 1 of framing an incorrect record, being a public servant, and again of forgery, and sentenced in the first case to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine, and in the second case to an additional sentence of 3 years' rigorous imprisonment; 1 of criminal breach of trust and forgery, and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment; and 2 of theft, and sentenced, the one to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, the other to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

The number of persons whose cases came before the Chief Court for confirmation of sentence of death was 123. Sentence of death was confirmed in the case of 89 persons; in regard to 26 persons it was modified; and 8 persons were acquitted.

The number of appeals preferred to the Chief Court during the year was 751, as compared with 713 in the previous year. Of these, 319 were from the orders of Sessions Judges (Commissioners) and 432 from the orders of Deputy Commissioners exercising enhanced powers under Section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of orders appealable to the Chief Court, 59 per cent. were appealed. In 6·7 per cent. of the cases appealed, the order of the lower court was reversed, and in 8·7 per cent. it was modified. In 1 case the sentence was enhanced by the Chief Court.

As a Court of Revision, the Chief Court disposed of 710 cases, involving 1,436 persons. In 12 per cent. of these cases the order of the lower court was reversed, and in 7 per cent. it was modified. In 14 cases the sentence passed by the lower court was enhanced.

98. PRISONS.—*Number and Management of Jails.*—The number of jails in the Punjab in 1874 was 34, the same number as in the previous year. Of these 2 are central jails, both at Lahore, one of which contained 2,323, and the other (the Female Penitentiary) 188 prisoners at the close of the year; 3 are divisional jails, at Ráwalpindi, Mooltan and Umballa, which contained respectively 910, 807 and 629 prisoners at the close of the year; 1, at Rúpar, is an extra-mural jail, and it contained 2,001 prisoners at the close of the year; and the remaining 28 are district jails. Of these 4, those at Amritsar, Dera Ismail Khan, Gujránwála, and Siálkot, contained upwards of 500 prisoners at the close of the year; 2, those at Pesháwar and Ferozepore, contained between 400 and 500 prisoners; 3, those at Montgomery, Jhang, and Jullundur, between 300 and 400 prisoners; 9, those at Dera Gházi Khan, Jhelum, Shahpur, Delhi, Gujrát, Sirsa, Hissar, Ludhiána, and Gurdáspur, between 200 and 300 prisoners; 4, those at Karnál,

Rohtak, Dharmsála, and Gurgaon, between 100 and 200 prisoners; and the remaining 6, at Kohat, Bannu, Hoshiárpur, Hazára, Muzaffargarh, and Simla,—the last 4 of which are nothing more than lock-ups,—less than 100 prisoners. The Lahore Central Jail and Female Penitentiary are under the charge of a special Superintendent, who has hitherto been a Medical Officer. Most of the remaining jails are under the executive charge of the Civil Surgeon of the station, who receives a special allowance for performing the duties of Superintendent. In a few jails where the Civil Surgeon is not in executive charge, one of the District Officers performs the duties of Superintendent. The whole are under the direction and control of an Inspector-General of Prisons.

99. *Accommodation.*—Good progress was made during the year in the construction of the new jail at Amritsar and the new Female Penitentiary at Lahore, as also in the conversion of the Gola Serai Jail at Lahore into a district jail; but unfortunately serious damage has been done to the structures by the late heavy rains and floods. Wards for civil prisoners were provided at the Dera Ismail Khan, Mooltan, Gujránwála, Hissar, and Sirsa jails, and additional solitary cells at the Jhang, Gujránwála, and Karnál jails. Considerable additions were made to the female quarters in the Ráwalpindi jail. The idea of enlarging the Ráwalpindi jail, so as to make it a relieving jail of Kohát, has been abandoned. It is intended instead to enlarge the jail at Dera Ismail Khan, which will then be able to relieve Kohát and Bannu considerably. Both these stations are so situated that a large jail at either place is undesirable, and the present jails will be reduced to lock-ups when the increased accommodation at Dera Ismail Khan is provided.

100. *Jail Population.*—The total jail population during the year (including prisoners under trial as well as convicted prisoners) was 44,544 as compared with 43,546 in the previous year. The daily average number of prisoners was 14,700 against 13,917 in the previous year. Of convicted prisoners, 944 were released during the year on appeal, 17,590 on expiry of sentence, 1,544 on payment of fine, 16 on account of sickness, 235 for good conduct, 90 were transported, 2 were transferred to a lunatic asylum, 7 escaped, 81 were executed, and 458 died. The number of convicted prisoners in jail at the close of the year was 14,273.

101. *Health.*—The mortality in the jails of the Punjab during the year, calculated on the daily average number in jail, was 3·25 per cent., as compared with 4·87 in the previous year. Of the 458 deaths which occurred, 54 were due to intermittent fevers, 81 to continued and remittent fevers, 103 to diseases of the respiratory system, 41 to dysentery, and

27 to diarrhœa; and of those who died 182, or 40 per cent., were in bad or indifferent health when they entered the jail. No case of cholera occurred in any jail during the year. The death-rate was highest in the jails at Bannu (13·38 per cent.), Ráwalpindi (8·84), Delhi (8·81), Kohát (5·61), and the Lahore Central Jail (5·39). The high death-rate in the Bannu jail was due to a severe epidemic of typhus fever, which raged there for 5 months, and that in the Ráwalpindi jail to an epidemic of relapsing fever. There was no epidemic in the Delhi jail; the deaths were chiefly from intermittent fever and dysentery. On the other hand, no deaths occurred during the year in the Simla, Hazára, or Muzaffargarh lock-ups, and in 24 other jails the mortality was below 2 per cent. Among the prisoners employed on extra-mural labour at Rúpar it was 3·09 per cent. as compared with 5·91 in the previous year. The admissions into hospital amounted to 16,030 against 18,669 in the previous year, and the daily average number sick was 507 against 533 in the previous year.

102. *Conduct and Discipline.*—The number of convicts punished for offences committed in jail was 3,739, of whom 52 were females, as compared with 3,575 in the previous year. Of these, 24 were punished for criminal offences and 3,715 for breaches of jail discipline. The largest number of such offences (1,377) was under the head of idleness. There were also 210 contumacious refusals to work, 234 cases of wilful mismanagement of work, and 111 of wilful self-disablement for work, besides 727 cases of wilful disobedience, most of which were connected with refusal to work. The remaining cases of breach of jail discipline were made up of indecent or disorderly behaviour (375), fighting (169), using insulting or threatening language (93), wilfully damaging prison property (369), tampering with irons (3), and aiding or abetting in some of the above offences (47).

103. Of the prisoners punished for offences against jail discipline, 2,272 received corporal punishment, 920 solitary confinement, 488 close confinement with reduction of diet, 2 confinement in irons, 32 additional imprisonment, and in 12 cases hard labor was inflicted when such did not form part of the original sentence. Of the prisoners who were whipped, 925 received less than 10 stripes, 1,034 between 10 and 20 stripes, and 313 above 20 and up to 30 stripes.

104. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment composed 94 per cent. of the whole prison population. Of these, 76 per cent. were employed on hard labor, 12 per cent. on medium labor, and 5 per cent. on light labor.

105. The proportion of reconvicted prisoners was among males 10·8 per cent. of the total number in prison, and among females 2·6 per cent.

Of these, 64 per cent. had been convicted once previously, 26 per cent, twice previously, and 10 per cent. more than twice. Of re-convictions 30 per cent. were for offences of the same class as those previously committed, and 70 per cent. for offences of a different class.

106. There were only 16 escapes during the year (14 less than in the previous year),—6 from within jail and 10 from gangs employed on extra-mural labor. Of these, 9 were re-captured ; 12 convicts were also re-captured who had escaped in former years. At the close of the year 34 prisoners were in all at large, including those who had escaped in previous years.

107. *Juvenile Prisoners.*—The number of juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age in the various jails of the Province during the year was 399 (1 less than in the previous year), of whom 19 were girls. The establishment of a central reformatory for criminals of this class is under consideration, but funds are not at present available for the purpose.

108. *Education.*—Of the daily average number of prisoners in jail, 30 per cent. were under instruction. Of 19,518 prisoners admitted into jail during the year, 19,000 were quite illiterate on admission, 362 could read and write a little, and 156 could read and write well. The female prisoners admitted were all quite illiterate. As regards the progress made in the instruction of prisoners, 1,180 males and 13 females are stated to have learnt to read and write well while in jail, and 7,618 males and 120 females to have made some slight progress.

109. *Manufacture, Profits and Value of Convict Labor.*—The following statement shows the actual earnings of prisoners sentenced to labor during the year under review compared with the previous year :—

	1874.	1873.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash remitted to Treasury and finally credited to Government	1,72,450	1,29,529
Net profits of Typographic Press of the Lahore Central Jail, not included in the above ...	23,586	25,349
Increased value of assets, *viz.*, stock, plant and outstandings, at the close of the year, over such value at the beginning of the year ...	1,353	6,227
Total ...	1,97,389	1,61,105

The daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labor during 1874 being 13,686, the average net earnings of each laboring prisoner amounted to Rs. 14-6-9; in the previous year they were Rs. 12-12-7.

110. The foregoing figures show only the actual earnings of convicts, and do not include the value of prison labor employed on jail services. If the latter be included, the gross value of convict labor for the two years would be enhanced as shown below:—

	1874.	1873.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of labor as jail servants	64,465	63,859
Constructing and repairing jail buildings	46,756	68,341
Grinding wheat, making clothes, &c., for prison use ...	38,393	24,492
Employed on extra-mural labor by the Public Works Department or by Municipalities	80,512	42,395
Profits of jail gardens, including value of vegetables supplied for prison use	15,631	15,458
Manufactures...	1,45,452	1,31,997
Lahore Central Jail Typographic Press	23,586	25,349
Total ...	4,14,795	3,71,891

Thus during 1874 the average estimated value of each laboring prisoner's earnings, both actual and *pro formâ*, was Rs. 30-4-11, so that each such prisoner, in addition to the Rs. 14-6-9 which he actually earned as shown above, saved the State a further expenditure of Rs. 15-14-2 per convict sentenced to labor, which would otherwise have been incurred in the cost of watch and ward and the employment of free labor. In 1873 the average gross earnings of each laboring convict was Rs. 29-8-3, or rather less than in the year under review.

The profits of the prisoners employed on the canal works at Rúpar amounted to Rs. 58,823,—an increase of Rs. 29,520 over the previous year. The experiment of establishing an extra-mural jail at this place has been attended with entire success. The profits far exceed those in any other jail in the Province, while the prisoners are provided with really punitive labor. Of other jails the Lahore Central Jail showed the largest profits (Rs. 29,999 exclusive of the profits of the Typographic Press, *viz.*, Rs. 23,586), and next to it Jullundur (Rs. 8,662),

111. *Expenditure.*—The following table shows the total jail expenditure for the past two years :—

	1874.	1873.
	Rs.	Rs.
Guarding and maintenance of convicted prisoners ...	7,53,166	6,73,627
Ditto prisoners under trial ...	22,910	25,527
Ditto civil prisoners ...	717	1,028
Cost of building new jails ...	1,53,130	1,99,242
Cost of additions, alterations and repairs of jail buildings ...	1,10,754	1,31,000
Total ...	10,40,668	10,30,424

The average daily number of convicted prisoners during 1874 was 14,092, so that the average cost per head for their guarding and maintenance was Rs. 53-7-2, against Rs. 51-1-11 in the previous year. The cost per head for rations was Rs. 21, the same as in the previous year; the charge for fixed establishments increased by Rs. 1-5-0 per head; that for hospital expenses was the same as in the previous year; while the cost of clothing and bedding, and of contingencies, rose respectively 11 annas and 5 annas per head. Altogether the cost per head was Rs. 2-5-3 higher in 1874 than in 1873, owing mainly to an increase of pay having been allowed to the contingent guard and to the appointment of clerks at several jails.

112. From the foregoing it appears that, excluding the cost of buildings and repairs to jails, the net cost to the State of each laboring prisoner in 1874, after deducting his net earnings, was Rs. 39-0-5, or £3-18-0. In the previous year it was Rs. 38-5-4, or £3-16-8.

113. *Prisoner Officials.*—The number of prisoner officials employed during the year was 1,424 males, or 4·19 per cent. of the daily average number of male convicts, and 18 females, or 4 per cent. of the daily average female convict population. Of the males, 492 were employed as warders, 711 as work-overseers, 169 as intra-mural guards, and 52 as extra-mural guards; and of the females, 9 as warders, 3 as work-overseers, and 6 as intra-mural guards.

Of the prisoners appointed to these posts, 472 had been, when appointed, less than a year in jail; 504 over 1 but not over 2 years; 326 from 2 to 5 years; and 140 over 5 years. As regards the amount

of term unexpired when first appointed, 608 had less than a year to run, 579 had over 1 and under 2 years, 226 over 2 and under 5 years, and 29 over 5 years. The number of prisoner officials punished during the year was 206,—182 by being reduced, and 24 in other ways.

114. *Ticket-of-leave system.*—This system, which has been described in previous reports, was in force during the year at the Lahore Central Jail, the Female Penitentiary, and the Umballa and Mooltan jails. In all there were 13 convicts who had been released on ticket-of-leave, and no unfavorable report has been received regarding any prisoner so released.

115. *Thaggi School of Industry.*—The number of inmates in this institution in the beginning of 1874 was 118, *viz.*, 22 approvers, 25 women, 39 boys, and 32 girls. The births during the year were 8, and 1 woman was admitted; the casualties by death or other causes were 2 men (who died of old age), 3 women, and 17 children. So that at the close of the year the inmates were reduced in number to 20 men, 25 women, and 71 children.

Under arrangements made with officers commanding Pioneer regiments, which are mainly composed of men of the Mazbi class (low caste Sikhs), the sons of some of the approvers had during the previous year been received into those regiments. It is satisfactory to state that during the past year good reports were received of their conduct.

116. The expenditure of the school during 1874 was as follows:—

		Rs.
Maintenance of approvers	...	1,415
Miscellaneous	...	198
Police guard	...	624
Fixed establishment	...	2,574
Clothing	...	123
Manufactory establishment	...	1,336
Raw material	...	26,617
Total	...	32,887

The amount realized by sale of tents during the same period was Rs. 33,649, or Rs. 762 more than the expenditure; and if from the latter sum be deducted Rs. 615 given as commission, there remains a net profit of Rs. 147. In 1873 the school paid all its expenses save Rs. 72; while in 1872 there was a net profit of Rs. 51. The institution may therefore be said to be self-supporting. The quality of the tents manufactured has also improved.

117. CIVIL JUSTICE.—*Original Suits.*—The number of original civil suits instituted in the courts of the Punjab during the year 1874 (exclusive of suits connected with land, or the rent, revenue, or produce thereof, instituted in the courts of Settlement Officers in those districts where a settlement of Land Revenue was in progress) amounted to 230,649, being greater by 8,794, or 3·8 per cent., than the number of institutions in the previous year. The increase amounted to upwards of 10 per cent. in the districts of Gurdáspur, Hazára, Jhelum, Gurgaon, and Jullundur, being in the last named district as much as 19 per cent. On the other hand, the institutions decreased by 19 per cent. in the Sirsa and Muzaffargarh districts, and by 12 per cent. in Ferozepore and Mooltan.

The large increase in Jullundur was chiefly in the Small Cause Court. In Hazára the increase is attributed to the closing of the Settlement Courts during the year, consequent on the completion of settlement operations in the district. No very tangible reasons are given by the local officers for the increase in other districts. The decrease in Sirsa is attributed to bad seasons, and that in Muzaffargarh to the commencement of settlement operations and the consequent transfer of land and rent suits to the Settlement Courts.

One-third of the entire institutions of the Province occurred in the wealthy and populous divisions of Amritsar and Jullundur, the number in the Siálkot district of the Amritsar division and the Hoshiárpur district of the Jullundur division exceeding 19,000 in either district.

118. The following table shows the number of institutions in the various Civil Courts of the Punjab during the past 5 years :—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Ordinary Civil Courts (District and Tahsil) ...	168,032	177,542	177,250	184,688	189,267
District Small Cause Courts ...	30,628	35,376	34,276	30,964	34,951
Cantonment Ditto ...	6,946	6,007	6,430	6,203	6,431
Total ...	205,606	218,925	217,956	221,855	230,649

119. The total number of cases for disposal, including those pending from the previous year, was 247,013, of which all but 12,173 were disposed of during the year, and of these only 42 cases were pending over four months. Of the 234,840 cases disposed of during the year, 71,453 were disposed of without a decree, while in 163,387 cases a decree was passed, and of these last 85,035 cases were contested, and

78,352 were uncontested. Thus 64 per cent. of the total litigation was disposed of without contest, and 36 per cent. was contested. Of the contested cases, 70·8 per cent. were decided in favor of the plaintiff. It may further be noted that of the cases decided during the year, 16 per cent. were decided by confession of judgment, 20 per cent. were adjusted by mutual agreement (whether with or without a decree), 17 per cent. were dismissed in default of appearance of plaintiff, 7 per cent. were decided *ex parte*, and 1·9 per cent. were settled by arbitration.

In 17 per cent. of the cases dismissed on default, applications were made for the re-admission of the case, and of such applications 73 per cent. were granted. Altogether, therefore, 12·7 per cent. of the cases dismissed on default were restored to the file; also in 2 per cent. of such cases fresh suits were brought. As regards the cases decided *ex parte*, applications were made in 11·6 per cent. of such cases to set aside the decree, 76 per cent. of which were successful, so that altogether in 9 per cent. of the cases decided *ex parte* the decrees were set aside.

The average duration of contested cases was 24 days, and of uncontested cases 15 days.

120. The following statement shows the manner in which the disposal of original suits was distributed among the various classes of judicial officers, the percentages of the previous year being added for comparison:—

Number.	Officers.	Original Cases decided.			Average number of Cases decided by Officers of each class.	
		Number in 1874.	Percentages.			
			1873.	1874.	1872.	1873.
32	Deputy Commissioners ...	331	0·2	0·1	13	10
64	Assistant Commissioners ...	13,316	6·9	5·6	239	208
21	Extra Asst. Commissioners (European)	6,804	3·1	2·8	333	324
80	Ditto Ditto (Native) ...	42,984	16·2	18·3	454	537
120	Tahsíldárs ...	70,692	31·5	30·1	583	589
119	Náib Tahsíldárs ...	44,957	2·0	19·1	376	377
49	Honorary Civil Judges ...	14,411	5·3	6·1	268	294
8	Judges of District Small Cause Courts...	34,917	13·9	15·7	3,878	4,364
8	Ditto of Cantonment Ditto ...	6,428	2·8	2·2	772	803
	Total ...	234,840				

Thus 27 per. cent. of the work was performed by European, and 73 per cent. by Native, agency.

121. Of the total number of suits decided during the year, as many as 177,279, or 75 per cent. of the entire number, were for "money due," 81,372 of these being suits on bonds, and 95,907 for money due otherwise than on bond. Suits for the recovery of personal property or the value thereof numbered 14,359 (an increase of 7 per cent. over the previous year); claims to inheritance, 4,345 (a decrease of 16 per cent.); suits relating to the mortgage of immovable property, 3,757 (an increase of 16 per cent.); suits connected with marriage, 3,590 (an increase of 11 per cent.); suits for damages, 2,417; suits relating to the revenue, 5,402; rent suits other than under the Punjab Tenancy Act, 6,076; and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act, 2,140, being an increase of 277 over the number of such suits in the previous year, but 325 less than the number in 1872, and 1,145 less than that in 1871. The increase in 1874 over 1873 was chiefly in suits for enhancement of rent, and for ejectment of tenants without rights of occupancy. It must be remembered that the figures above given do not include the suits under the Tenancy Act which were disposed of during the year in the Settlement Courts, and which have been noticed already in Chapter II. of this Report.

The number of suits brought by shop-keepers and bankers against agriculturists amounted to 82,106, thus constituting 35 per cent. of the entire litigation disposed of, and 46 per cent. of the suits for money due. In the Gujránwála district this class of cases amounted to 76 per cent. of the entire litigation of the district, and in the Kángra, Siálkot, Gurdáspur and Muzaffargarh districts to 50 per cent. and upwards.

122. The number of cases decided during the year which involved sums exceeding Rs. 500 was 2,093; 21,793 cases were for sums between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500; 85,982 for sums between Rs. 20 and Rs. 100; 84,080 for sums between Rs. 5 and Rs. 20; and 34,745 for sums not exceeding Rs. 5. The average value of each land suit was Rs. 54-12-8, and of each other suit Rs. 52-2-7; and the aggregate value of all classes of suits Rs. 1,19,74,012 (£1,197,400). The average cost of each land suit was Rs. 6-2-5, and of suits of other descriptions Rs. 4-15-4; and the percentage of costs to value in the case of land suits 11·2, and of other suits 9·7.

123. *Execution of Decrees.*—Of 130,824 applications for execution of decrees, 118,538 were disposed of during the year at an average duration of 29 days. In 36 per cent. of these cases the decree was completely executed, in 29 per cent. it was partially executed, and 33 per

cent. of the cases were struck off without any execution being effected. The proportion of cases completely executed was 1 per cent. less than in the previous year and 4 per cent. less than in 1872. The total amount for realization in execution of decrees was Rs. 89,35,915, of which Rs. 28,57,054, or 31 per cent., were realized,—Rs. 4,06,584 by voluntary payments into court, and Rs. 24,50,470 by coercive process. It must be explained, however, that the amount shown as realized includes only the realizations on account of money decrees, whereas in the amount for realization is included the value of decrees for delivery of immovable and movable property. The percentage of realizations given above is, therefore, inaccurate. This defect will be remedied in future reports. The number of warrants of arrest issued during the year was 7,533, but only 978 persons were actually imprisoned for debts aggregating Rs. 1,47,590. The mere issue of the warrant sufficed for the recovery of debts amounting to Rs. 1,51,817.

124. *Appeals.*—The number of appeals instituted in the courts of Deputy Commissioners during the year was 6,666, a decrease of 5 per cent. on the previous year. The number for disposal (including those pending from the previous year) was 7,157, of which 6,741 were disposed of during the year, at an average duration of 27 days from the date of institution to that of decision. In 62·3 per cent. of the cases appealed the order of the Lower Court was confirmed; in 8·2 per cent. it was modified; in 17·7 per cent. reversed; 5·8 per cent. were dismissed by default; and 5·8 per cent. were remanded for fresh trial. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 45-6-6; the average cost of each appeal Rs. 4-12-4; and the percentage of costs to value 10·5.

125. The number of appeals to Commissioners from the decisions of Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants with full powers was 6,084, being an increase of 14 per cent. over the previous year. The number for disposal (including those pending from the previous year) was 7,369, of which 6,407 were appeals from original decisions, and 962 from orders passed in appeal by Deputy Commissioners. The pending file at the close of the year amounted to 1,999 cases, of which 890 were pending in the Amritsar and 694 in the Jullundur courts. Special provision has since been made to meet the press of appellate work in these two divisions. The average duration of appeals in Commissioners' courts throughout the Province was 77 days, but this high average is due to the Amritsar and Jullundur divisions. Excluding these, the average in the remaining eight divisions was 37 days. In 65·9 per cent. of the appeals disposed of by Commissioners the order of the Lower Court was confirmed, in 5·8 per cent. modified, and in 17·7 per cent. reversed; 6 per cent. of the cases were withdrawn or struck off on default, and 4·2 per cent.

remanded for fresh trial. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 218-4-10; the average cost of each appeal Rs. 16-7-3; and the percentage of costs to value 7·5.

126. The proportion of original appealable decisions appealed throughout the Province to appellate courts of either class (Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners) was 16·6 per cent.

127. *Chief Court.*—The number of appeals preferred to the Chief Court during the year was 1,745,—493 regular and 1,252 special,—an increase of 9·1 per cent. on the number instituted in the previous year. This increase was in both kinds of appeals. The number for disposal (including cases pending from the previous year) was 2,092, as compared with 1,747 in 1873. Of these 1,707, or 17 per cent. more than in the previous year, were disposed of at an average duration of 40 days, leaving 385 appeals pending at the close of the year. Of the appeals disposed of, 33 per cent. were appeals in suits connected with land. In 30·9 per cent. of the appeals decided the order of the Lower Court was confirmed; in 1·8 per cent. modified, and in 10·2 per cent. reversed; 44·7 per cent. of the appeals were rejected at preliminary hearing, 4·7 per cent. were struck off on default, and 7·7 per cent. were remanded for fresh trial. The average value of each appeal was in land cases Rs. 208, and in other cases Rs. 163.

Besides the above appellate work, the Chief Court decided 16 original cases, and disposed of 789 miscellaneous cases, references, and petitions.

128. REGISTRATION.—The total number of documents registered during the year 1874-75 was 67,431, compared with 77,584 in the previous year and 84,323 in 1872-73. The falling-off in the year under report was, therefore, 13 per cent.

The decrease was general in all classes of registration, as will be seen from the following table, which shows the number of registrations of each kind for the last 3 years:—

	REGISTRATIONS IN		
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Documents relating to immovable property :—			
Compulsory ...	34,054	32,453	29,515
Optional ...	21,942	20,422	17,220
Documents relating to movable property ...	28,220	24,588	20,574
Wills and authorities to adopt ...	107	121	122
Total ...	84,323	77,584	67,431

The steady decrease which has occurred of late, year after year, in the number of registrations of bonds and other obligations for the payment of money has often attracted notice. Opinions vary considerably as to the reasons which have led to this decline. One cause is undoubtedly the gradual realization by the people of the fact that under the existing law registration is no longer compulsory, as was formerly the case, in *all* transactions of Rs. 50 in value. Another cause believed to be in operation is that the money-lending class has learnt by experience that the courts do not attach such value to registered documents as was anticipated would be the case.

129. In the returns for 1874-75 the registrations of sales and mortgages of agricultural lands are for the first time recorded separately from transactions relating to other kinds of immovable property. It appears that, in round numbers, sales of agricultural lands which were registered during the year aggregated in value 20½ lakhs of rupees, against 23½ lakhs in the previous year, and mortgages of such lands, 46½ lakhs, against 49 lakhs in the previous year. When it is considered that the registration of all deeds of sale and mortgage of land exceeding Rs. 100 in value is compulsory, that the total land revenue of the Punjab is more than two crores of rupees, or two millions sterling, and that the present selling value of agricultural land is estimated by the Revenue Department to average 28½ years' purchase of the Government assessment, it is clear that the amount of land transferred by registered deed of sale was only a minute fraction of the area assessed. This corroborates the conclusions arrived at by the Financial Commissioner after an independent enquiry, *viz.* that the transfers of land, whether permanent or temporary, which are taking place in this Province, are inconsiderable. The statistics of the Registration Department do not of course exhibit the whole number of such transfers, for registration does not apply unless a written instrument is executed, and even then it is not compulsory unless the value of the transfer exceeds Rs. 100; but it is believed that a transfer of land, especially when made to any of the money-lending classes, is seldom effected without a written instrument, and it is probable therefore that the registration statistics show nearly all the sales and mortgages of land which are upwards of Rs. 100 in value.

130. The receipts of the Registration Department during the year under report, including copying fees, amounted to Rs. 1,47,932, against Rs. 1,64,037 in 1873-74, and Rs. 1,74,276 in 1872-73; and the expenditure to Rs. 97,637, against Rs. 98,947 in 1873-74, and Rs. 1,10,260 in 1872-73. Thus the net receipts for the year were Rs. 50,295, or Rs. 14,795 below those of the previous year.

131. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—The different classes and the constitution of Municipal Committees and Municipal Funds were described in the Report for 1873-74. Excepting changes in ordinary course in the *personnel*, the only important variation during 1874-75 was in the number of each class. At the close of the year there were—

8	Committees of the	1st class, as before;
20	ditto	2nd class, against 19;
163	ditto	3rd class, against 101.

At Simla, Dharmsála and Dalhousie, among the 1st class municipalities, the elective arrangements continued, and the system of election was introduced partially in the cities of Amritsar and Lahore with fair success. In Amritsar, indeed, the first impulse of the newly constituted electors was to *sell* their certificates of franchise (which they for the time supposed to be transferable documents), and as the average selling price was 4 annas only, it would appear that the privilege of voting is not at present very highly valued in that important town; but the result of the elections was not unsatisfactory. With these exceptions, the non-official members of the committees continued to be appointed, where necessary, by nomination, the nominations being chiefly from among the respectable and leading members of the different classes, and, in a few instances, so as to represent the several wards of the town. The non-official members are believed to be popular, and their conduct has been generally satisfactory. The great complaint against non-official members, whether elected or nominated, is not that they are obstructive, but that they are indifferent; but there are many to whom this complaint is in no way applicable, and their number is increasing.

132. The chief source of taxation was the octroi or town duties, as heretofore. It formed the sole source of such income in 52 municipalities, whereof 2 were of the 2nd and the rest of the 3rd class. In other municipalities there were also taxes on houses and shops, either in the shapes of taxes on rental or of ground rents; fees levied on slaughter-houses; and in the case of Lahore and Delhi, the Government revenue of certain cultivated lands within the limits of the municipality has been assigned for the use of the town.

The cesses on land and taxes on houses were principally in the 1st class municipalities, at 2 of which,—the hill sanitaria of Dalhousie and Murree,—no octroi is levied.

By orders from the Government the octroi collections were taken under direct management in a large number of towns, where they had formerly been leased to contractors, and in which the incidence of taxation was considered high, or of which the ordinary annual income

was over Rs. 5,000. The result has been, as was anticipated, a success financially in almost all of the 103 towns in which direct management was resorted to. The arrangement has also conduced to secure more accurate statistics, and to prevent improper taxation of through trade, chiefly by ensuring refunds. The change is reported to be popular, and in one instance to have been desired by the people with marked eagerness.

133. Owing to the system of bonded warehouses and refunds being generally in disfavor, the Municipal Committees were allowed, as in the North-Western Provinces, to impose moderate taxes on all taxable articles, whether in transit or not, sufficient to yield in the aggregate an amount equal to the duty fairly realizable on the local consumption only of such articles. As in many, if not in most, cases the exporter of unconsumed articles is the same as the importer, this affords an additional check on the undue taxation of through trade.

134. So far as can at present be ascertained, the incidence of taxation for the year was below 8 annas per head of the population in most of the towns, the average rate for the Province having been apparently about 10 annas per head from all taxes, and about 7 annas per head from the octroi alone. This is calculated on the fixed or ordinary population of each town, besides which in several towns there is a floating population, not included in the census, and retail purchases are also made by the inhabitants of outlying villages. These rates, which are believed to be nearly, if not quite, correct, cannot but be considered very moderate to secure good watch and ward, conservancy, medical relief and education, and arrangements generally for the public health, security, comfort, and improvement.

135. The following is an abstract of the main sources of income for the year and the amounts realized, as compared with the preceding year:—

	1874-75.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cesses on lands	24,915	16,304
Taxes on houses, &c.	44,806	30,520
Octroi	17,90,876	16,13,566
Licenses, &c.	11,619	30,276
Cesses on artizans, &c.	19,257	
Interest...	2,774	...
Rents, including gardens	44,035	50,573
Sale of buildings, &c.	5,684	17,840
Sundry receipts, including town sweepings	1,24,583	1,16,404
Fees and fines	7,818	7,217
Contributions, loans, and other items ...	58,888	21,272
Total Income ...	21,35,255	*19,03,972

The discrepancies between the figures for 1873-74 as now given, and as given in the Report for that year, are owing to differences in classification and later information.

136. The financial management of the municipalities was generally successful and satisfactory. The opening balances of the year aggregated Rs. 6,56,442. The income, as above detailed, was Rs. 21,35,255, against a budget estimate of Rs. 18,42,310, and against an income of Rs. 19,03,972 in the preceding year. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 21,46,961, against a budget estimate of Rs. 20,31,230, and against an expenditure of Rs. 19,38,601 in the preceding year. At the end of the year the balances in the treasuries aggregated Rs. 6,44,716. A new loan of Rs. 25,000 was taken during the year by the Simla Municipality for sanitary improvements. The total municipal liabilities at the close of the year were Rs. 1,33,106, whereof a large portion was at Amritsar, which is expected to be cleared during the current year.

137. From the following abstract of the main heads of expenditure of which a comparison is given with the expenditure of the previous year, and from the preceding remarks, it will appear that the funds were fairly utilized and spent on proper objects:—

	1874-75.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds	33,552	68,119
Collection of taxes and cesses	1,15,064	
Collection of rents, &c.	2,196	
Municipal Police	4,25,066	4,31,620
Conservancy and lighting	3,06,513	2,97,238
Dispensaries, leper asylums, &c.	93,727	1,05,901
Education	71,681	60,849
General management	71,069	79,126
Printing	3,469	
Poor-houses, museums, menageries, public libraries, and miscellaneous	75,272	28,130
Repayment of loans, interest, contributions, &c. ...	1,30,498	1,71,795
Public works	8,18,854	6,95,823
Total Expenditure ...	21,46,961	* 19,38,601

The aggregate cost of collection, Rs. 1,17,260, was about 5½ per cent. on the total income realized, and about 7 per cent. on the octroi income realized direct. The payments in refunds were equal to nearly 2 per cent. on the octroi. The aggregate cost of general management was about 3½ per cent. on the total income, and about 3½ per cent. on the total expenditure. The municipal police charges averaged 19 per cent. on the total income, ranging from about 44 per cent. in the town of Bhiwáni to about 7 per cent. in Simla. The pay of the

* Regarding discrepancies between these figures and those given in last Report, see note on last page.

municipal police is being assimilated to the rates of the provincial police, of which they now form part. The conservancy charges averaged 14 per cent. on the total income, ranging from 50 per cent. at Hissar to about 8 per cent. at Delhi. This subject continues to receive considerable attention. In most of the towns the arrangements are in some degree satisfactory, the drains being regularly washed out and the streets swept and kept clean and watered. In others the conservancy is still defective, but is improving, and it is believed that as much is done as can be effected with the means at disposal. Complaints are still made of the difficulty to influence the domestic habits of the people, and no doubt this is frequently the great difficulty.

There is a small increase in the expenditure on education; but the expenditure on dispensaries, &c., is shown to have fallen off. The charges for dispensaries averaged 4 per cent. of the income, ranging from 12½ per cent. at Bhiwáni, to only ⅛ per cent. in Simla. The charges for education averaged 3 per cent. of income, ranging from 10 per cent. at Khem Karn to about $\frac{3}{16}$ per cent. at Umballa, and still less at Simla. There were 49 dispensaries and 108 schools maintained partly at the expense of the Municipal Funds.

138. A statement is subjoined, showing the gross income for the year, and the outlay during the year for collection and management, municipal police, conservancy, dispensaries, education and public works, in cities and towns whose income was over Rs. 20,000.

Income.	Towns.	Collection and Management.	Municipal Police.	Conservancy.	Dispensaries, &c.	Education.	Public Works.
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,84,770	Delhi ...	26,876	57,380	22,096	5,502	4,492	1,51,069
24,453	Rewári ...	1,186	4,574	3,152	714	1,644	6,941
22,717	Bhiwáni ...	3,918	9,968	7,148	2,865	480	18,904
22,951	Umballa ...	2,135	2,491	2,915	1,792	40	8,266
35,305	Ludhiána ...	3,317	9,120	5,694	983	1,500	10,285
70,805	Simla ...	4,799	4,856	7,665	99	102	14,873
32,280	Jullundur ...	2,096	7,596	5,798	1,117	1,470	24,203
23,937	Hoshiárpur ...	2,136	3,508	2,983	844	600	9,853
3,19,603	Amritsar ...	9,824	49,737	53,133	12,266	5,883	93,018
1,51,123	Lahore ...	7,072	34,927	20,656	1,892	2,169	76,044
37,368	Ferozepore ...	1,801	5,720	3,351	1,766	2,815	11,662
58,606	Ráwalpindi ...	5,355	6,222	5,499	4,095	3,040	35,948
21,888	Pind Dádan Khan,	2,855	5,298	3,320	994	300	5,961
87,831	Mooltan ...	6,795	15,497	11,662	1,907	2,469	24,160
26,353	Jhang ...	1,198	3,101	4,643	2,391	1,407	6,908
27,160	Dera Ismail Khan,	3,419	3,373	3,988	1,782	...	8,000
22,367	Dera Ghází Khan...	859	3,246	5,179	1,240	1,370	10,050

There was a large increase in the Municipal Fund expenditure on public works, as compared with the preceding year. The outlay was incurred under the following heads :—

		Rs.
Civil buildings	...	61,940
Communications	...	49,135
Miscellaneous public improvements		6,90,289
Establishments	...	17,490
Total	...	8,18,853

The works executed will be noticed under the head of Public Works in the next chapter. It may be briefly mentioned here that 11 police buildings, 8 dispensaries, and 17 schools were constructed or in progress during the year, partly or entirely at the cost of Municipal Funds; that, exclusive of repairs, Rs. 83,071 were expended in improvements of drainage and sewerage, Rs. 1,13,369 in water-supply works, Rs. 3,59,497 in improving streets and roads of the municipalities, Rs. 33,614 on public gardens, and Rs. 1,35,907 on other works. The drainage and paving of many of the smaller towns received attention. At Delhi Rs. 65,054 were spent in preliminary works for the water-supply project, and Rs. 35,987 in improving the paved streets and roads. At Amritsar 9 miles of streets and roads were re-metalled, and 5½ miles of drains improved, and 680 of the 1,125 wells in the city were cleansed. At Lahore 4 miles of road were re-metalled, and 5½ miles were in hand. At Pesháwar further progress was made with the drainage improvements, and a large amount of useful and necessary work has been executed at a moderate cost.

Several important municipal projects are more or less in abeyance, partly for want of funds and partly for want of means of executing, or for other causes. Among them may be mentioned the Delhi water-supply scheme, awaiting orders of the Government of India on the application of the municipality for a loan; proposals for the internal drainage of Jullundur and for protecting the city from floods from without; a scheme for improving the sewerage of Ludhiána preparatory to constructing a canal cut from the Sutlej; a proposal for drainage and water-supply at Lahore; one for the drainage of Hoshiár-pur; and an improved water-supply for Ráwalpindi.

139. It only remains to mention that a revised census of municipal towns which had become very necessary, was taken towards the close of the year, excepting in the Jullundur and Amritsar districts, where the measure was opposed. The results have not yet been fully reported,

but so far as they are known they indicate a considerable increase of the urban population since 1868, especially in the cities of Delhi and Lahore.

140. MILITARY.—*Bengal Army.*—The distribution of the Bengal Army in the Punjab, consisting of 17,270 British and 19,085 Native Troops, with 97 guns, is shown in the subjoined table :—

WHERE STATIONED.	TROOPS.		TOTAL.	Field Guns.
	British.	Native.		
Delhi	...	1,247	1,247	...
Fort Delhi	520	...	520	...
Umballa	1,708	1,015	2,723	12
Kasauli	485	...	485	...
Dagshai	782	...	782	...
Solon	286	...	286	...
Simla	...	181	181	...
Jutogh	92	...	92	6
Subáthu	287	...	287	...
Ludhiána	...	99	99	...
Phillour	...	39	39	...
Jullundur	870	638	1,508	6
Meean Meer	1,187	1,584	2,771	12
Fort Lahore	155	48	203	...
Mooltan	849	1,114	1,963	6
Fort Mooltan	118	55	173	...
Ferozepore	945	707	1,652	6
Fort Ferozepore	204	28	232	...
Amritsar	162	199	361	...
Govindgarh	169	22	191	...
Kángra	51	41	92	...
Dharmsála	...	694	694	...
Bakloh	...	561	561	...
Dalhousie	108	...	108	...
Ráwalpindi	2,113	1,882	3,995	18
Murree	77	58	135	...
Dera Ismail Khan Fort	100	...	100	...
Jhelum	...	1,847	1,847	...
Campbellpur	175	...	175	6
Attock	183	128	311	...
Talagang	...	582	582	...
Siálkot	1,333	1,166	2,499	6
Kuldunnah	572	...	572	...
Cherat	...	...	...	...
Pesháwar	2,265	3,623	5,888	19
Shabkadar	...	140	140	...
Michni	...	137	137	...
Abazai	...	137	137	...
Mackeson	...	55	55	...
Nowshera	787	984	1,771	...
Moving in the districts	687	74	761	...
Total of 1874-75 ...	17,270	19,085	36,355	97
Total of 1873-74 ...	17,804	18,356	36,160	97
Difference ...	−534	+729	+195	...

141. *Punjab Frontier Force.*—The following statement shows the strength and cost of the Punjab Frontier Force for the year ending the 31st March 1875:—

ARM.	Strength.	Cost.
		Rs.
Artillery	609	2,26,758
Cavalry	2,824	14,29,165
Infantry	8,935	18,78,826
Staff	2	37,223
Total of 1874-75	12,370	35,71,972
Total of 1873-74	12,430	35,63,405
Difference	—60	+8,567

142. *Desertions.*—The number of desertions from all regiments in the Punjab Frontier Force during the year was 27. This is exactly the same as in the previous year, and much the smallest number on record, as will be seen by a reference to the statement given in the margin, showing the numbers in each year since 1864. It is satisfactory to note that this crime has become much less common than formerly, and that in the year 1874, when many of the regiments were marching in relief, the minimum number was not exceeded. None of these men carried with them their rifles; in some cases they failed to rejoin from leave to their homes in foreign territory; and only 6 out of the number deserted from their lines or outposts.

1864 ...	61
1865 ...	54
1866 ...	69
1867 ...	78
1868 ...	61
1869 ...	40
1870 ...	58
1871 ...	73
1872 ...	35
1873 ...	27
1874 ...	27

143. *Raids.*—During the year under review the border held by troops of the Punjab Frontier Force has been quiet. There has really been no serious occurrence, with the exception of an attack made on 22nd March by Sheoránís on a party of Gandapurs, who, under the direction of their Chief, had improperly commenced to construct a tower on Sheoráni land, 4 miles within the Sheik Haidar pass. Although this attack was made on British subjects, it occurred beyond the British border; and enquiry showed that the prime responsibility rested with Guldád Khan, the Chief of the Gandapurs. In this affair 14 Gandapurs were killed and 12 wounded.

144. Another occurrence may be recorded. On the 26th September 1874, 2 sepoys of the 2nd Sikh Infantry with 2 camels were sent from Kohát to Pesháwar. They halted at Matanni and at midnight on the 27th resumed their march towards Pesháwar. About 4 miles from Matanni they were surrounded by about 40 Afridís, who disarmed them and carried them and their camels into the hills. One sepoy was killed in endeavouring to escape, the other made good his escape. The camels were recovered by the civil authorities on the 23rd October.

145. The following abstract shows a great diminution in the number of border offences :—

	Raids.	Murders.	Wounding.	Kidnapping.	Cattle Theft.
Bannu ...	...	...	1	1	19
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1	3	7	1	11
Dera Ghází Khan ...	...	...	...	...	3
Rájanpur ...	...	...	...	...	1
Total 1874-75 ...	1	3	8	2	34
Total 1873-74 ...	2	12	14	10	63

The raid recorded in the Dera Ismail Khan district is the attack made by Sheoránís on Gandapurs beyond British territory. The three murders occurred as follows:—

(1.) A footman of the Búni post was killed whilst sleeping under a tree, about one mile from his post. The supposed murderer is a man named Bahádur Khan, Gandapur.

(2.) and (3.) At Darában a Hindu and his wife were killed. The murderers were supposed to be two or three Sheoránís of different sections.

146. *Volunteers.*—The 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps was inspected on the 16th February 1875 by Major-General Sir C. Reid, K. C. B., Commanding Lahore Division, and was very favorably reported on, particularly with regard to skirmishing practice.

The corps now consists of 257 enrolled members, having been increased in numbers and importance by the addition of a company lately formed at Amritsar, which may be expected, ere long, to become a valuable contingent. Some members at Gháziábad are still attached

to this Corps, although the bulk of the Gháziábad Company has been absorbed by the East India Railway Volunteer Corps. This is an anomaly; but to the East India Railway Corps have been conceded peculiar privileges, to which the employés of another Railway Company, although resident at the same station, have not as yet been admitted.

147. The 2nd (Simla) Volunteers were also reported on in a very satisfactory manner by Brigadier-General Bright, C. B., who inspected the Corps on the 10th October 1874.

Brigadier-General Bright remarks:—"Their appearance was neat and soldier-like; arms and equipments were clean and well put on. The movements executed were done with a tolerable amount of precision; the officers knew their places and gave correct words of command. In their skirmishing they have been evidently practised; they understood the bugle calls, took advantage of cover in an intelligent manner, and generally skirmished well. I witnessed also some very satisfactory target practice." And he adds—"The proficiency this Corps has attained in the use of the rifle, combined with their general knowledge of drill, would enable them to afford very valuable assistance in the defence of the station on the occasion of any outbreak."

148. *Horse-Breeding.—Fairs.*—The Ráwalpindi fair, held on the 29th March 1875 and subsequent days, although not quite equal to the fair of 1874, was well attended and well supported. The great prizes of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 offered by the Stud Commission in 1874 were not repeated in 1875, and the attendance was consequently somewhat diminished, but it was nearly double that of any year previous to 1874, as many as 1,597 horses and mules being present. Sales were effected at high prices, and the quality of the brood mares and the young stock was excellent. The fact that the *yearling* colts and fillies were those that obtained the best marks indicates the improvement which is steadily taking place in the breed. The imperial prizes were distributed according to rules laid down by the Special Stud Commission, but it was found that some of them could not be given to any competitor; while all the large prizes for stallions and mares fell to the lot of British officers. A novel feature in this year's fair was the exhibition of "*country stallions*" of the indigenous breed. This was brought about in order to obtain a general view of those animals. Twenty-one were shown; most of these were of the worst possible description of horse; all were much inferior to the mares; so that by using them deterioration in the breed must necessarily take place. The show of mules, although fair, was disappointing to officers who wished to purchase for mountain batteries, as only a few first class animals were found old enough for immediate service; but the two-year old mules were exceptionally

good and very numerous. This is an encouraging symptom and gives promise of future success in breeding from the large donkey stallions recently imported by the Government from Spain and Arabia.

Fairs were also held at Jhang, Amritsar, Dera Ismail Khan, and Pír Adil near Dera Gházi Khan. The Amritsar fair does not draw its horses from a great breeding country, and, although prizes to the amount of Rs. 1,000 had been offered by the Stud Commission, little more than one-half could be adjudged, so inferior were the animals exhibited. The other fairs were very successful, and gave evidence of marked improvement in the young stock.

149. *Stallions.*—Fifteen stallions, English and Arabian, have been received from the Stud Department since the close of the year under report; but up to the 31st March 1875 the entire number of Government stallions was 45 horses and 14 donkey stallions. These 45 horses were distributed during the covering season as follows:—

At stations in the Ráwalpindi Division	... 27
At Jhang in the Mooltan Division	... 3
At Lahore	... 1
On the Deraját and Pesháwar frontier	... 14

No funds being provided by the Government of India for the purchase of stallions, it was impossible to place any in the other districts of the Province, although in many places their services would have been most useful. Those districts in which operations had been already begun were necessarily adhered to in order that any improvements already effected might not be lost. It may be confidently stated that in those districts the zamindárs now begin to understand in some measure the advantages of good blood in the sire and freedom and good food for the young stock.

150. Mr. P. Moir, late Superintendent of Horse-breeding, was obliged by sickness to resign his appointment in March 1875. He had already done good service. He evinced a thorough knowledge of the subject, combined with tact and discretion in dealing with the various classes with whom he was thrown into contact, and he had acquired great influence with the breeders. The loss of this officer's services is much regretted.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.—*Weather.*—The rainfall of the year 1874-75 was generally scanty, being on an average only 25 inches, or 3½ less than in the previous year, and 6 inches less than in 1872-73. The deficiency was in many cases severely felt, owing to the almost total failure of rain during the winter months; between the 1st October and 31st January hardly any rain fell throughout the Province. There was also a break in the rains in July and August, which caused injury to the crops in certain places.

152. *Crops.*—The area of land brought under the plough has been steadily increasing, as the following table, showing the total number of acres cultivated in each harvest during the past four years, testifies:—

YEAR.	Spring harvest.	Autumn harvest.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1871-72	9,001,492	8,926,648	17,928,140
1872-73	9,902,744	9.869,242	19,771,986
1873-74	10,034,202	9,690,338	19,724,540
1874-75	10,213,338	9,755,638	19,968,976

153. The chief increase is in the *rabi* or spring crop, resulting from the seasonable rains of 1873, which enabled a large amount of land to be sown; the total area under each description of crop for the past two years being as follows:—

	Area sown in Acres.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.
Wheat	5,820,861	6,025,771
Barley	1,784,920	1,677,213
Gram	1,306,061	1,349,181
Peas	111,807	98,001
Lentils	166,417	180,203
Poppy	12,153	10,633
Tobacco	72,754	81,977
Linseed	19,936	21,054
Mustard	337,006	355,922
Tára Míra	148,166	168,213
Safflower	23,209	23,046
Vegetables	103,281	148,987
Tea	8,005	5,623
Other crops	119,626	67,514
Total ...	10,034,202	10,213,338

From the above it appears that there was a considerable increase in 1874-75 in the area sown with food grains, and that generally the cultivation of all kinds of crops increased.

154. The area of *kharíf* cultivation, *i. e.*, that for the autumn harvest, increased largely in the Delhi and Deraját divisions, and to some extent in those of Mooltan and Jullundur; in all other parts of the Province the falling off was considerable, especially in the district of Lahore. The want of seasonable rains for the sowing of the autumn crops is assigned as the reason. As has heretofore been remarked, the autumn crop depends more upon the timeliness than the amount of the rainfall. The area under cultivation of each kind of crop during the past two years was as follows:—

	Area sown in Acres.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.
Rice	734,957	754,787
Millet	4,583,334	4,699,824
Indian corn	986,033	995,969
Pulses (chiefly *moth*, phaseolus aconitifolius)	1,729,129	1,584,018
Spices	90,515	57,393
Oil seeds (chiefly *til*, sesamum orintale)	217,540	193,978
Cotton	624,459	699,332
Hemp	41,278	52,245
Indigo	89,959	118,794
Vegetables	120,872	119,679
Sugar-cane	373,952	396,920
Other crops	98,310	82,699
Total	9,690,338	9,755,638

The area under cotton cultivation has increased during the year, but the out-turn was poor, and the prices realized were low. The extension of the indigo cultivation was confined to the Dera Gházi Khan district, and it has been suggested that this is owing to the completion of the settlement operations and the announcement of the assessments, so that all fear of making too prosperous an appearance before the Settlement Officer was removed.

155. Some experiments have been tried with a view to the introduction of new staples, but generally with little success. The *sorgho* plant is being cultivated experimentally in some places, but the people do not seem to take to it, although it has been grown for some years as a fodder crop in Government stud farms. *Carolina rice seed* has been distributed to the rice-growing districts of the Province, and the crops produced have been very fair, but the complaint made by the people is that the grain, though large, is brittle, and that as it breaks in the husking

under the native process, is useless for sale. Experiments have also been made in the cultivation of the *Spanish chestnut* and of *oats*, but the progress heretofore has not been great.

156. *Stock.*—Statistics of agricultural live stock are collected quinquennially. Those given in Appendix No. 43 were collected for the Report of 1873-74, and will not be revised again until 1878-79.

The past year was marked by the prevalence of disease amongst cattle, which in many districts assumed an epizootic form, the most important of the maladies being foot and mouth disease, influenza, and rinderpest. But notwithstanding this, the amount of live stock of the Province is said to be but little altered from the previous year. Efforts have been made to improve the breed of both horned cattle and sheep, by the introduction of bulls and rams of superior breeds from the Hissar Cattle Farm.

Three new cattle fairs were started during the year at Pálampur, Jhang and Chíchawatni respectively, with fair success, making with those previously established 15 such fairs, at which the total number of cattle brought for sale was 186,315, against 174,773 in the previous year, and 121,754 in 1872-73. Fees were collected to the amount of Rs. 31,413, of which Rs. 6,945 were distributed in prizes, and Rs. 4,287 were spent in the arrangements for the fairs.

157. *Rates of Rent and Produce.*—The usual tabular return will be found in Appendix No. 44, but the rates of rent cannot, as remarked in last Report, be compared district by district with any advantage, owing to their being affected by the varying nature of tenure and soil; moreover, in some districts the entries are made from the actual money rent paid, and in others by valuation of the share of produce taken by the landlord.

158. Compared generally with 1873-74, the minimum rates of rent show a slight decrease.

		1873-74.			1874-75.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rice ...	... ...	4	6	2	4	12	10
Indigo	... ...	5	10	9	4	15	3
Cotton	... ...	4	1	8	3	12	1
Sugar...	... ...	10	10	9	10	2	4
Opium	... ...	7	15	3	7	12	6
Tobacco	... ...	6	0	4	5	13	3
Wheat	... Irrigated ...	4	4	10	3	10	4
	... Unirrigated ...	2	6	11	2	4	2
Other grains	... Irrigated ...	2	14	9	2	9	9
	... Unirrigated ...	1	10	2	1	10	9
Oil seeds	... Irrigated ...	2	10	9	2	8	1
	... Unirrigated ...	1	12	1	1	10	3

According to the returns, therefore, the minimum rate struck on the average of all soils fell from Rs. 4-8-8 in 1873-74 to Rs. 4-4-9 in 1874-75; but this decrease is merely a sign that the rate of yield or price of produce has decreased, for so much rent is still taken in kind that the value of the landlord's share of the crop is the principal means of estimating the rent.

159. The produce per acre of the chief crops for the past two years is shown as follows:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
	lbs.	lbs.
Rice	924	863
Cotton	96	80
Wheat	842	821
Inferior grains	635	601

The rate of produce of wheat varies much even in adjoining districts, the highest rate being lbs. 508 per acre in Jullundur, and the lowest lbs. 345 in Sirsa.

160. *Prices.*—Annexed are two diagrams,—one showing the fluctuations in price of the chief articles of agricultural produce from 1841 to 1856 inclusive, repeated from the Report for 1872-73, and another showing the rise and fall in subsequent years to 1874 inclusive. The usual statistical table will also be found in Appendix No. 45, showing the average prices prevailing in each district on the 1st June 1873, 1st January 1874, 1st June 1874, and 1st January 1875, from which it appears that there has been a steady and almost universal fall, especially towards the end of 1874, after the effects of the large exports to Bengal had ceased. This will be more clearly seen from the following statement:—

	Sers and Chataks per Rupee.							
	1873-74.				1874-75.			
	1st June.		1st January.		1st June.		1st January.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Wheat, first sort ...	22	9	20	0	22	9	25	1
Flour, first sort ...	19	4	17	1	19	1	21	4
Barley (*jow*) ...	34	14	26	13	33	4	39	5
Gram, first sort ...	27	15	28	3	29	4	35	7
Indian-corn (*makkai*) ...	27	13	26	14	23	14	34	0
Great millet (*joár*) ...	31	15	30	2	27	7	36	0
Spiked millet (*bájra*) ...	21	5	25	9	23	6	30	15
Rice, first sort ...	8	8	8	11	8	9	9	0
Urd dál (*phaseolus radiatus*) ...	16	0	16	15	16	2	17	14
Potatoes ...	10	15	14	2	12	7	17	7
Cotton cleaned ...	3	0	2	13	2	10	2	15
Sugar, first sort ...	2	12	2	12	2	10	2	15
Butter, clarified (*ghi*) ...	1	12	1	12	1	13	1	14
Fire-wood ...	123	0	122	0	122	0	122	0
Tobacco ...	5	9	5	7	7	9	7	14
Salt, Lahori ...	9	0	9	3	9	3	9	4

161. The following comparison of the average yield and selling price of the chief food grains during the past two years, with those of 1869-70, when the crops were scanty, will not be without interest :—

		Average yield per acre.	Average price per maund of 80 lbs.
		lbs.	Rs. A. P.
Wheat	1869-70	624	3 7 7
	1873-74	842	1 14 8
	1874-75	821	1 6 4
Rice	1869-70	690	5 5 1
	1873-74	924	3 11 4
	1874-75	863	3 7 8
Other grains ...	1869-70	521	2 13 11
	1873-74	635	1 6 7
	1874-75	601	1 4 6

Thus, although the harvests of 1873-74 were better than those of 1874-75, prices have fallen considerably. This may result in part from increased cultivation, but is no doubt chiefly due to the disturbance of the normal prices of food grains from the extraordinary exports to the famine districts in Bengal in the former year.

162. The prices of neat cattle as well as of sheep have fallen since last Report, owing to the scarcity of fodder, and partly no doubt to the prevalence of disease among horned cattle.

163. As remarked in previous reports, wages in the Punjab are mostly fixed by custom, and do not fluctuate to any noticeable extent; statistics of the prices of labor are accordingly collected only once in every five years,—those given in Appendix No. 46 were obtained for the Report for 1873-74.

164. FORESTS.—The tracts of forests and wood-lands under the control of the Forest Department, the strength of the controlling staff, and the division of the area into administrative charges, were detailed at length in last Report, paragraphs 163 to 168. It will be sufficient here to repeat that the area includes—(1) the more important forests and wooded tracts of the plains (the latter usually called "rakhs"), which are the property of Government, or in which Government has paramount forest rights; and (2) the forests in the territories of the Native States of Chamba and Basáhir, leased by the British Government; that the controlling staff consisted of a Conservator, with 3

Deputies, 8 Assistants, 4 Sub-Assistants, and 8 Forest Rangers; and that the Administrative Divisions were 9 in number, *viz.*—

1. Sutlej.
2. Beas.
3. Ravi.
4. Chenab.
5. Jhelum.
6. Ráwalpindi.
7. Central Fuel Reserve.
8. Northern Fuel Reserve.
9. Plantation.

During the year, 108 square miles were added to the area under the control of the Forest Department, while it was relieved of the control of 180 square miles; so that the total reserved forest area was reduced from 3,800 to 3,783 square miles, and the unreserved area from 2,273 to 2,219 square miles.

165. *Progress made during the year.*—In the *Sutlej* Division, the eastern portion of the Náchar forest was fenced, and deodar seed sown in patches; and the preliminary working plan of the Basáhir forest, alluded to in paragraph 173 of last Report, was drawn up for the 5 years from 1875-76 to 1879-80. In the *Beas* Division, the forest demarcation effected by Mr. Duff, Deputy Conservator, resulted in the transfer, under agreement with the landowners, of 19,650 acres as the absolute property of Government; large areas were cleared of chips and scrub, and sown with deodar seed broadcast in the Seoraj and other forests, and 47,000 deodar seedlings were planted out in Dána Beál and elsewhere; 15,000 bamboo seedlings were planted out in the Hoshiárpur reserves; Spanish chestnuts and a few Corsican and Austrian pines have been successfully introduced into Kullu; and numerous other works of improvement were carried out. In the *Ravi* Division, permanent boundary pillars were erected round all the forest reserves in the Bármaor district of the Chamba State, and 24 forest tracts were selected in the Churrah district and demarcated in a temporary manner; the young deodar forests of Kugti, Kalwáli, Dhauri, and Pui were thinned and cleared of brushwood and débris; 50 acres were sown with deodar seed in the Bassu plantation, and at Kálatop, 150,000 seedlings were successfully transplanted. In the *Chenab* Division, the deodar plantation in Pángi failed. On the other hand, the deodar forests in that district are reproducing naturally wherever there are seed-bearing trees and the soil and aspect are favorable. In the *Jhelum* Division upwards of 1,400 boundary pillars were erected, and several minor works executed; the deodar sowings in the Khánpur reserves were successful, all the seed having germinated freely. This division has suffered from several destructive fires. In the *Ráwalpindi* Division also, fires are of

frequent occurrence in the Murree and Kahúta tahsíls. The Conservator remarks that the people think it is their interest to burn the grass in the forests, and though they assemble in crowds under pretence of extinguishing such fires, they really only put it out in one place while they light the grass in several others. Large tracts of rakhs in this division, aggregating 73,000 acres in extent, were re-transferred during the year to the district authorities, or made over to the surrounding villages. The improvement of the rakhs in this division is not easy owing to the excessive demands made on them for fuel. In the *Central Fuel Reserve* Division likewise the areas which were transferred from the jurisdiction of the Forest Department were large, aggregating 6,400 acres. The sowings in this division during the year were generally unsuccessful. The surveying and mapping of some of the Mooltan rakhs was carried on by the settlement establishment at the cost of the Forest Department. In the *Northern Fuel Reserve* Division some progress was made in demarcation of rakhs and numbering of boundary pillars. Several rakhs were closed against cattle-grazing for reproduction and planting. With respect to the *Plantation* Division, the following table shows the area and cost of each plantation, under the two heads of Maintenance and Extension, during the year under report:—

PLANTATION.	Area in 1873-74.	Area added in 1874-75.	Cost of maintenance during 1874-75.			Cost of extension during 1874-75.			TOTAL.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Chánga Mánga ...	7,216	...	28,536	5	9	...	...	...	28,536	5	9
Ravi ...	600	...	170	8	0	...	...	...	170	8	0
Káhnwah ...	360	...	385	8	2	...	...	...	385	8	2
Jugian *cum* Shahdera *cum* Mahmud Buti ...	757	75	1,308	4	3	768	14	1	2,077	2	4
Joke *cum* Sádhánwáli ...	836½	170	1,919	4	10	1,788	7	6	3,707	12	4
Nág ...	412	...	952	2	0	...	...	...	952	2	0
Jullundur ...	50½	...	110	0	0	...	...	...	110	0	0
Phillour ...	239	...	157	6	0	...	...	...	157	6	0
Ludhiána ...	190	...	170	0	0	...	...	...	170	0	0
Jagádhri ...	183½	...	513	6	9	...	...	...	513	6	9
Tilauri ...	477	...	415	6	9	...	...	...	415	6	9
Kathála ...	135	25	1,828	9	1	1,694	7	9	3,523	0	10
Wazirabad ...	393	...	111	5	0	...	...	...	111	5	0
Kikárnwali ...	576	...	81	12	6	...	...	...	81	12	6
Peshawar ...	...	580	...	...	...	8,126	1	0	8,126	1	0
Total ...	12,425½	850	36,659	15	1	12,377	14	4	49,037	15	

The last entry in this table has reference to a marshy tract which was surveyed by Mr. Minniken, Assistant Conservator, who drew out

a scheme for draining and planting it, which was partly carried out during the year. At the Chánga Mánga plantation 151,460 tamarix and willow cuttings were successfully planted along water-courses, and 150 eucalypti plants were raised from seeds in pots and planted out In the other plantations considerable progress was also made.

In addition to the foregoing work done by the Forest Department, considerable progress was made by District, Canal and Public Works Officers in planting out groves and avenues on road-sides and canal banks.

166. *Yield and Working of Forests.*—In the *Sutlej* Division, 120 trees were felled, and 16,701 logs and 1,538 sleepers were launched; 17,798 logs, containing 278,777 cubic feet, and 7,239 sleepers were received at depôts; 9,096 logs containing 142,822 cubic feet, 13,602 metre gauge and 227 broad gauge sleepers were sold to the Indus Valley State Railway, 824 logs containing 20,496 cubic feet to the Public Works Department, and 8,737 logs to other purchasers. In the *Beas* Division, 233 deodars, and 2,400 trees, chiefly pines, were felled during the year; of standing trees sold to merchants, 654 were chíl and 210 hard wood, besides 10,000 bamboos and 2,664 sál ballís; 668,000 bamboos were brought to the depôts and realized Rs. 11,700; 525 deodar logs were launched during the working season, 2,023 were counted in course of transit between the launching and the catching depôts on the last day of the year, and 1,885 were received at the depôts; the sales amounted to 1,518 logs containing 48,477 cubic feet of deodar. In the Kálatop forests of the *Ravi* Division 2,261 cubic feet of deodar and 8,354 of Abies Smithiana were cut, of which 5,557 were sold; the fellings were 12 deodar, 40 abies and 14 chíl trees. In the Upper Ravi forests 250 deodar and 830 Pinus Excelsa were felled; the number of logs launched was 17,347, leaving 4,843 remaining in the forests at the close of the year. The sales of the year amounted to 3,941 logs containing 102,639 cubic feet. In the *Chenab* forests leased from the Chamba State, 1,003 deodars consisting of dead trees and windfalls, 743 Pinus Excelsa and 93 Abies Smithiana were felled; 8,549 logs were cut from trees felled; 19,393 logs were found in the forests, 14,873 were launched, and 13,069 were left in the forests. The sales of the year aggregated 8,454 logs containing 111,611 cubic feet. In the *Jhelum* Division, 1,742 trees were felled in the reserved forests of Hazára; in the Khágán forests there remained from the previous year 9,168 logs, and 8,811 logs were cut or found in the forests during the year; of these 13,822 were launched, leaving 4,157 logs in the forests; 2,842 deodar and 355 pine logs were received in depôts. In the *Ráwalpindi* Division 225,000 cubic feet of fuel were cut and sold during the year, besides 1,760

standing trees of sorts. In the *Fuel Reserve* Divisions, upwards of a million of cubic feet of firewood were sold during the year as well as about 44,000 maunds of charcoal.

167. *Financial Results.*—The following statement shows the financial results of the operations of the Forest Department during the year under report:—

	Rs.	Rs.
CR.		
Realized in 1874-75	8,34,874	
Deduct realizations on account of former years,	41,684	
	7,93,190	
Add outstandings of 1874-75 (omitting bad debts)	19,380	
		8,12,570
DR.		
Disbursed in 1874-75	6,46,480	
Deduct disbursements on account of operations of previous years	16,500	
		6,29,980
Surplus		1,82,590

If to this surplus be added the increased value of the stock at timber depôts at the close of the year, as compared with the value at the beginning of the year, *viz.*, Rs. 62,207, the net profits on the year's transactions will be found to amount to Rs. 2,44,797. This satisfactory result is due to an increase in the sale proceeds of timber at depôts as well as in the increased receipts on account of firewood and charcoal and grazing dues.

168. MINES AND QUARRIES.—The chief mineral productions of the Punjab and surrounding countries were described at some length in paragraphs 281 to 307 of the Report for 1872-73, and more briefly in paragraphs 187 to 194 of the Report for 1873-74. No discoveries of importance have been made during the year under review, and the foregoing information need not be repeated in this place. The prescribed statistical form will, however, be found in the Appendix, Statement No. 47, which is merely a repetition of that given in last Report.

169. MANUFACTURES.—The principal manufactures of the Punjab and its Dependencies were briefly described in paragraphs 314 to 325 of the Report for 1872-73, which may be referred to; for more detailed information on the subject Mr. Baden Powell's *Hand-book of the Manufactures and Arts of the Punjab* may be consulted. The usual statistical table will be found in Appendix No. 48, but, as pointed out in previous reports, the figures are at best approximate, and any con-

clusions drawn from them must be accepted with caution. Contrasting the figures for the past two years, we obtain the following results :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
Large works	1,775	102
Small works	481,441	491,071
Total number of workmen ...	1,377,497	1,417,022
Estimated annual out-turn ...	Rs. 5,30,64,223	5,49,65,959

The large decrease apparent in the number of large works is nominal, and results chiefly from the omission of 1,065 shown in the Gujrát district under this head in 1873-74. As heretofore pointed out, the classification of works into large and small is somewhat uncertain and arbitrary, and probably the low number of 102 large works shown in the present returns is still too high within the meaning of the framers of this form.

170. The following is a comparison of the estimated value of the out-turn of manufactures during the two years, and shows a satisfactory increase of Rs. 19,01,736 :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.
Silk	21,31,473	20,30,750
Cotton	1,98,66,771	2,06,05,706
Wool	9,99,619	10,37,495
Other fibres	8,00,851	8,53,316
Paper	2,34,505	1,93,132
Wood	61,57,944	63,39,465
Iron	38,51,845	39,92,562
Brass and copper ...	5,52,589	9,36,414
Building	24,73,405	39,82,060
Leather	47,66,654	49,54,271
Gold and silver lace ...	33,23,905	40,51,919
Dyeing	5,10,248	7,92,228
Oil	15,39,596	12,79,499
Shawls	15,11,229	16,20,707
Soap	22,575	19,175
Other manufactures ...	43,19,014	23,07,230
Total ...	5,30,64,223	5,49,65,959

171. TRADE.—As stated in paragraph 200 of last Report, a new system of registering the statistics of trade of the Punjab and its Dependencies was adopted from the beginning of 1874-75. In previous years, the external trade of the Province was taken as the aggregate of imports and exports from and to places outside the Province, registered at certain trade centres within the Punjab; the returns so compiled proved to be very unreliable, and during the year 1873-74 the whole subject was carefully reconsidered, and a new scheme of trade statistics, involving much additional expense, but giving promise of much greater accuracy,

was sanctioned. The new system consists in the registration, at selected posts on or near the frontiers of the Province, of all trade passing those posts to and from countries and provinces adjacent to the Punjab; at the same time returns of the traffic crossing the frontier by rail have been obtained from the East India and from the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Companies; the trade by boats up and down the Indus has been registered at Sakkar; the amount of timber floated into the Province from the north has been ascertained from the Forest Department; and an abstract of all the returns received from the above sources will be found in Appendix No. 49. The total number of posts for registration on the frontier, including that at Sakkar, but not including the places where the Forest Department collect returns of timber, nor the points at which the railways pass the frontier line, is 40; and the cost is Rs. 1,371 per mensem.

172. In previous years, the trade of the Punjab with the protected States within its limits was shown as one of the headings of external trade; in the returns for 1874-75 this trade is not so shown, as the expense which would have been incurred in extending registration on the new system to these States would not have been compensated for by the results, seeing that the omission does not in any material degree affect the results of the general external trade of the Province obtained by registration on the outer frontier line. The circumstance is merely referred to in order that, in drawing comparisons between the recorded trade of 1874-75 and previous years, the fact may be borne in mind.

173. As a useful means of checking the returns and also of showing the commercial prosperity of the principal towns in the Province, it was intended to supplement them by a statement showing the imports and exports of the municipal towns of the Province, prepared from returns furnished by the Municipal Committees themselves; but owing to the non-receipt of such returns from some of the municipalities, this statement has on the present occasion been necessarily omitted; but it will, it is to be hoped, be supplied in future years.

174. The weight and value of the external trade registered during 1874-75 under the system described are largely in excess of the returns obtained under the former system of compilation, as will be seen from the following figures for the past five years :—

YEAR.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1870-71 ...	26,96,884	2,62,76,695	23,21,193	2,14,12,799	50,18,077	4,76,89,494
1871-72 ...	28,37,018	2,77,85,579	24,42,771	2,35,19,748	52,79,789	5,13,05,327
1872-73 ...	22,17,817	3,04,37,895	17,83,518	1,98,10,938	40,01,335	5,02,48,833
1873-74 ...	30,59,205	2,46,24,926	35,82,344	2,05,01,227	66,41,549	4,51,26,153
1874-75 ...	68,31,857	11,33,98,388	88,03,762	5,61,21,222	1,56,35,619	16,95,19,610

It is also to be noted that the maundage of 1874-75 does not include 54,018 logs of timber imported from Kashmir ; and that the trade of the districts of Simla, Montgomery, Mooltan and Muzaffargarh for the first quarter of the year are not included owing to the registering arrangements not having been completed, nor is the traffic up and down the Indus by the steam flotilla of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company included, which is valued at Rs. 2,63,36,877 for the calendar year 1874, of which Rs. 1,39,15,339 represents the up, and Rs. 1,24,21,538 the down, trade ; so that the real amount and value of the trade of the year were in excess of what is shown in the figures given above. Roughly speaking, the total value of the external trade of the Punjab and its Dependencies may be set down at 20 millions of pounds sterling.

175. The trade under the new system has been grouped as follows :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With countries to the north ...	61,39,083	37,56,471	98,95,554
Do. do. west ...	54,35,377	62,58,632	1,16,94,009
Do. do. south ...	64,33,763	1,56,97,998	2,21,31,761
Do. do. east ...	9,53,90,165	3,04,08,121	12,57,98,286
Total ...	11,33,98,388	5,16,21,222	16,95,19,610

The northern group includes Kashmir, Ladakh, Chinese Tibet and Bajour ; the western includes Kabul, Tíra and Sewistán or country to the west of the Deraját; in the southern are included Sind, Bahâwalpur, Bikanér and Jaipur ; while in the eastern group are the North-Western and other Provinces of British India, and Rájputána. It is to be noted, however, that while the returns received of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway traffic, which is valued at Rs. 4,47,95,998, or nearly one-third of the external trade of the Province, show separately the trade for the principal Provinces of India through which the Railway system passes, although such distribution is not essential to the present scheme of registration, no such distinction has been made in the case of the East India Railway traffic, the whole of which valued at Rs. 6,78,18,840 has been returned as carried on with the North-Western Provinces, nor in the case of road traffic passing between the Punjab and those Provinces. No stress therefore can be laid on the comparative imports and exports of the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, Bombay, &c., as given under this heading ; but these and other defects in the present system will, it is hoped, be remedied year by year.

176. The following table gives some particulars of the trade of the Province, which entering in one direction, passes out in another; and which therefore may be regarded as transit trade. Where the exports exceed the imports it may be assumed that the articles are produced in the Province, and that the capability to export is represented by the excess; and where the imports exceed the exports, the excess will represent the actual consumption in the Province of such articles for the year.

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Charas ...	1,212	181	1,031	...
Opium ...	812	3	809	...
Saltpetre ...	7,517	37,131	...	29,614
Indigo ...	4,902	19,592	...	14,690
Cotton cleaned ...	15,660	1,76,020	...	1,60,360
Do. uncleaned ...	8,430	11,601	...	3,171
Wool ...	20,575	56,372	...	35,797
Silk ...	9,568	1,604	7,964	...
Flax ...	10,616	2,008	8,608	...
Fruits and Nuts ...	1,59,831	77,511	82,320	...
Wheat ...	6,55,850	16,11,248	...	9,55,398
Rice ...	2,15,438	1,71,966	43,472	...
Gram ...	79,534	13,11,621	...	12,32,087
Inferior grains ...	1,87,185	14,49,950	...	12,62,765
Pulses ...	28,937	2,11,904	...	1,82,967
Ghí ...	79,738	20,012	59,726	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Horns and hides ...	2,95,395	10,43,134	...	7,47,739
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Metals ...	1,45,416	35,468	1,09,948	...
Oil seeds ...	61,167	3,31,620	...	2,70,453
Salt ...	5,19,249	13,84,111	...	8,64,862
Sugar (refined) ...	2,27,360	2,39,051	...	11,691
Do. (unrefined) ...	8,12,890	8,89,497	...	76,607
Tea ...	18,449	19,379	...	930
Tobacco ...	47,317	19,980	27,337	...
Wood ...	5,79,570 & logs 54,018	58,321	5,21,249 & logs 54,018	...
Indian cotton cloth ...	8,723	90,117	...	81,384
European do. ...	3,41,474	61,711	2,79,763	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Leather ...	3,22,567	17,12,359	...	13,89,792
Pashmína ...	23,57,102	4,82,548	18,74,554	...

It will be seen from the foregoing that the principal articles of import are charas, opium, silk and silk manufactures, flax, metals and metal manufactures, clarified butter (*ghí*), tobacco, wood and European cotton cloths; and that the chief articles of export are saltpetre, indigo, cotton, wool, horns and hides and leather manufactures, oil seeds, and Indian cotton cloths; while in fruits and nuts, food grains, salt, sugar, and pashmína there is a large import as well as export

trade, though the exports of food grains and salt far exceed the imports. It is also satisfactory to note that the exports of tea exceed the imports.

177. The boat traffic on the Indus registered at Sakkar was as follows:—

	Maunds.	*Value Rs.*
Up	76,620	6,88,471
Down	8,67,584	34,07,204
Total ...	9,44,204	40,95,675

178. *Joint Stock Companies.*—At the close of 1874-75 there were 9 Companies in the Punjab, registered under Act X. of 1866, *viz.*—

(1).—*The Amritsar Hotel Company, Limited,*—with a paid-up capital of Rs. 46,000 divided into 375 shares.

(2).—*The Punjab Bank, Limited,* the head office of which is at Ráwalpindi,—paid-up capital Rs. 20,00,000 divided into 20,000 shares.

(3).—*The Kángra Valley Tea Company, Limited,*—with a paid-up capital of Rs. 2,96,400 divided into 2,964 shares.

(4).—*The Simla Bank Corporation, Limited,*—with a paid-up capital of Rs. 13,00,000 divided into 2,600 shares.

(5).—*The Simla Assembly Rooms Company, Limited,*—paid-up capital Rs. 35,000 divided into 280 shares.

(6).—*The Murree Brewery Company, Limited,*—paid-up capital Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 5,000 shares.

(7).—*The Kángra Valley Slate Company, Limited,*—capital Rs. 1,04,000 divided into 1,040 shares.

(8).—*The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited,*—founded on the late United Bank of India, and registered during 1874, with a capital of Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 5,000 shares.

(9.)—*Lahore Branch, India Co-operative Society, Limited,*—a new Company, registered just before the close of the year, with the object of "purchasing in England articles of all kinds both for domestic consumption and general use as may be required by its members, and sending back to England such native goods and productions as may command a market in England." The capital of this Company is to be Rs. 25,000 divided into 500 shares, of which 166 had been taken.

179. There were also registered at the close of 1874-75, under the provisions of Act XXI. of 1860, the following Societies:—

(1).—*The Mayo Industrial School,* at Simla,—the objects of which are to afford an asylum for European and Eurasian girls in poor circumstances, and to teach them industrial occupations.

(2).—*The Punjab Masonic Institution,*—to provide for educating and supporting children of indigent Free Masons;

(3).—*The Roberts' Institute,* at Lahore,—to provide a reading room and library and a place of recreation for persons with small means.

(4).—*Bishop Cotton's School,* at Simla.

(5).—*The United Service Institution of India,*—the object of which is "the promotion of Naval and Military Art Science, and Literature."

(6).—*The Anárkalli Book Club,*—consisting of the public, library and reading-room of Lahore.

180. *Trade with Eastern Turkistán.*—From the report furnished by Captain Molloy, the British Joint-Commissioner at Ladakh in Leh, it appears that the value of the trade of Ladákh, that is the aggregate value of goods imported into and exported from the town of Leh in 1874, is estimated in the returns at Rs. 26,30,932,—a large increase as compared with the trade of 1873, which was estimated at Rs. 17,76,729. But of the above amount (Rs. 26,30,932) the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 represents the value of last year's imports which remained at Leh owing to difficulty of procuring carriage or unwillingness to pay enhanced rates therefor. Deducting this amount from the returns of 1874 and adding it to the value of the trade of 1873, the value of the trade of 1874 becomes Rs. 24,80,932 as compared with Rs. 19,26,729 in 1873. But, further, as remarked with reference to last year's Report, the system of calculating the value of the trade on the aggregate value of imports and exports is likely to mislead; for, as the same goods figure to a large extent both as imports and as exports, in reality the aggregate value of the trade passing through Leh is little more than half that shewn in the returns, so that in point of fact the value of the trade of 1873 and 1874, respectively, instead of being about 19 lakhs and 25 lakhs, was only 9½ lakhs and 12½ lakhs in value. But even on this more correct system of computation the increase in the value of the trade was great, amounting to 3 lakhs of rupees, which is about the estimated value of the caravan of the

Central Asian Trading Company conducted by Mr. Russell. Excluding this, which may be considered an abnormal addition to the ordinary traffic, the increase disappears.

181. The geographical distribution of the trade, that is as between Leh and the four countries with which it is principally carried on, *viz.*, Turkistán, British India, Changthán and Lhássa (Chinese territory), and Kashmír and Baltistán, will be seen at a glance in the subjoined statement:—

COUNTRY.	Year.	Imports into Ladakh from	Exports from Ladakh to	TOTAL.	CHIEF ARTICLES OF TRADE.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Turkistán ...	1873	3,30,690	2,55,660	5,86,350	*Imports.*—Gold, pashm, silk, silver, horses, charas, coarse cloth, jewellery, felts.
	1874	3,81,802	8,02,563	11,84,365	*Exports.*—Cotton piece-goods, silks, fire-arms, tea, broadcloth, goat, skins, otter skins, spices, sugar.
		+51,112	+5,46,903	+5,98,015	
British India ...	1873	4,66,298	3,29,036	7,95,334	*Imports.*—Cotton piece-goods, silks, fire-arms, tea, broadcloth, indigo, goat skins, otter skins, spices.
	1874	6,61,660	3,14,320	9,75,980	*Exports.*—Gold, silk, pashm, silver, charas, horses, precious stones.
		+1,95,363	—14,716	+1,80,646	
Changthán and Lhássa	1873	78,511	56,134	1,34,645	*Imports.*—Pashm, pattu cloth, yaks' hair blankets (from Lhássa), tea.
	1874	1,20,529	1,11,521	2,32,050	*Exports.*—Silver, saffron, Khotan silks and Yarkand cloth.
		+42,018	+55,387	+97,405	
Kashmir and Baltistán	1873	76,386	1,84,014	2,60,400	*Imports.*—Goat skins, saffron, shawls.
	1874	95,614	1,42,923	2,38,537	*Exports.*—Pashm, Lhássa tea, gold and silver, salt, sulphur, piece-goods.
		+19,228	--41,091	—21,863	

182. From this statement it appears that there was a slight increase in the value of imports from, and a large increase in the value of exports to, Turkistán; but of the latter all but about Rs. 50,000 must be considered exceptional, being the result partly of the inclusion of the value of Mr. Russell's caravan, and partly of the large balance of consignments of 1873 remaining for despatch in 1874.

183. There is also shown a large increase in the value of the import trade from British India; but if the value of the Central Asian Company's venture is eliminated, it will be found that there was a considerable decrease, and not an increase, in the trade. This falling-off is, however, explained by Captain Molloy as being owing to the fact that several large traders, instead of disposing of their goods at Leh, proceeded to Turkistán, and were consequently prevented from making their return journey to India in time to appear amongst the importers of last season. In the trade with Chinese territory there was a considerable increase both of exports and of imports; in that with Kashmir and Baltistán a falling-off.

184. With regard to the articles in which increase or decrease is observable, among the imports from Turkistán there was a marked decline in gold owing to the issue by the Amír of Turkistán of a gold coinage and consequent restrictions placed by him on the purchase of gold dust, a considerable rise in silver, a marked increase under *pashm*, a great decline in charras, an increase under horses and coarse country cloths. Among the exports to Turkistán there was a considerable decrease in cotton piece-goods owing to the principal importers being absent in Yárkand; in tea, owing, it is believed, to the opening of a new tea market at Almati in Russian territory; but on the other hand an increase in indigo, otter skins, and goat skins.

185. Some difficulty has been caused by deficiency of carriage supply, and complaints have been made of cruelty practised by native traders in over-loading animals; the former difficulty will be remedied by the operation of the law of supply and demand; the latter is one which under the circumstances it is difficult to deal with authoritatively, for any regulation in regard to the amount of loads might and would be evaded with the greatest ease; but every measure which aids in removing the physical difficulties of the route to Yárkand will indirectly assist greatly in effecting the desired object, not only by facilitating transit, but by cheapening and increasing the supply of carriage, and thus diminishing the necessity for heavy loads. An important work of this kind was effected during the year under report by Mr. Morris, Assistant Engineer, who was deputed, with the cordial assent of the Mahárája, to improve the difficult portions of the Kullu route between the British boundary

and Leh, and has succeeded under considerable difficulties in re-aligning and greatly improving 12½ miles of mountainous road between the Tsarap river and the Láchalang Pass. This work will be vigorously proceeded with during the present year, and it is hoped that year by year some progress will be made in removing or diminishing obstacles to the traffic and free intercourse between British India and Turkistán.

186. PUBLIC WORKS.—*Military Works.*—As mentioned in paragraph 212 of last Report, the only military stations remaining under the Punjab are those of the Punjab Frontier Force, and the cantonments of Jhelum and Talagang, the remaining military works of the Province being under the immediate control of the Government of India. Satisfactory progress was made in the extension of the water-supply works at Kohát; and considerable outlay was incurred in the construction of spurs thrown out from the right bank of the Indus for the protection of the cantonment of Dera Ismail Khan; at other stations under the Local Government a few unimportant works were executed not needing particular enumeration, as well as the ordinary works of maintenance.

187. *Civil Buildings.*—With respect to prison buildings, considerable progress was made during the year in the construction of the new jail at Amritsar, and the new female penitentiary at Lahore; but both of these buildings have since the close of the year under report been very seriously injured by the unprecedented rains and floods of 1875. The conversion of the Gola Sarai at Lahore into a district jail was nearly complete. Amongst minor works may be mentioned the provision of solitary cells to the Karnál, Rohtak, Siálkot, Gujránwála, Jhang, Mooltan, Jhelum and Shahpur Jails; of accommodation for civil prisoners in connexion with the Kárnal and Ráwalpindi jails; the enlargement of the Hazára lock-up; and construction of new or enlargement of existing paper manufactories in several prisons.

188. During the year further progress was made in the construction of the Dalhousie church, the additions and repairs to that at Dharmsála were finished; a new porch was given to the church at Simla, the renewal of the roof of which, as well as of that at Jhelum, was in progress; improvements and additions were made to the Lawrence Asylums at Sanáwar and Murree; satisfactory progress was made in the construction of the new college at Lahore; additions were made to the Chief Court and Government Secretariat buildings at Lahore; and accommodation for the Currency Department was added to the building occupied by the Office of the Accountant-General. The new court-houses for the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar and Assistant Commissioner of Rúpar were in progress; the building known as the *Shish Mahal* at Mooltan was made over as the Commissioner's court-house; a house at Murree, known as *Kirklands*, was purchased for the court

and office of the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi during the summer months; and a building was purchased at Pesháwar for the Commissioner's katcheri; additions and alterations were made to several other court and sessions houses. New Post Offices were built at Kohát and Ed wardes-abad, and the Telegraph Office at Dera Gházi Khan was completed. Considerable progress was made in the construction, improvement, and repair of police stations, barracks and other structures; and 59 new schools and 8 new dispensaries were either completed or in progress during the year, besides work executed on existing buildings for those purposes.

189. *Roads.*—As stated in paragraph 215 of last Report, the principal metaled roads of the Province are the Trunk line connecting Delhi with Lahore, *viâ* Karnal, Umballa, Jullundur and Amritsar; the Lahore and Pesháwar road, passing through Jhelum and Ráwalpindi; the branch road from Ludhiána to Ferozepore, and thence to Lahore; the road from Delhi towards Agra in the North-Western Provinces; the line connecting Delhi and Balabgarh; the roads connecting Umballa with Jagadhri and Kálka, respectively; the road from Jullundur *viâ* Hoshiárpur to Dharmsála; the Amritsar and Pathánkot road; and the short line connecting Mooltan with the Sher Shah ferry on the Chenab. All these were maintained, and some of them improved, during the year; and a commencement was made in the metaling of the roads connecting Siálkot with Wazirabad, Kohát with Bannu, and Pesháwar with Badábir. The portion of the Trunk line between Lahore and Jhelum remained, as before, under the charge of the officers of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, an assignment being made for its maintenance from Provincial Funds. The protective walling along the road from Ráwalpindi to Murree was completed, as well as the metaling of the road; and 18 permanent bridges were substituted for temporary ones.

190. Of unmetaled roads, improvements and repairs were executed on the roads connecting Kálka with Simla, Dharmsála with Hoshiárpur, Dalhousie with Pathánkot, and Murree with Abbott-abad; the road from Chíchawatni railway station on the Lahore and Mooltan Railway *viâ* Jhang, to Dera Ismail Khan, has also been improved and made fit for a regular mail cart service. The Hindustán and Tibet road was extended for about 6 miles, widened in parts, maintained in good order, and was open for traffic along its whole length from April to December. The Kángra Valley road was completed and opened for cart traffic from the terminus at Pathánkot to opposite Dharmsála; and considerable progress was made with the remaining portion to Pálampur, all of which is now in hand. There are several important bridges on this line,—that over the Dehri, 214 feet span, was in progress; that over

the Seon, 5 spans of 25 feet, was completed, or nearly so, and good progress was made in the erection of a girder bridge of 85 feet span over the Bánganga, at a height of about 80 feet, on the cart-road below the fort of Kángra; a temporary wire bridge of 160 feet span was put up to accommodate the cart traffic during the construction of this bridge. The continuation of the Kángra Valley road through Kullu to Koksar in Láhul, crossing the Babbu Pass in Mandi territory, and the Rotang Pass at the head of the Kullu Valley, was kept in order; the erection of the wire-rope suspension bridge, 182 feet span, over the Chandra river at Koksar, was nearly completed, when a serious accident prevented further progress; the improvement of the road onwards towards Leh in Ladakh made further progress; the gradients of the Lachalang were improved; and 13 miles of the trace of the new line within Kashmir territory were completed. The remaining unmetaled roads of the Province need no particular mention; the usual works of maintenance were executed, and in several instances improvements were effected.

191. Boat bridges were re-constructed across the Sutlej at Phillour and Ferozepore for the passage of troops during the cold weather; the bridge over the Ravi at Shahdera near Lahore was maintained throughout the year; new superstructure was in course of construction for that over the Chenab at Wazirabad, as well as for that at Jhelum, and 9 new boats were provided for that at Pind Dádan Khan; similarly 6 new boats were supplied to the bridge at Dera Ismail Khan, which is said to be of great service; and 2 to the bridge over the Indus at Attock which was maintained during the cold weather; the new boat bridge over the Kabul river at Nowshera was completed and opened for traffic.

192. Accommodation for travellers, such as sarais, rest-houses, dák-bungalows, encamping grounds, supply depôts, wells, tanks, &c., was maintained and added to during the year along the several lines of communication. New dák bungalows were either completed or in progress at Shekhupura and Wazirabad in the Gujránwála district, at Chíchawatni in the Montgomery district, at Chánglagali on the Murree and Abbottabad road, at Nowshera in the Pesháwar district, and at Kohát.

193. *Railways.*—There are four lines of railway in the Province, *viz.*, the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway (guaranteed), which, excluding the Sind section, is 567 miles long, and is open to traffic; the Punjab Northern (State) and the Indus Valley (State) Railways, both under construction; and the Rájputána (State) Railway, the portion of which within the Province, 58 miles in length, was open to traffic during the year. Each of these lines will now be noticed in turn.

194. *Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.*—The capital of the Company bearing interest is £12,082,095, and after deducting the net profits

for the year, *viz.*, £253,389, from the interest payable under the guarantee, *viz.*, £603,544, the result is a net loss to Government of £350,155.

195. The number of passengers has increased in all classes; and results from the extension of the Lahore local train from Amritsar to Jullundur and an additional fast passenger train with reduction of fare in the 3rd class in Sind. The causes that have influenced the goods traffic are—alteration of gauge for the Indus Valley, whereby less material was received for transport, less Ordnance and Government stores carried, and a reduction of the grain traffic over the whole line.

196. The Sutlej bridge was restored and opened for traffic on the 2nd May 1874, and with the completion of the girder bridge in Sirhind valley, the permanent communication between Lahore and Ghaziabad was established on 12th June. The stone protections to the piers of large bridges have been satisfactorily reported on. At Saháranpur a workman's institute, three blocks of barracks, and a house for the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, were completed. New workshops have been erected at Lahore. The erection of an oil mill is in progress.

197. Two hundred and fifty covered goods wagons and five postal vans have been added to the stock, and the following carriages have been constructed for the Punjab Northern (State) Railway:—Composite 1, second class 1, third class 20, low sided 40, covered goods 20, total 83. The lighter axles of the goods wagons are being replaced by stronger ones, and the carrying power increased from 6 to 10 tons per vehicle.

198. Coal is now used for fuel as far as Lahore, and it is proposed to extend its use as far as Mooltan. Serious damage has been caused to the engines in Sind by the supposed action of the acid in the wood fumes, and wood was abandoned as fuel in March last.

199. The branch line from Mooltan to Ráj Ghát was taken up, and the land restored to Government. A third line of telegraph between Lahore and Ghaziabad has been commenced.

200. *Punjab Northern (State) Railway.*—The state of the works on this line between Lahore and Jhelum at the commencement of the year under report was as follows:—

The bridge over the *Ravi* (33 spans of 90 feet) had its brick-work nearly complete, and the girders of 8 spans riveted up. On the *Chenab* bridge (64 spans of 40 metre girders) the well foundations were completed and the brick-work superstructure of piers and abutments was well advanced. Of the *Jhelum* bridge (50 spans of 90 feet) all the well foundations, except those of one pier, were finished, as well as nine-tenths of the brick-work superstructure. The *Palku* bridge (9 spans of 12 metre girders) was ready to receive the girders; and the *Bhimber*

bridge (20 spans of 12 metre girders) was ready for a metre-gauge line. Save as above set forth, the works generally were in a state to receive the permanent way for a metre-gauge railway.

201. Early in the year orders were received to lay the metre-gauge line on the side of the Grand Trunk Road as far as Wazirabad; this was accomplished during the year, shortly after the close of which this line was opened for traffic. At the same time the construction of a new embankment for a 5½ feet gauge railway, separate from the trunk road, was authorized; the surveys and land plans for this embankment were completed during the year, the necessary land was taken up, and project sheets, showing the general working plan and longitudinal section, with alternative estimates for earth-work, minor bridges, &c., were submitted for the approval and sanction of the Government of India.

202. The progress made during the year in the construction of the larger works of this railway may be thus summarized.

The girders of the *Ravi* bridge were all riveted together and lifted into place on the piers, and the bridge was fitted to carry the metre-gauge line.

Owing to a sudden change in the current while the river was in flood, the foundations of three piers of the *Chenab* bridge were seriously injured, the up-stream and central wells of each being uprooted and bodily overturned, although they had been sunk in the clay substratum to a depth of 70 feet below low-water level. To replace these it was necessary to form massive islands, chiefly of sand bags, in the current, and to sink new wells through them. The brick work of these wells was finished, and the sinking was nearly completed during the year. With the exception of the superstructure of these piers the whole of the brick-work of the bridge was completed, and the girders of 49 out of the 64 spans were fixed in their places.

The piers and abutments of the *Jhelum* bridge were completed, and the whole of the girder iron-work was delivered on the ground, but it was found to be so defective as to require heavy and tedious repair.

Large quantities of earth and other work were also executed during the year on the *training works* of the large rivers, which have generally acted satisfactorily; and considerable progress was made in the *protective filling* of concrete and boulder blocks round the piers and abutments of the large bridges.

203. The *Rolling Stock* on the line at the end of the year was as follows:—

Metre Gauge.—Eight locomotives, 26 coaching vehicles, 3 brake-vans, 30 covered goods wagons, 5 cattle wagons, 161 ballast wagons, and 126 trollies.

Broad Gauge.—One tank engine, 10 ballast wagons, and 69 trollies.

204. *Indus Valley (State) Railway.*—This line, which is to connect Mooltan with Kotri in Sind, is to be 498 miles in length; it is divided for constructive purposes into three districts, *viz.*, the Mooltan district, 172 miles long; the Upper Sind district, 166 miles long; and the Lower Sind district, 160 miles long. There are to be two large bridges on the line—one over the Sutlej near Bahâwalpur, and the other over the Indus at Sakkar.

205. The progress of the year was retarded by two causes,—the first and most important being the decision of the Government of India that this railway should be constructed on the 5′ 6″, and not on the metre gauge, which necessitated the preparation of revised estimates; the other was the limited supply of funds, in consequence of which work was mostly concentrated on the Sutlej bridge, and the portion of the line south of Sakkar, 52 miles of which, from the Kotri end, were expected to be opened for traffic before Christmas 1876.

206. The state of the works generally at the close of 1874-75 was as follows:—

In the *Mooltan district* the first 52 miles from Mooltan to the Sutlej were practically ready for the reception of the broad gauge permanent-way; the bridge across the Sutlej had been commenced, but was not likely to be open for traffic before June 1878; beyond the Sutlej there is a stretch of 150 miles in length, on which all the works of the line required for the broad gauge might be completed in one season, almost all the requisite material having already been provided but where work had for the time been suspended.

In the first 98 miles of the *Upper Sind district,* extending to the Indus at Sakkar, the heavy viaducts required in the lower portion had been commenced, but it was not expected that they would be completed for two or three years; the banks of this part of the line are finished, and a large stock of material had been prepared. The design for the bridge across the Indus had not yet been perfected, and the work in consequence had not been commenced. Nothing had been done along the first 20 miles below Sakkar; in the remaining 45 miles of this district the embankments were nearly completed for the broad gauge, and a good supply of bricks had been provided. Several heavy bridges are required on this portion of the line, but with an adequate supply of funds everything might be completed by Christmas 1876.

In the first 53 miles of the *Lower Sind district* the works are very light; the embankments have been thrown up, and there was

but one bridge of any size required; the whole could be completed in one season. In the next stretch of 55 miles the embankments north and south of the Lakki hills are complete, and the materials for the bridges for the most part ready; the rock cutting through the Lakki hills will not be complete for about two years, by which time all the other works of this part of the line will be ready. In the last 52 miles to the terminus at Kotri, the embankments are ready, the small culverts were nearly all built, the larger bridges well in hand, the ballast was nearly all collected, the permanent-way material was in course of delivery and distribution, and there is every prospect of this portion of the line being ready for traffic before the close of the year.

207. *Rájputána Railway.*—This railway is divided into two lines or districts,—the *Agra* line, running from Agra through Bharatpur, Jaipur and Ajmír to Nasírabad, and therefore lying entirely out of this Province; and the *Delhi* line, running from Delhi through Rewári and Alwar to Bandikui, where it joins the Agra line. Of the Delhi line, that portion which lies within the limits of this Province, and with which only, therefore, the present Report is concerned, *viz.*, from Delhi to Rewári, 51 miles, with a branch 7 miles in length to the Farukhnagar Salt Works, was open throughout the year; but it may be mentioned that the portion from Rewári to Alwar, 46 miles long, was opened for public traffic on the 14th September, and that from Alwar to Bandikui, 36 miles long, on the 7th December 1874, on which date through traffic was established between the two lines.

208. The goods traffic on the Delhi section to the close of 1874 was as follows:—

	Tons.
Cotton	174
Flour	93
Fruits and vegetables	557
Ghí and oil	6
Grain	1,607
Gunny	329
Hides and leather...	122
Metals	338
Oil cake	5
Piece-goods	335
Railway material	5,918
Rice	4,590
Salt	23,760
Seeds	482
Sugar	3,003
Wines	7
Stone	690
Wood	341
Woollen goods	10
Miscellaneous	2,045
Total ...	44,412

209. As regards the salt traffic, the following is extracted from the report of the Manager :—

"Salt was brought from Farukhnagar to Delhi, from Bharatpur to Agra, and from Dosa and Jaipur towards Agra and Delhi. The chief point to note is that the traffic from the two former sources of supply was not unfavorably affected by the facility given to Sambhar salt. During the year 1874, 20,575 tons of salt were carried to Delhi from the Farukhnagar Works, and 22,930 tons to Agra from Bharatpur. Altogether the railway brought in 54,010 tons of salt to its two terminal stations at Agra and Delhi for distribution in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh."

210. As regards the passenger traffic the Manager writes—

"Until 7th December 1874 there were four classes of passengers on the Delhi district, but on that day the fares were changed, and the numbers of classes reduced to the standard of three in force on the Agra district. The fares per station distance were—

Classes.	Delhi.	Agra.
1st	8 annas	8 annas
2nd	4 do.	4 do.
3rd	2 do.	1½ do.
4th	1 anna	...

"The 1-anna fare on the Delhi district was equivalent to a fare of 1·38 pies per mile, and the 1½ anna fare on the Agra district was equivalent to a fare of 1·91 pies per mile between Agra and Jaipur. These equivalents necessarily vary with the proportion between the open mileage and the number of stations on that mileage. So when the whole line is open from Agra and Delhi to Nasírabad, the fare of 1½ anna per station will have a different mileage value, and will be equivalent to 2 pies per mile.

"The low rate on the Delhi district was decidedly successful in attracting traffic. During the first half of 1874, when the open line was confined to the section between Delhi and Rewári, 635 passengers were on an average carried daily over each mile of line in one direction or the other. On the Agra district during the same period the average number was only 250, and, although this district was differently circumstanced as regards trade and the distribution of the population, still there seemed to be much in favor of the low rates. These fares, however, were not sufficient to make the railway pay, and passengers were under them carried at a minimum of profit, if not actually at a loss. It was therefore decided that they should be raised as above mentioned.

"Any increase of fares is necessarily followed by a reduction in the number of travellers, but this increase took place at a time when the line was simultaneously extended, and the increased facility of travelling soon brought more passengers to the line. At first the total number of passengers fell rapidly, but after a short time it began again to increase, and was still increasing at the close of the financial year. In round figures the average number of passengers travelling daily over each mile of line on the Delhi district, from 1st July to 7th December 1874, was 490, and their fares amounted to Rs. 3-5-4 per open mile. From the 1st January 1875 to Saturday, 27th March 1875, the corresponding figures were 330 and Rs. 3-11-6.

"The average length open in the first case was only 83 miles, and in the second 142 miles, and the best paying section of 58 miles, between Delhi and Rewári, was common to both, so that the reduction in the number of passengers per mile from the increase of the fare was not really so great as would appear from these figures. The average number of passengers booked per week in the Delhi district was in the first period 9,670, and in the second 9,230."

211. *Canals.*—The irrigating canals in work in this Province are the Bári Doáb Canal, the Western Jumna Canal, the Inundation Canals of the Lower Bári Doáb from the Sutlej, of the Mooltan district from the Sutlej and Chenab rivers, and of the Dera Gházi Khan district from the Indus. In addition to these the Sirhind Canal is now in course of construction, and also the Kasur and Subráon branches of the Bári Doáb Canal, as well as the remodeling of the Bári Doáb and Western Jumna Canals.

212. *Bári Doáb Canal.*—Irrigation from this canal has been going on for some years, and with the exception of the works on the Kasúr and Subráon branches, as well as those connected with the remodeling and completion, little work was executed during the year.

In the revenue or completed divisions of the canal the work of the year was principally on ordinary maintenance, and owing to the canal not having been closed on account of the want of rain in the cold season, only the distributaries were cleared of silt. Substitution of permanent water-course heads for the temporary wooden ones formerly in use has been commenced in the Upper or First Division, and in the Second Division the same work has been continued throughout the year: 1,077 such water-course heads were fixed during the year 1874-75 in the Second Division.

The works in connection with the drainage of the Khanawán Chumb were in course of execution, and the work, so far as it had been

completed at the end of the year, showed very satisfactory results and gave every reason to expect that the works when carried out to their full extent will prove successful.

The excavation on the Kasúr and Subráon branches may be said to be almost completed, the work of the year having consisted of trimming and dressing of slopes and repairing the old channel excavated in 1855-56. The regulating head at Sathiáli (bifurcation of the branches) was almost completed. Six falls with bridges have been completed, and 14 more are in various stages of progress. Five road-bridges have been completed and 17 others are in progress, many of them nearly finished. The inspection bungalows may be said to be complete. A small supply of water was admitted into these branches during the year to aid in the consolidation of the bed and banks.

The new weir and head-works at Mádhopur have worked very satisfactorily, though it has been found necessary to raise the right flank of the weir in accordance with the original design in order to throw the main body of the river over to the inlet.

The revised estimate for the remodeling having been sanctioned, two of the new distributaries, the Thamman and Turkwind rájbahas, were put in hand, and good progress has been made with the earth-work on each.

The alteration of the saw mills at Mádhopur to accommodate the machinery formerly placed in the shops on the east bank was completed, and the whole of the machinery put to work in the new buildings. The outturn from the shops was slightly in excess of last year under the head of wrought-iron, though there was a decrease under that of cast-iron.

213. *Western Jumna Canal.*—The works on this canal consisted mainly of maintenance, construction of new head-works, and completion of new distributaries. The head-works have been pushed on rapidly during the year, a large quantity of masonry and of earth-work having been executed. The two distributaries in course of construction have been proceeded with. The manufacture of pipe tiles for permanent water-course heads was carried on during the year. The surveys for the new lines were nearly complete.

214. *Inundation Canals.*—The canals in the Lower Bári Doáb taking their supply from the Sutlej were cleared of silt and otherwise maintained. The new rajbahas from the Katora Canal were commenced and probably will be ready to supply irrigation for the next crop.

The canals from the Chenab and Sutlej in the Mooltan district were maintained.

The canals in the Dera Ghází Khán district supplied from the river Indus were kept in repair. A considerable amount of damage was done to the embankments in this district by the heavy floods of 1874-75, necessitating a large expenditure in repairs and the construction of two or three extra works as a protection to the lands adjacent to the river.

215. *Sirhind Canal.*—In the First Division of this canal good progress has been made with the heavy excavation. Of the total amount excavated during the year, *viz.*, 46⅓ lakhs of cubic feet, about 17 lakhs were done by the prisoners. The prison labor has worked most satisfactorily both when engaged on the locomotive incline and also on basket work. The masonry work on the dam at Rúpar was commenced. The buildings for the staff employed are now completed.

The earth-work of the Second Division is nearly complete; the heavy cutting at Raipur has been almost finished. The masonry works are being carried out as rapidly as possible; one is nearly completed, while two more are now in hand.

On the lower divisions of this canal the earth-work has been only lately commenced, but where labor was available good progress has been made. Shelter for establishment has been proceeded with, and several of the bungalows are already occupied, whilst others are nearly ready for occupation.

Two masonry works in connection with the works for the improvement of the Patiála city were commenced, and the escape works were so forward that the floods were expected to be passed down the new channels.

216. *Investigations for New Projects.*—The work under this head is very light, as owing to the smallness of staff available little could be done:—

Swát River Canal Project.—The estimate was submitted and no progress could be made pending orders.

Irrigation in Lower Bári Doáb.—A sufficient amount of information has, it is considered, been obtained to complete the detailed designs and estimates required by the Government of India.

Rechna Doáb Project.—The detailed estimate and plans for this project have been submitted.

Canal from the Ravi above its junction with the Chenab.—This work has been proceeded with and is now nearly ready for submission.

Muzaffargarh Embankment.—The embankment in this district was pushed on, and sufficient progress made to arrest in some measure the extent of the floods in August 1874, though they were two feet higher than any previously known, but some breaches occurred. As it was found necessary to close many of the channels during the floods, regulators have been provided for the main canals and were commenced.

217. *Miscellaneous.*—Amongst miscellaneous public improvements, effected chiefly by Municipal and District Committees, may be enumerated a large number of wells, tanks and bathing places, paving and sewage works, latrines, water-courses, gateways, dispensary buildings, slaughter-houses, town halls, municipal offices, &c., &c. The Pesháwar city drainage works made further progress, and so far as completed continued to be favorably reported on. Several buildings of architectural or historical interest in the Delhi district were repaired. The terrace wall between the Imperial Mosque and Hazúri Bágh in the city of Lahore was re-constructed, and a fresh survey was made of the city in view to a project for improved drainage and water-supply.

Amongst other useful works carried on by District Committees it may be mentioned that 20 new district roads were either completed or in progress during the year in addition to the maintenance and improvement of existing lines.

218. TELEGRAPH.—During the past year the line of telegraph connecting Mooltan with Dera Gházi Khan was abandoned owing to the frequent failure of the Chenab and Indus cables; telegraphic communication between the Deraját and stations in the Punjab being made *viâ* Haidarabad (Sind), Dísa and Agra; but to secure direct communication, a line is under construction connecting Bannu and Kohát. A portion of the Deraját line which was subject to inundation was dismantled and re-constructed at a safer distance from the river. In other respects the lines of telegraph in the Province remained as in the previous year; the total length of line on 31st March 1875 being 2,374 miles.

219. The number of offices was 30, *viz.*,—

Cherat Nowshera Attock Siálkot Meean Meer Ferozepore Subáthu Dagshai	Worked entirely by military signallers under charge of Station Staff Officers.

Pesháwar Rawalpindi Murree Kasauli Delhi	Worked by military signallers under departmental Telegraph Masters.
Mooltan Umballa	Worked by both military and civil signallers under departmental Telegraph Masters.
Abbott-abad Mardán Kohát Edwardes-abad Dera Ismail Khan Dera Gházi Khan Rajánpur Jhelum Wazirabad Lahore Amritsar Jullundur Patiála Kálka (temporary) Simla	Worked entirely by departmental agency.

220. The number of messages sent during 1874-75 was 45,670 against 47,196 in 1873-74, and 49,201 in 1872-73. The largest number of messages was sent from the following offices :—

Delhi	...	5,263
Lahore	...	5,144
Simla	...	4,942
Umballa	...	4,551

221. Post Office.—The following statement shows the number of post offices, letter boxes, rural messengers, and letter-box peons of the Imperial establishment in the Punjab during the past two years:—

		Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Letter-box Peons.
Opened or entertained in 1873-74	...	28	48	37	2
Existing at close of 1873-74	...	538	321	232	15
Opened or entertained in 1874-75	...	13	52	49	1
Closed or discontinued in 1874-75	...	23	3	1	...
Existing at close of 1874-75	...	528	370	280	16

Several minor post offices which did not appear to fulfil the conditions of self-support were closed, and rural messengers were appointed in their place.

222. The number of covers sent out from Imperial post offices for delivery during the year was 14,141,972, or 721,656 more than in the previous year; of these 460,928, or about 3¼ per cent., were received back undelivered.

The following statement shows the increase in the operations of the Imperial Post in this Province during the past 5 years :—

		Total number of covers carried.
1870-71	...	10,254,384
1871-72	...	10,618,363
1872-73	...	11,454,128
1873-74	...	13,420,316
1874-75	...	14,141,972

223. In addition to the Imperial establishments, there were at the beginning of the year 31 post offices and 347 rural messengers in connexion with the District Post maintained from Provincial and Local Funds, of which 3 post offices and 27 messengers were during the year transferred to the Imperial post, leaving 28 offices and 320 messengers of the district postal establishment at the close of 1874-75.

224. The cost of the District Post during 1874-75 was Rs. 1,19,286, including Rs. 24,734 expended on 347 district dák rural messengers, and Rs. 15,086 on opening the new horse dák between Chíchawatni and Dera Ismail Khan. The following table shows the extent of its operations for the last two years :—

		1873-74.	1874-75.
Sent from Imperial to District Post for delivery	...	42,877	42,108
Received back undelivered	...	2,115	2,281
Percentage undelivered	...	4·93	5·42
Received from District Post for transmission by Imperial Post	...	45,129	44,782

The above does not include covers delivered by the rural messengers, which are included in the returns of the Imperial post.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

IMPERIAL RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.—The usual financial statement prepared by the Accountant-General will be found in Appendix No. 53; but it does not include receipts and charges of canals and other Imperial public works. Omitting the income and expenditure of the Post Office, which is not under the control of the Local Government, the results for the past two years are as follows :—

YEARS.	Revenues and Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	3,45,89,418	1,48,36,941	1,97,52,477
1874-75	3,44,31,849	144,40,258	1,99,91,591
Difference	−1,57,569	−3,96,683	+2,39,114

Thus the surplus of receipts over disbursements in 1874-75 was greater by nearly 2½ lakhs than in the previous year.

226. In Customs and Salt Revenue there was a large decrease of income, amounting to about 5 lakhs; there was also a decrease of 1 lakh under Marine, owing to an exceptional receipt from sale of vessels in 1873-74; on the other hand, Land Revenue increased by 1½ lakhs, Forest Revenue by 1 lakh, Excise by 1 lakh, and under other heads there was in all an increase of another lakh.

227. Turning to Disbursements, the charges of 1873-74 were exceptionally swelled to the extent of 5 lakhs, as explained in paragraph 266 of last Report, by the transfer of the pensions of Mahárája Dhalíp Singh and his family from the account current with London to the Punjab accounts. Under Refunds there was an increase of ¾ of a lakh (chiefly in connexion with settlement operations), and ¼ of a lakh under other heads.

228. Such of the headings of receipt and charge as seem to call for remark will now be noticed *seriatim*.

229. *Land Revenue.*—The total realizations of Land Revenue, regular and fluctuating, during 1874-75, were in round numbers 200½ lakhs, or more than two millions of pounds sterling,—about the same as in 1872-73, and about 1½ lakhs more than in 1873-74. The causes of this increase have been fully explained in a previous chapter (Chapter II., *Administration of the Land*). The expenditure was very slightly in excess of that of the previous year, and calls for no special remark.

230. *Forests.*—The working of the Forest Department during the year under report has been reviewed in its financial aspect in a previous chapter (*vide* paragraph 167), and it will suffice in this place to show the general results :—

		Income.	*Expenditure.*	*Surplus.*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	...	7,32,539	5,97,162	1,35,377
1874-75	...	8,34,874	6,46,480	1,88,394
Increase	...	1,02,335	49,318	53,017

These figures represent merely the actual cash transactions of the year. If the value of the operations of each year only be considered, omitting adjustments of accounts pertaining to previous years, and if the increase or decrease in the value of stock in hand at the close of the year be also allowed for, the operations of 1874-75 will result, as before shown, in a net profit of Rs. 2,44,797 ; in the previous year there was a net deficit of Rs. 6,854.

These favorable results have mainly been brought about by increased sales of timbers at the depôts, as well as of firewood from rakhs, and of charcoal manufactured by the Department.

231. *Excise.*—The realizations under this head for the past two years were as follows, according to returns prepared in the Financial Commissioner's Office :—

		1873-74.	1874-75.
		Rs.	Rs.
License fees for vend of spirits	...	2,50,769	2,44,718
Still-head duty	...	2,27,646	2,60,323
Acreage duty on poppy cultivation	...	17,751	41,873
Monopoly of vend of intoxicating drugs (including opium)	...	3,68,251	4,19,868
Miscellaneous	...	15,858	11,173
Total	...	8,80,275	9,77,955

The figures given by the Accountant-General, however, differ slightly from the above :—

	Rs.
1873-74	8,82,336
1874-75	9,76,847

Both accounts, however, show a satisfactory gross increase, amounting to nearly a lakh of rupees.

The expenditure is shown as Rs. 59,669, or about 6 per cent. of the amount collected.

232. Taking the gross income derived from the sale of spirits both in the way of license fees and still-head duty together, it will be seen from the following table that the receipts were higher than in any year since 1868-69 :—

	Rs.
1868-69	5,30,181
1869-70	4,54,752
1870-71	4,28,896
1871-72	4,99,087
1872-73	4,82,777
1873-74	4,78,415
1874-75	5,05,041

The increase is, however, entirely under still-head duty, the realizations from license fees having fallen off, principally in the fees for vend of rum and European spirits.

233. The acreage duty on poppy cultivation has more than doubled itself, having risen from Rs. 17,751 in 1873-74 to Rs. 41,873 in the year under report. This result is due partly to the introduction for the first time of the acreage system into the divisions of Ráwalpindi, Mooltan, Deraját and Pesháwar, and into part of the district of Karnál; and partly to extended opium cultivation in those places where the acreage system already was in force.

234. The largest increase under the head of Excise is, however, due to the monopoly of the retail sale of opium and other intoxicating drugs, which has risen by more than ½ a lakh of rupees; some doubt has, however, been expressed as to whether this increase is permanent.

235. *Customs and Salt.*—According to the returns annexed to the report of the Commissioner of Inland Customs, the Customs and Salt

duties realized during the past two years in the Punjab were as follows :—

			Salt duties.	Sugar duties.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mines ..	Kohát ...	1873-74	89,603	...	...	89,603
		1874-75	1,03,796	...	...	1,03,796
	Salt Range ...	1873-74	41,11,527	...	87,547	41,99,074
		1874-75	39,73,090	...	98,166	40,71,256
	Mandi ...	1873-74	61,204	...	...	61,204
		1874-75	64,890	...	...	64,890
Lines...	Indus ...	1873-74	...	...	20	20
		1874-75	...	...	...	...
	Sutlej ...	1873-74	...	1,62,663	42	1,62,705
		1874-75	...	1,88,482	279	1,88,761
	Hissar ...	1873-74	16,02,768	3,04,987	718	19,08,473
		1874-75	14,03,038	2,17,567	886	16,21,491
	Delhi ...	1873-74	26,74,024	5,79,728	53,634	33,07,386
		1874-75	27,46,260	4,70,144	56,154	32,72,558
Total ...		1873-74	85,39,126	10,47,378	1,41,961	97,28,465
		1874-75	82,91,074	8,76,193	1,55,485	93,22,752

According to the financial statement furnished by the Accountant-General, however, the amounts brought to credit during those years were different:—

		1873-74.	1874-75.
		Rs.	Rs.
Customs duty on saccharine produce	...	10,86,179	8,63,866
Salt revenue	...	86,72,755	84,12,527
Total	...	97,58,934	92,76,393

showing a falling-off of Rs. 4,82,541; while the returns of the Commissioner show the decrease to be only Rs. 4,05,713. The difference may be partly due to differences of classification, and to adjustments in accounts, but allowing for these the discrepancy appears large. The charges diminished from Rs. 7,97,823 in 1873-74 to Rs. 7,72,671 in 1874-75.

236. The sale of salt at the *Kohát* Mines increased from maunds 418,904 in 1873-74 to maunds 489,221 in 1874-75, resulting in an increased revenue of Rs. 14,193.

237. The receipts from the mines in the *Salt Range* during the past two years were—

Mines.	1873-74. Rs.	1874-75. Rs.
Mayo	... 34,70,163	34,15,808
Sardi	... 1,60,355	50,042
Warcha	... 2,84,507	3,20,844
Kálabágh	... 1,96,502	1,86,396
Miscellaneous	... 87,547	98,166
Total	... 41,99,074	40,71,256

The falling-off, it will be seen, was principally at the Sardi Mine, which it was considered desirable to close during the year; the diminished sale of salt is attributed to temporary causes. The miscellaneous receipts consist chiefly of two items,—(1) the 1 anna cess levied from traders as representing excavation charges, &c.; and (2) receipts from the wire tramway by a freight of 2 annas per máund. The cess produced Rs. 82,773 in 1874-75, and the tramway Rs. 15,206. The quantity of salt carried by the tramway from 11th May 1874 to 2nd January 1875 was 136,000 maunds. A serious defect in its working has been discovered, due to the twisting of the rope, which causes grooves to be cut in the pulleys, and tends to wear out the rope itself, but it is expected that this defect will be easily remedied. Several improvements were effected during the year in the works and modes of excavation at the Mayo Mines.

238. The year under review was the most favorable, as regards the working of the *Mandi* Salt Mines, since our establishments have been posted there, as the following table shows:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Total quantity of salt sold...Mds.	130,153	130,833	133,981	142,314
Realizations ... Rs.	1,62,689	1,73,541	1,67,476	1,77,893
Rája's share of above ... „	1,07,236	1,07,520	1,06,272	1,13,004
Government share of do. ... „	55,453	66,021	61,204	64,889
Charges ... „	8,080	8,260	8,047	5,844

The Rája, it will be seen, will profit considerably by accepting the terms recently offered him of withdrawing our establishments from his mines on condition of his paying the Government Rs. 50,000 annually by way of duty on Mandi salt exported to British territory, and leaving the mines subject to periodical inspection by British officers.

239. The *Indus* line is a purely preventive one, and produces no revenue. It is 183 miles in length. The *Sutlej* line is also a preventive one only so far as salt revenue is concerned, and derives its sole revenue from the export duty on sugar; 38 miles of the Indus line were transferred to it during the year, and its total length is now 422 miles. The receipts during the year were Rs. 1,88,761, or Rs. 26,056 more than in 1873-74; this may partly be due to the increased facilities given to traders in obtaining passes at Bhakkar and Muzaffargarh instead of only at Mooltan, and in part to the extension of the line.

240. The income of both the *Hissar* and the *Delhi* Customs Lines has largely diminished. As regards the salt revenue, while it diminished by nearly 2 lakhs in Hissar, in Delhi there was an increase of about ¾ of a lakh. The Commissioner of Inland Customs explains that on the *whole line*, including both the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, the salt revenue shows an increase of upwards of 4 lakhs, and that the diminution in the Punjab section may in part be attributed to the diversion of the trade to the Rájputána State Railway. In the income from sugar there is a large decrease both in Hissar and Delhi, which is said to be attributable "(1) to the bad circumstances of the consumers in Northern Rájputána owing to a succession of bad harvests; (2) to a paucity of Hindu marriages, and (3) to over-trading in the previous year."

241. *Stamps.*—The income from stamps during 1874-75 was Rs. 24,03,814, or Rs. 65,473 more than in the previous year, and the expenditure Rs. 58,079, or Rs. 25,118 more than in the previous year. Including refunds, the net stamp revenue increased by Rs. 32,829, as is shown by the following table:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts	23,38,341	24,03,814
Discount on sales and other charges	32,961	58,079
Refunds	13,863	21,389
Total charges ...	46,824	79,468
Net receipts	22,91,517	23,24,346

The increased revenue is due entirely to an increased sale of court fee stamps; the sale of adhesive stamps was about the same as in the

previous year, while the sale of both general and bill stamps diminished. The following table shows this:—

		1873-74.	1874-75.
		Rs.	Rs.
Sale of general stamps	Bills of exchange ...	37,983	32,032
	General ...	5,15,955	5,03,043
	Adhesive ...	48,272	48,982
Sale of court fee stamps ...		17,19,312	18,01,106
Duty on impressing documents ...		5,302	8,951
Fines and penalties ...		5,849	4,880
Miscellaneous ...		5,668	4,820
	Total ...	23,38,341	24,03,814

The increase under court fee stamps is all under Schedules I and II of the Act; in the income from process fees there was a decrease. The decrease in the sale of general stamps is ascribed principally to the smaller sales of non-judicial stamps for deeds of sale, mortgages and obligations for payment of money, owing to the improved condition of the people.

The increased charges on account of discount on sales is due to the discount now allowed to vendors of court fee stamps which was formerly withdrawn; this concession, while it has increased the charges to a small extent, has greatly facilitated the sale of these stamps, and the net result is a considerable profit to the State.

242. *Administration and Public Departments.*—The charges under this head were Rs. 11,02,712, or Rs. 27,290 less than in 1873-74, a reduction caused partly by decreased tour charges, and partly by deductions on account of annuities of Civil servants.

243. *Minor Departments.*—The charges for 1874-75 were Rs. 38,058, or Rs. 14,046 less than in the previous year; the reduction was in the item of horse-breeding, no stallions having been purchased during the year.

244. *Law and Justice.*—The receipts under this head came to Rs. 4,65,370, being more by Rs. 28,696 (chiefly in the item of fines) than in 1873-74. The charges were Rs. 17,13,168, or Rs. 7,331 less than in the previous year.

245. *Medical Services.*—The Imperial charges under this head, as distinguished from those borne by Provincial and Local Funds, amounted to Rs. 2,11,430, or Rs. 12,266 less than those of 1873-74; this was owing to changes in *personnel.*

246. *Political Agencies.*—The charges under this head were Rs. 4,56,325 in 1874-75, against Rs. 4,42,262 in 1873-74; but the former sum includes Rs. 2,17,526, and the latter Rs. 2,33,803, on account of the Mission to Yárkand. There was also an exceptional payment in 1874-75 of upwards of Rs. 30,000 in connexion with the Amír of Kabul.

247. *Savings Banks.*—The number of Savings Banks in the Punjab increased from 15 in 1873-74 to 23 in 1874-75, 8 new banks h ving been opened in the latter year; the number of depositors increased from 488 to 669, or 37 per cent.; and the balance of deposits at the close of the year from Rs. 1,43,575 to Rs. 2,04,081, or 42 per cent. Nearly two-thirds of the amount are deposited by natives, and the total sum paid as interest to depositors was Rs. 6,210.

The depositors are thus classified—

Class I.—Professional :—		
(*a*)—Having fixed incomes	...	424
(*b*)—Having variable incomes	...	21
„ II.—Domestic	...	76
„ III.—Commercial	...	13
„ IV.—Agricultural	...	1
„ V.—Industrial	...	4
„ VI.—Indefinite or non-productive	...	130
Total	...	669

248. CANAL REVENUE.—The usual comparative statement of income and expenditure on reproductive works, prepared in the office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts, will be found in Appendix No. 54. This includes works in progress as well as canals in operation. Excluding the former, and regarding for the present only the canals actually

irrigating, the financial results for the years 1873-74 and 1874-75 are shown in the subjoined table :—

Years.	Capital outlay up to close of Year...	Direct Income by Water-rate and Miscellaneous Receipts.	Indirect, i. e., increased Land Revenue due to Canal Irrigation.	Total Income.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue. Direct.	Net Revenue. Indirect.	Net Revenue. Total.	Percentage of Net Revenue to Capital outlay. Excluding indirect Revenue.	Percentage of Net Revenue to Capital outlay. Including indirect Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1873-74	1,82,79,968	18,89,630	8,85,085	27,74,715	11,76,470	7,13,160	8,85,085	15,98,245	4·02	9·00
1874-75	1,92,04,186	17,59,185	9,01,417	26,60,602	11,62,289	5,96,696	9,01,417	14,98,313	3·27	8·20

The amounts given above as the income both direct and indirect for 1873-74 differ slightly from those given in the last Report, owing to subsequent adjustments in the Office of Account.

249. The following statement shows the financial working of each series of canals for the year under report :—

Names of Projects.	Capital Outlay.	Revenue.			Working Expenses.	Net Revenue			Percentage of net Revenue on Capital Outlay.		Area of Land irrigated during Year.
	To end of Year 1874-75.	During Year.			During Year.	During Year.			Excluding indirect Income.	Including indirect Income.	Acres.
		Direct Income by Water-rate and Miscellaneous Receipts.	Increased Land Revenue due to Irrigation works.	Total.		Direct Income.	Increased Land Revenue.	Total.			
Western Jumna Canal ...	38,07,412	9,12,905	3,72,563	12,85,468	3,38,737	5,74,168	3,72,563	9,46,731	17·18	28·32	3,82,847
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation works ...	1,83,385	7,573	...	7,573	23,759	—16,186	...	—16,186	—8·82	—8·82	9,428
Bari Doab Canal ...	1,41,24,718	6,46,680	1,46,249	7,92,929	3,37,458	3,09,222	1,46,249	4,55,471	2·25	3·31	2,79,813
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals ...	1,07,561	1,07,618	2,13,299	3,20,917	1,56,269	—48,651	2,13,299	1,64,648	—46·46	157·24	2,73,688
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	4,91,316	8,037	88,368	96,405	1,10,640	—1,02,603	88,368	—14,235	—23·18	—3·22	84,120
Indus Inundation Canals	4,68,573	68,475	80,938	1,49,413	1,9,1736	—1,23,261	80,938	—42,323	—28·17	—9·67	1,71,822
Shahpur Canals ...	21,221	7,897	...	7,897	3,690	4,207	...	4,297	19·82	19·82	6,355

250. From the foregoing statements it will be seen that the total capital invested at the end of the year 1874-75 on canals yielding income was Rs. 1,92,04,186, of which a sum of Rs. 9,24,218 was expended during the year. The revenue realized during the year was Rs. 17,59,185, exclusive of an uncollected demand of Rs. 1,44,370. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 11,62,289, so that, taking only the actual collections into calculation, there was a direct profit on the capital invested of 3·27 per cent. If indirect income be included, the percentage is raised to 820. These rates of profit, though less than in the previous year, are still favorable. The reduction was due to the rainfall being plentiful and seasonable in the cold weather of 1873-74.

251. The area irrigated in 1874-75 was 1,208,073 acres against 991,273 acres in 1873-74, owing to the great demand for water in the cold weather of the former year; but the increased revenue resulting from this extension of irrigation will not appear in the collections until 1875-76.

252. The capital invested in irrigation works not yet returning revenue was at the end of the year as follows:—

		Rs.
Sirhind Canal	...	60,56,086
Swat River Canal	...	69,838
Special Survey, Deraját	...	2,02,142
Do. do., Lower Bári Doáb	...	3,25,774
Total	...	66,53,840

Of the above sum, Rs. 12,77,836 were expended during the year under report, principally on the Sirhind Canal; so that the total amount invested in this Province on irrigation works amounted to Rs. 2,58,58,026; in addition to which a sum of Rs. 12,51,600 had been received as contributions from the Cis-Sutlej Native States towards the cost of construcing the Sirhind Canal.

253. PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FUNDS.—The usual statement of receipts and disbursements of these several funds for the years 1873-74

and 1874-75, prepared by the Accountant-General, will be found in Appendix No. 55. The following is an abstract:—

FUNDS.	Opening Balances, 1st April 1873.	1873-74.		1874-75.		Closing Balances, 31st March 1875.
		Income.	Expenditure.	Income.	Expenditure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial ...	24,474	64,44,051	64,62,535	68,19,236	68,18,947	6,279
LOCAL General Local District ...	28,27,605	36,30,511	39,53,154	32,39,980	44,28,590	13,28,592
LOCAL General Local District ...		20,00,694	20,00,694	17,97,994	17,97,994	
LOCAL Municipal ...	6,74,191	19,03,972	19,38,601	21,05,893	21,25,351	6,20,104
LOCAL Cantonment ...	67,842	1,93,136	1,98,337	1,94,705	2,15,056	42,290
LOCAL Police General ...	19,171	13,125	5,472	14,383	14,732	26,475
Unadjusted Items ...	25,972	10,34,746	10,08,773	1,52,654	1,52,654	...
Total ...	35,87,311	1,52,20,235	1,55,67,566	1,43,37,074	1,55,53,314	20,23,740

Disregarding, however, contributions from one fund to another, which are included in the above abstract as income in one case and expenditure in the other, as well as the receipts and charges of the

Municipal, Cantonment, and Police General Funds, as in previous reports, the following result is obtained:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income (excluding balance from preceding year)	91,90,530	92,37,088	+40,558
Expenditure	95,33,111	1,04,16,426	+8,83,315

Thus, while the income of the two years has remained nearly stationary, the expenditure in 1874-75 has increased by nearly 9 lakhs of rupees, of which upwards of 2 lakhs represent the increased expenditure of District Committees. The excess expenditure over income has been met from balances of previous years, which, as explained in previous reports, remained unexpended in consequence of deficiency of establishments and imperfect organization of the District Committees. Those defects have now been remedied, and there is now no difficulty whatever in properly expending the funds at disposal, while the demands for expenditure are numerous and increasing. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, deems it important to retain a balance of 5 lakhs as a reserve to be used only in great emergencies; and the financial arrangements for the future have been framed upon this principle.

Such of the several heads of receipt and expenditure as seem to call for notice will now be remarked upon in turn.

254. *Jails.*—The receipts for the year were Rs. 5,29,911, or Rs. 1,01,533 more than in 1873-74, while the expenditure was 11,30,606, or Rs. 1,00,699 more than in 1873-74. Of the increased receipts, Rs. 50,000 are due to the Typographic Press of the Lahore Central Jail, Rs. 33,000 to the increased number of prisoners employed at Rupar on the excavations of the Sirhind Canal, and the remainder to manufactures and miscellaneous heads. The increased expenditure is chiefly in the heads of manufactures and Jail Press, for which there is not only a good return in cash *per contra*, but there is a considerable increase of the value of stock in hand, as explained before when treating of Jail management (*vide* paragraph 89).

255. *Registration.*—The income and expenditure for the past two years was as follows:—

		Income.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
Registration Department	1873-74 ...	1,62,283	97,796
	1874-75 ...	1,47,816	97,180
Record Fund ...	1873-74 ...	30,023	10,651
	1874-75 ...	37,020	20,863

The financial working of the Registration Department has already been noticed (*vide* paragraphs 128 to 130. The Record Fund is administered by the Financial Commissioner, and is formed of fees levied, under Section 88 of the Indian Registration Act, for the inspection and grant of copies of documents exempted from registration under Section 87; three-fourths of the fees are paid as remuneration to copyists and record-keepers, and the remainder is reserved for expenditure in furnishing the record-rooms, destroying useless and ephemeral documents, &c., &c.

256. *Police.*—The receipts under this head show a falling-off of Rs. 15,564, the greater part of which is due to the diminished sum realized by sale of tents manufactured by the Thaggi School of Industry. The expenditure has also increased by Rs. 30,252, owing to exceptional charges on account of clothing, arms and accoutrements. There is also a charge for Police from the General Local Fund, amounting to Rs. 8,577; this is for Ferry Police, which has heretofore been included under the head *Minor Establishments.*

257. *Education.*—The receipts for the two years are as follows :—

		1873-74.	1874-75.
		Rs.	Rs.
Departmental Receipts, Provincial	...	73,022	75,818
Ditto, Local	...	589	17,119
Educational Cess	...	2,23,287	2,23,870
Total	...	2,96,898	3,16,807

The expenditure for the same years on Education from the Provincial and General Local Funds was as follows :—

		1873-74.	1874-75.
		Rs.	Rs.
Provincial	...	6,05,940	6,34,880
General Local	...	45,042	40,974
Total	...	6,50,982	6,75,854

The increase under Provincial is chiefly due to purchase of a supply of paper and other stock for the Educational Department Press; and the decrease under General Local to the transfer of charges for primary schools to District Committees.

258. The above figures do not include the expenditure of the year on education by District and Municipal Committees; if these be added the total expenditure during 1874-75 on Education stands as follows:—

		Rs.
From Provincial Fund	...	6,34,880
From General Local Fund	...	40,974
From District Funds	...	2,90,123
From Municipal Funds	...	71,681
Total	...	10,37,658
Deduct—Gross receipts	...	3,16,807
Net ...	...	7,20,851

259. *Medical.*—The provincial charges under this head increased by nearly Rs. 1,32,000, but of this increase Rs. 1,15,000 were nominal, being the cost of medicines supplied by the Military Department during 1873-74 and 1874-75, the charge for both years having been adjusted in 1874-75. The remainder of the increase is due to the establishment of several new dispensaries, and to the admission into the service of several new Assistant Surgeons.

260. *Printing.*—A very large increase of expenditure will be observed under this head. Of this Rs. 11,000 are due to an exceptional charge for printing forms for taking a census of the principal municipal towns of the Province; but even allowing for this item, the increased charges for Printing in almost every department of the State has attracted the notice of the Government, and is under special enquiry.

261. *Minor Establishments.*—The principal charges included under this head are district post, cemeteries, model farms, toll bar establishments, and cattle pounds. The expenditure for the two years was as follows:—

		1873-74. Rs.	1874-75. Rs.
Provincial	...	64,381	67,348
General Local	...	1,23,984	1,26,103
Total	...	1,88,365	1,93,451

262. *Office Rent.*—This charge appears in the accounts for the first time; in the previous year it was included in the head *Miscellaneous.*

263. *Public Works.*—The receipts under this head were as follows :—

		1873-74.	1874-75.
		Rs.	Rs.
Provincial	...	64,936	13,823
General Local	...	1,27,650	1,17,147
Total	...	1,92,586	1,30,970

The decrease under Provincial is owing partly to an exceptional receipt of Rs. 37,700 (repayment of money expended on Delhi Institute building) in 1873-74, and partly to the transfer to General Local Funds of certain receipts formerly improperly credited to the first-named head. The decrease under General Local may partly be accounted for by diminished sales of nazúl buildings and other property.

The public works expenditure of the two past years, exclusive of that incurred by District and Municipal Committees, was as follows :—

		1873-74.	1874-75.
		Rs.	Rs.
From Provincial Fund	...	15,25,561	15,50,796
From General Local Fund	...	15,28,324	18,15,644
Total	...	30,53,885	33,66,440

The expenditure of 1874-75 may be thus classified :—

		Rs.
Civil buildings	...	8,79,397
Communications	...	15,47,246
Miscellaneous public improvements	...	2,41,237
Establishment, stock and miscellaneous charges		6,98,560
Total	...	33,66,440

If to this we add Rs. 9,04,167 expended from District Funds, and Rs. 8,18,854 from Municipal Funds, we get a sum of Rs. 50,87,461 as representing the gross expenditure on public works during the year under review, or, deducting the receipts *per contra*, a net expenditure of Rs. 49,56,491.

264. *Contributions.*—The sums shown as receipts under *Provincial Fund* represent the amounts contributed from the *General Local Fund* to make up the excess of provincial expenditure over income. The sums shown as expenditure under the *General Local Fund* consist of the above contributions, as well as of the annual allotments to District Committees. The sums shown as receipts under the

General Local Fund represent the amount of the allotments to District Committees remaining unexpended at the end of the year, and recredited to the fund from which they were allotted.

265. *Local Cesses.*—The receipts under this head for the past two years were as follows:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.
Local Rates Cess (Act XX. of 1871)...	14,08,843	14,08,020
Road Cess ...	2,24,638	2,26,747
Educational Cess ...	2,23,287	2,23,870
District Dâk Cess ...	59,270	60,354
Miscellaneous ...	636	23,721
Total ...	19,16,674	19,42,712

The Local Rates Cess has been collected without difficulty, the uncollected balances at the end of the year being only Rs. 9,182, the greater part of which was nominal. The cost of collection has increased from Rs. 68,018 to Rs. 70,732, owing to a percentage of the collections being now allowed to patwáris as well as to lambardárs as remuneration for their trouble in collecting the cess.

266. *District Funds.*—The amount allotted to District Committees as the District Funds for the year out of the sums at the disposal of the Local Government was Rs. 17,97,494, being Rs. 4,65,382 in excess of the Local Rates collections.

267. The year's expenditure was incurred under the following main heads:—

			Rs.
Civil charges, or other than Public Works.	Education	...	2,90,123
	Medical	...	55,284
	Arboriculture, &c.	...	93,496
	Office Establishments	...	53,595
	Miscellaneous	...	10,222
	Total	...	5,02,720
Public Works charges.	Civil Buildings	...	82,487
	Agricultural	...	97,325
	Communications	...	6,45,769
	Miscellaneous public improvements	...	23,273
	Establishment	...	52,963
	Amount not finally adjusted	...	2,350
	Total	...	9,04,167

268. Of the expenditure on Education Rs. 35,991 were incurred in middle schools, Rs. 1,90,036 in primary schools, Rs. 8,131 in female schools, and Rs. 55,965 in grants in aid, maintaining boarding houses, exhibitions, prizes, &c.; and 1,028 schools appear to have been maintained wholly or partly out of the district funds.

The Medical expenditure includes Rs. 29,445 on dispensaries, Rs. 9,813 on district hakíms, Rs. 8,672 on leper asylums, Rs. 3,520 on vaccination, and Rs. 8,834 for other purposes, including the purchase of quinine, ammonia, chlorodyne for distribution in epidemics and for use in snake-bites. The District Funds are shown to have maintained, wholly or partly, 75 dispensaries and 3 leper asylums.

The expenditure on Arboriculture includes Rs. 89,379 for planting and maintaining trees and Rs. 4,117 for subscriptions to the Agri-Horticultural Society for seeds and plants.

269. In regard to Public Works, it will suffice here to mention that under Civil Buildings, 12 dispensaries and 58 schools were built and 6 dispensaries and 15 schools were in progress, partly at the cost of the District Funds. Under Communications, Rs. 1,42,449 were spent on new roads, for which 32¾ miles of metalled roads and 443 miles of unmetalled roads were constructed, and 29¾ miles of metalled roads and 30 miles of unmetalled roads were in progress; and 158 larger bridges and 91 small bridges and culverts were built or in progress. A sum of Rs. 4,60,995, or nearly half of the total allotment, was spent in the important work of maintaining and improving roads. The general endeavour, where funds do not admit of more being done, is to keep the inter-village roads in fair order and to take up improvements of other roads in succession,—in some cases hired laborers and in others regular monthly paid establishment, being employed. Under Agricultural Rs. 95,977 were spent in constructing or improving 90 tanks and 116 other works: this is also a matter of considerable importance in several districts.

270. The district committees met generally once a month. In Simla, however, the circumstances of which are exceptional, there was no necessity for a meeting. In Ráwalpindi there were only 5 meetings during the year, and in Bannu only 3. In the Gurdáspur district, and in districts of the Mooltan division, arrangements have been made to enlarge the constitution of the committees, to secure fuller representation and attendance. Of the Gurdáspur district it is remarked by the Deputy Commissioner that the members have been so chosen that nearly every corner of the district is represented. In the Lahore district it is contemplated to hold meetings elsewhere than at the head-quarters during the winter or marching season.

The rules, duties, and responsibilities are reported to be getting better understood and acted up to; and the committees themselves are in many cases very favorably noticed.

There are still, as might be expected, complaints of shortcomings, of apathy and want of interest, and the like. This is especially the case in the Ludhiána district (where, however, the committee met 11 times during the year); but the Commissioner, while admitting that there may be some want of interest, remarks that, apart from the duty of trying to educate the people in this direction, information of much practical value may be obtained from the non-official members, even though the initiation and also the final selection of projects must practically rest for the present with the district officer. In the Ráwalpindi district also it is reported that the working of the committee has not been very useful, the members having little aptitude for their duties or knowledge of what is required of them, as the majority are illiterate, and those who are best able to render assistance are obstructive. The Commissioner, however, does not admit the force of this, there being, as he observes, many intelligent and independent men in the district, and he hopes that when the Deputy Commissioner knows them better his opinion will alter—and indeed he already sees indications of improvement owing to certain changes. As regards the Deraját division, the Commissioner considers that more punctuality and a better understanding of the rules must be required, especially as to giving an account of their doings annually.

In connection with this subject, it may be mentioned here that independent information was obtained during the year, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, as to the working of the District Committees, and more particularly as to whether the people take an interest in the proceedings, whether they show any signs of dissatisfaction, and whether the executive establishments are efficient. The replies to the enquiries indicated that the system was working and promising well; that the people were evincing an awakening interest; that any dissatisfaction which may have attended the first imposition of the rate had disappeared; and that in most cases the committees were taking kindly to their work, and the members appreciated the honor of being appointed. Lastly, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to quote the words of the late Commissioner of Jullundur, who, writing on the eve of his transfer to Baroda, observes that "the imposition of the local rates cess was a very wise measure; that the appointment of District Committees has enlisted the people on the side of Government in the matter; and that these committees show very great interest in their duty, and perform it as a rule admirably."

Some delay has taken place in obtaining good and sufficient executive establishment, but His Honor understands this difficulty is

being overcome, and it is hoped that the measures taken by the Government to develop a taste for civil engineering by the establishment of survey classes in certain district schools will be the means of producing hereafter an adequate supply of native engineers sufficiently trained for the execution of ordinary local works.

271. *Police General Fund.*—The income and expenditure of this fund, which was created by Act V. of 1861, were as follows during the past two years:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.
Income	13,125	14,383
Expenditure	5,472	14,732

The past year closed with a balance of Rs. 26,475.

272. *Cantonment Funds.*—These funds, 23 in number, were created by Act XXII. of 1864, and are administered by Cantonment Committees constituted under that Act. The amounts at the disposal of these committees are not large, the total income and expenditure for the past two years being—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.
Income	1,93,136	1,94,705
Expenditure	1,98,337	2,15,056

The balances at the close of 1874-75 aggregated Rs. 42,290 only.

273. *Municipal Funds.*—These funds, 191 in number at the close of 1874-75, are administered by committees constituted under Act IV. of 1873, and an account of their administration having already been given in some detail (*ante* paragraphs 131 to 139), it will suffice in this place to note that the gross income of the year was Rs. 21,05,893, which was less than the expenditure of the year by Rs. 19,458, and that the aggregate balances at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 6,20,104.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITATION.—The year 1874 was unusually healthy. The average death-rate of the Province calculated on the census of 1868 was 18 per mille, being 2 per mille less than that of 1873, 5 per mille less than the average of the previous 5 years, and 4 per mille less than the average death-rate of England. There was no wide-spread epidemic, though there were local outbreaks of measles and hooping cough, of typhus and relapsing fever, and cases of typhoid fever were recognized at Lahore and Abbottabad.

275. The death-rate of towns has fallen from 32 to 28 per mille. It was remarked in paragraph 282 of last Report, with reference to the mortality of towns, that in some cases the death-rate was probably exaggerated, owing to the fact that it was calculated on the census of 1868, no allowance having been made for increase of population. During the present year this element of error has been removed; for on the night of the 20th February a new census was taken of the population of almost all municipal towns in the Province, and the result has justified the surmise, for in many towns a large increase of population has been proved, and this has considerably reduced the ratio of urban mortality. Nevertheless, the death-rates, though less than in 1873, were high, amounting (according to the new census) in Ráwalpindi to 36, Pesháwar 30, Mooltan 30, Ludhiána 31, Karnál and Bhiwáni 34, Rewári 33, Umballa 32, and Delhi 46 per mille. It appears also that the proportion which the deaths of children bear to the total deaths of the population speaks unfavorably of the sanitary condition of these towns. Thus in Ráwalpindi the deaths of children were 45 per cent., in Mooltan 50, in Bhiwáni 59, in Ludhiána 54, in Umballa 55, and in Delhi 49 per cent. of the mortality; whereas in England the rate of deaths of children under 5 years of age to total deaths averages only 39 per cent. On the other hand, it is to be noted that, while the death-rate in towns was excessive, the birth-rate was also high, amounting on an average to 45 per mille, whereas the highest birth-rate of any town in England is 44·3.

276. With regard to sanitary progress, it is to be regretted that so much advance as could be wished has not been made in the great works of drainage and water-supply, which have been for a long time past

under consideration. It must be remembered, however, that the subject is a new one for India, and that the number of engineers with practical experience in reference to this class of works is limited. But though the progress of the larger works has not been great, much attention has been given to minor works of sanitation, such as paving, guttering, latrine construction, surface cleansing, &c.,—and, considering the rudeness of the appliances available, the improvement of town conservancy has on the whole been satisfactory, though there is doubtless much room for still greater improvement in this respect.

277. VITAL STATISTICS.—In paragraph 285 of last Report a brief sketch was given of the progress of registration of vital statistics in the Punjab. It was stated that registration of deaths was first attempted in 1865 on the purely voluntary system—that, power having been given to municipalities by the Act of 1867 to frame bye-laws making registration of births or deaths or both compulsory, such compulsory registration had been gradually extended to the principal towns of the Province. In 1873 the number of towns in which compulsory registration was enforced was 110; in 1874 the number was 124, with an aggregate population of about 1,700,000 souls. It is satisfactory to note that the accuracy of registration in most towns is yearly improving, and in not a few is said to be already quite reliable. In rural circles registration is still effected on the reports of the village police, and is still very far from accurate, and it will probably take many years before anything like accuracy can be secured. But measures to this end are being taken, and in time fairly accurate results will probably be attained. A noteworthy circumstance, indicating that the people are becoming alive to the benefits of registration, is the fact that appeals are not unfrequently made in judicial cases to the police registers in proof of the exact date of the births or deaths of individuals.

The leading statistics of births and deaths will be found in Appendices Nos. 56 and 57—the first showing the number and ratio of both births and deaths in all *towns* in the Province containing a population of 10,000 and upwards according to the census of 1868 (the results of the census of February 1875 not having been known in time to admit of their being used on this occasion), and the second showing the total number of deaths in each *district*, classified according to cause.

278. *Births.*—Registration of births was maintained during 1874 in 120 towns, as well as at the hill stations of Simla, Dharmsála, Dalhousie and Murree, and at the 7 cantonments of the Punjab Frontier Force. Jullundur was the only district in which birth registration was attempted in the rural circles, and the ratio in those circles was 41 per mille, or 19 in excess of deaths.

As before remarked, the birth-rate of towns was higher than that of urban England, the average being about 45 per mille; the death-rate being only 28. The rates both of births and deaths for the eight most populous towns of the Province for the year 1874 are shown below :—

	Birth-rate per mille.	Death-rate per mille.
Delhi ...	47	48
Amritsar ...	50	41
Lahore ...	30	27
Peshâwar ...	43	30
Jullundur ...	51	29
Mooltan ...	48	32
Ludhiána ...	42	28
Bhiwáni ...	55	35

279. *Deaths.*—The mortuary return in Appendix No. 57 shows the total deaths in the Province from all causes during 1874 to have been 316,713, which contrasts favorably with the mortality of the five previous years :—

	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per mille.
1869 ...	453,821	26
1870 ...	418,629	24
1871 ...	363,378	21
1872 ...	430,608	25
1873 ...	357,153	20
1874 ...	316,713	18

The last quarter of the year was, as usual, by far the most unhealthy, the death-rate rising to 23 per mille. The deaths of males were 174,524, against 142,189 females. The percentage of deaths at and under five years to total deaths was 38·7, the corresponding ratio in England for 1872 being 41·49. The female death-rate at this age exceeded the male in the proportion of 39 to 38. This excess of

mortality in female children is the rule in the Punjab, while in England it is the rare exception.

280. The causes of death in 1873 and 1874 were recorded as follow:—

	1873.	1874.
Cholera ...	149	78
Small-pox ...	25,699	12,026
Fevers ...	219,909	190,631
Bowel complaints ...	19,640	16,407
Suicides ...	258	250
Wounding ...	256	206
Accident ...	3,017	3,301
Snake-bites and killed by wild beasts	1,144	1,147
All other causes ...	87,082	92,667
Total ...	357,153	316,713

The mortality caused by *cholera* in 1874 was extremely small; in only two places, *viz.*, in the towns of Jagádhri and Sonepát, did it assume an epidemic form, and 21 deaths out of the 78 registered in the whole Province occurred at those places. The deaths from *small-pox* were fewer than have been recorded in any year since registration began. The subject will be discussed further on under the head of *Vaccination.* The deaths from *fevers* have also shown a tendency to decrease; and the same may be said of *bowel complaints*, the number of deaths recorded under this head having greatly diminished of late years*. Of the total number of *suicides* 116 were males and 134 females, the most common modes being drowning and hanging. Deaths from *wounding* were below the average, the Pesháwar district, as usual, having the largest number. Deaths from *accidents* were 284 in excess of the number in 1873; of the total number, 1,776 were caused by accidental drowning, and 914 by the falling of houses, &c. *Hydrophobia* caused 173 deaths, and *snake-bite* 930,—the numbers in 1873 being 129 and 967 respectively. Of deaths by *wild beasts*, 7 were caused by wolves, 4 by wild boars, and 2 by bears.

1869 ...	30,953
1870 ...	27,249
1871 ...	21,678
1872 ...	23,345
1873 ...	19,640
1874 ...	16,407

281. MEDICAL RELIEF.—During the year under report there were 136 institutions of various kinds in the Province for affording public medical relief, which gives an average of about 1 to every 772 square miles and to 129,000 persons. Of these one was the Mayo General Hospital at Lahore, to be noticed more particularly hereafter, which was supported mainly by Government; 17 were dispensaries supported entirely by municipalities or purely local sources of income, without aid

from the State; and the remainder were charitable institutions receiving grants-in-aid from the Government on a regulated scale. These aided dispensaries are of three classes;—1st class dispensaries are those to the charge of which an Assistant Surgeon is especially appointed; 2nd class dispensaries are under the immediate charge of the Civil Surgeon without the assistance of an Assistant Surgeon; and 3rd class are branch dispensaries under the charge of a selected Hospital Assistant or Native Doctor. Of the 1st class there were 15, of the 2nd class 34, and of the 3rd class 69 dispensaries.

282. The leading statistics since the grant-in-aid system was first introduced in 1867 are shown in the following table, the figures of 1866 being added for purposes of comparison:—

Year.	Number of Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.	Income.			
			From Government.	From Municipal Funds.	Private subscriptions and interest on investments.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1866 ...	69	369,609	78,839	40,453	19,760	1,39,052
1867 ...	82	439,785	64,425	62,720	21,024	1,48,169
1868 ...	92	471,511	58,711	83,340	29,392	1,71,443
1869 ...	99	604,385	61,777	87,440	33,446	1,82,663
1870 ...	106	642,616	74,675	68,699	36,236	1,79,610
1871 ...	110	660,022	83,675	67,283	39,093	1,90,051
1872 ...	116	782,798	92,058	87,640	*53,031	2,32,729
1873 ...	120	825,885	97,181	1,11,510	26,060	2,34,751
1874 ...	136	894,267	1,11,553	1,18,605	25,111	2,55,269

These figures show that since 1866 the number of dispensaries has about doubled, and the ratio of number of persons obtaining relief in the year has increased from 1 in every 48 to 1 in every 19 of the entire population; and while the entire income has risen from Rs. 1,39,052 to Rs. 2,55,269, only Rs. 32,718 of this increase has fallen on the State, the rest being made up by contributions from municipalities and from private or local sources.

283. During the year, 16 new dispensaries were opened, 2 of the 2nd and 14 of the 3rd class, at which 30,767 patients were treated. The total number of patients treated increased during 1874 by 68,382; so that, deducting the number treated in the new dispensaries, there was an increase in the attendance of existing institutions of no less than 37,615—a satisfactory indication of the increasing popularity of our system of medical aid, when it is remembered that this increase occur-

* This includes a special donation of Rs. 21,000 made by His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir as a thank-offering for the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

red in the most healthy year of the last decade. As might have been expected, the increase is almost entirely in the out-door patients, who amounted to 863,546 of all ages and sexes. The daily average attendance was 6,852, of whom 1,078 were in-door and 5,774 out-door patients Of the total number treated, 221,570, or nearly one-fourth, were females.

284. Among in-door patients there were 1,446 deaths, giving a death-rate of 5·83 per cent. on the number treated. There were 74,994 surgical operations performed, of which 3,847 were major operations,—*i.e.*, operations involving danger to life or an organ or to a limb,—and 71,147 minor operations.

285. *The Mayo Hospital.*—The number of patients resorting to this institution during the last three years was as follows:—

	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
1872	1,689	26,565	28,254
1873	1,615	22,012	23,627
1874	1,276	27,238	28,514

There was a decrease in the number of in-patients, as might have been expected from the exceptional healthiness of Lahore in 1874, and the remarkable absence, especially during the hot season, of serious ailments. The out-door patients were, however, more numerous by 5,226 than in 1873, and by 673 than in the unhealthy year 1872, and the increase is especially noticeable in the attendance of women and children. The daily average attendance was as follows:—

	Out-patients.	*In-patients.*
Males ...	87 ...	61
Females ...	52 ...	11
Children ...	29 ...	2
Total ...	168	74

The steady increase in attendance on the whole, and more especially the increase in the attendance of women and children, would seem to show that the native population of Lahore are every year learning to appreciate more and more the advantages afforded by the institution.

During the year 177 major operations were performed—resulting in 5 deaths—and 2,016 minor operations; in the previous year the figures were 138 and 1,744 respectively. The total deaths amongst in-patients amounted to 89, or 7 per cent.; in the previous year the mortality was 12 per cent.

The cost of the hospital during the year 1874-75, excluding cost of buildings, was Rs. 8,984 contributed by the State and Rs. 2,022 obtained from Municipal Funds and private sources.

286. *Amritsar Lying-in Hospital.*—The report of the Midwifery School at Amritsar, with its attached Lying-in Hospital, is not so favor-

able as in the previous year. At the beginning of the year there were 10 pupils; 3 more were admitted during the year—1 got her certificate, 2 were dismissed for incapacity, 1 left on account of ill health, and 1 was removed by her husband; so that 8 pupils remained at the end of the year. There were 20 accouchements in the hospital, or 7 less than in 1873; while the number of women in labor attended by the pupils at their own homes fell from 605 to 488. In 8 cases of labor operative interference was necessary, resulting in 3 deaths.

The midwifery class in Delhi started by the Missionaries and partly supported by the municipality still continues, and is reported to be doing good work in the city.

287. *Dispensaries in Foreign Territory.*—Hospitals and similar institutions where medical relief is afforded and remedies for disease are dispensed according to the European system of medicine are maintained in several of the Native States subordinate to the Punjab Government, such as Jummoo and Kashmir, Patiála, Chamba, Kapurthala, Máler Kotla, Baháwalpur, and some others. A new dispensary building was constructed during the year at Chamba, which is under charge of an Assistant Surgeon trained at the Lahore Medical School, and at which 3,600 persons were relieved. In the dispensary at Leh, in Ladakh, 55 in-door and 686 out-door patients were treated. In the Baháwalpur State there were 4 dispensaries under trained hospital assistants, and 18 rural dispensaries under *hakíms*, all under the general supervision of the Civil Surgeon, and supported by the State at a cost of over Rs. 16,000. There were 40,880 patients treated during the year, of whom 8,843 were females. Thirty important surgical operations were performed, and 9,580 persons were vaccinated, 71·3 of the operations being successful. There were 13 lads, sons of *hakíms*, being trained at the different dispensaries, and I had just returned from the Lahore Medical School, where he had passed a successful examination.

288. *Lunatic Asylums.*—There are two such asylums in the Province, situated at Lahore and Delhi respectively, both supported entirely from Provincial Funds. A padded room has, moreover, been provided in the Mayo Hospital at Lahore for the temporary accommodation of European lunatics, and for the confinement of violent patients; and a small house containing three rooms has been added to the asylum buildings at Delhi for the accommodation of Europeans.

In both Asylums the greatest attention is paid to cleanliness and the comfort of the inmates; the ordure and sweepings are removed to shallow trenches outside the buildings, the ground so treated being after a time cultivated with vegetables for the use of the patients. The latter are sufficiently and in winter warmly clad, and, under proper precautions, are provided with fires during the colder months.

289. In the *Lahore* Asylum, the number of inmates on the 1st January 1874 was 230, and the number of admissions during the year 143, making a total of 373 insanes under observation and treatment, of whom 300 were males and 73 females. Of those admitted during the year, 61 were Hindus, 75 Muhammadans, and 7 of other castes. During the year, 74 were discharged cured, 16 were made over to their friends or otherwise disposed of, and 28 died, leaving 255 inmates at the close of the year, including 32 criminal lunatics. The daily average strength was 250, of whom 25 were sick. The death-rate was 11·2 per cent. on the daily average, against 22·27 in the previous year. In the County and Borough Asylums in England the mortality averages 10·85 per cent. The types of insanity in the cases under treatment during the year were—

Mania acute	...	...	171
Mania chronic	...	...	77
Melancholia	...	...	51
Dementia acute	...	...	18
Dementia chronic	...	...	18
Idiotcy	...	...	13
Imbecility, &c.	...	...	25

In 141 cases the cause of insanity is said to have been the excessive use of ganja, spirits, and intoxicating drugs.

During the year an Assistant Surgeon was appointed to the Asylum as Deputy Superintendent and resident medical officer. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 18,205, or Rs. 73-13-8 per patient, against Rs. 62-14-1 in the previous year.

290. In the smaller establishment at *Delhi*, there were 49 patients at the beginning of the year; and during the year there were admitted 25 Hindus, 9 Muhammadans, and 4 of other castes, giving a total population of 87, *viz.*, 67 males and 20 females. There were discharged during the year, 13 cured and 6 on security, while 6 died, leaving 62 inmates (including 7 criminal lunatics) at the close of the year. The daily average strength was 58, the average number sick was 2, and the death-rate was 10·34 per cent. The cost of the institution was Rs. 5,836, which gives an annual average of Rs. 100-10-0 per lunatic. The forms of insanity were—

Mania acute	...	...	30
Mania chronic	...	...	26
Melancholia	...	...	3
Dementia acute	...	...	8
Dementia chronic	...	...	17
Epilepsy	...	...	3

291. *Lock Hospitals.*—Act XIV. of 1868 (The Contagious Diseases Act) has not yet been extended to any place in the Punjab and its Dependencies; but within cantonments whereat British troops are quartered, rules for inspecting and controlling houses of ill-fame and

for preventing the spread of venereal disorders, made under clause 7 of Section 19, Act XXII. of 1864, are in force. The leading statistics of the operation of these rules for the past three years are shown in the following table :—

Cantonments.		Average Number of Prostitutes.			Receipts from Fees and Fines.	Expenditure.	European Troops.	
		On the Register.	Attending Medical examination.	In Hospital.			Average strength.	Ratio of admission per 1,000 from venereal diseases.
					Rs.	Rs.		
Delhi ...	1872	208·0	164·1	8·8	153	3,099	532	200
	1873	195·4	165·7	6·9	238	2,918	465	97
	1874	194·4	170·6	8·6	44	2,985	517	95
Umballa ...	1872	82·8	79·5	3·4	87	1,875	1,389	199
	1873	94·5	92·7	3·9	110	1,878	1,484	103
	1874	103·0	101·3	5·9	79	2,069	1,607	151
Kasauli ...	1872	12·1	12·1	1·2	5	954	not	given.
	1873	12·1	12·1	1·3	13	943	321	115
	1874	11·5	11·5	1·3	...	866	373	102
Subáthu ...	1872	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	1873	19·1	16·6	2·5	...	1,248	676	74
	1874	15·0	15·0	1·4	...	867	748	59
Dagshai ...	1872	17·2	15·2	4·9	...	546	not	given.
	1873	14·6	13·1	4·0	...	533		
	1874	14·8	12·8	4·7	...	595		
Jullundur ...	1872	28·9	27·9	1·1	...	2,287	748	218
	1873	61·9	48·3	2·2	...	2,824	766	107
	1874	62·8	54·5	2·6	50	2,869	810	144
Dalhousie ...	1872	12·5	12·5	0·8	4	738	not giv	en 290
	1873	7·9	7·3	1·2	18	821	301	93
	1874	9·6	9·6	1·0	...	934	269	190
Siálkot ...	1872	116·2	114·9	5·3	22	2,585	1,173	130
	1873	118·9	84·5	8·1	69	2,737	1,149	68
	1874	103·7	80·4	not given	14	2,601	1,092	48
Lahore and Meean Meer	1872	148·1	98·7	7·1	412	4,523	1,005	166
	1873	165·0	136·5	8·4	500	4,453	1,066	63
	1874	176·8	152·2	9·8	99	2,831	733	116
Ferozepore ...	1872	77·0	74·4	1·6	7	1,715	1,200	124
	1873	104·3	90·6	3·9	23	1,757	930	94
	1874	87·8	81·7	2·4	8	1,710	not giv	en 130
Mooltan ...	1872	105·5	96·0	8·6	29	2,514	not	given.
	1873	166·2	95·4	5·5	99	2,137	790	101
	1874	143·0	102·0	4·8	251	1,631	827	54
Ráwalpindi ...	1872	102·9	97·9	10·6	61	2,345	1,500	15
	1873	91·1	84·6	9·7	60	2,336	not	given.
	1874	89·9	77·3	11·6	94	2,300	1,561	60
Attock ...	1872	11·9	11·9	1·5	22	1,027	179	121
	1873	10·9	10·9	2·0	...	1,100	not giv	en 90
	1874	9·3	9·3	1·0	7	870	110	28
Nowshera ...	1872	34·6	27·2	2·7	...	905	602	96
	1873	36·4	30·3	0·3	...	900	590	109
	1874	49·4	33·1	1·2	...	1,085	585	48
Peshâwar ...	1872	59·1	57·8	11·7	22	2,627	not	given
	1873	49·8	48·1	7·8	21	2,492	1,165	58
	1874	42·9	40·3	7·4	3	2,342	1,674	50

These figures show that the results of 1874 are more favorable than those for 1873, which again are better than those of 1872. In every cantonment but one the ratio of cases of venereal disorders amongst the British troops was lower in 1874 than in 1872, and in all but 5 the ratio was lower than in 1873. The European soldiers, for whose benefit these protective measures are taken, begin to appreciate the advantages of the system, and the judicious treatment of registered women has contributed to reconcile them to the rules.

292. VACCINATION.—The Punjab Vaccine Establishment consisted during the year under report of a Superintendent-General, 1 European and 28 Native Superintendents, and 117 Vaccinators, who carried on operations in 25 out of the 32 districts of the Province, as well as in Kapurthalá and in some of the Simla Hill States. In the remaining 7 districts, vaccination was conducted under the superintendence of Civil Surgeons, by 46 vaccinators attached to local dispensaries. In several districts also Hospital Assistants were employed on vaccination, and in some, native *hakíms* were utilized for this duty. In addition to the above, 107 vaccinators, paid from municipal and district funds, were employed in various towns and places. Moreover, in Bahâwalpur 4 vaccinators and 21 *hakíms* were employed (but the Superintendent-General reports that their returns do not show good work), and 1 vaccinator was employed in Kashmir with a good percentage of success. Vaccinators were also employed in Patiála, but no returns have been received showing their work or its success.

293. The following table shows the total number of operations performed during the year, and the percentage of successful cases:—

	TOTAL NUMBER OF OPERATIONS.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.	
	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.
By Punjab vaccine establishment ...	371,934	2,681	98·60	61·39
By dispensary establishments ...	38,700	868	85·10	65·39
By municipal and other vaccinators ...	95,640	1,602	85·84	70·43
Total ...	506,274	5,151	96·14	64·80

Thus the total number of operations in 1874-75 exceeded that of the previous year by 37,490, and the percentage of success was also greater by 2 in the case of primary, and by 6 in the case of secondary, vaccinations.

294. The cost was as follows :—

	Rs.
Punjab vaccine establishment	57,215
Dispensary vaccinators	4,131
Other vaccinators	6,286
Total ...	67,632

which gives an average of 2 annas and 4 pies as the cost of each successful case—slightly less than the average of the previous year.

Whether regard be had therefore to quantity, or quality, or cost, the operations of 1874-75 contrast favorably with those of 1873-74.

295. The mortuary returns show a very gratifying decrease in the number of deaths from small-pox :—

	Deaths.
1869	53,195
1870	27,163
1871	25,534
1872	23,728
1873	25,699
1874	12,026

Thus the mortality of 1874 was less than half that of the previous year and less than one-fourth that of 1869. There appears to be on the whole a steady decrease in the number of deaths from small-pox, and this satisfactory result is attributed to the increasing subsidence of native prejudice against vaccination.

CHAPTER VII.

NSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.—*Financial Statistics.*—The assignment for Education in the Punjab during the year 1874-75 amounted to Rs. 10,40,437, derived from the following sources :—

		Rs.
Provincial Services	...	6,69,040
General Local Fund	...	42,000
District Funds	...	3,29,397

The actual expenditure was Rs. 9,61,003.

297. *Educational Institutions.*—The number of Government and aided educational institutions in the Punjab during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, was as follows :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
Government institutions	1,421	1,518
Grant-in-aid ditto	499	502

The above included—

2 Government colleges (exclusive of the Punjab University College) affording instruction to students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, being the same number as in the previous year.

8 Government district schools of the higher class (6 Anglo-Vernacular and 2 Vernacular) teaching up to the standard of the Calcutta or Punjab University College matriculation examination,—an increase of 1 over the previous year.

9 Aided schools of a similar grade, being the same number as in the previous year.

128 Government schools of the middle class (24 district schools, the Anglo-Arabic school at Delhi, 22 Anglo-vernacular schools, the English teacher being paid on the grant-in-aid system, and 81 Vernacular schools),—a decrease of 1.

50 Aided schools of the middle class (37 Anglo-vernacular, 13 Vernacular),—a decrease of 1.

1,222 Government lower and primary schools,—an increase of 70 over the previous year.

210 Aided lower and primary schools,—an increase of 9 over the previous year.

128 Government female schools,—an increase of 27 over the previous year.

227 Aided female schools,—decrease of 5.

3 Government normal schools,—the same number as in the previous year.

6 Aided normal schools,—the same number as in the previous year.

298. The average daily attendance of scholars during 1874-75 was in Government schools 65,442 against 56,687 in the previous year, and in Aided schools 22,718 against 21,956 in the previous year, *viz.*,—

In Government colleges 62,—a decrease of 5.

In Government schools of the higher class, 334,—an increase of 81.

In Aided ditto, 1,761,—an increase of 96.

In Government ditto of the middle class, 12,003,—an increase of 941.

In Aided ditto, 4,973,—an increase of 42.

In Government ditto of the lower class, 46,467,—an increase of 7,001.

In Aided ditto, 10,600,—an increase of 703.

In Government female schools, 2,616,—an increase of 596.

In Aided ditto, 5,174,—a decrease of 82.

In Government normal schools, 208,—an increase of 14.

In Aided ditto, 210,—an increase of 3.

299. The following two tables show,—*the first,* the annual cost of educating a pupil in the various Government and aided institutions; *the second,* the expenditure on each class of educational institutions during 1874-75.

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* The number on the rolls at the end of 1874-75 was 88 against 77 at the end of 1873-74, an increase of 11. The average daily attendance was lower owing to the fact that there was a decrease of numbers towards the end of 1873-74, and consequently the number at the beginning of 1874-75 was low and it remained low during the first 9 months of the official year, as new students can join only in the month of January. Hence the average for the whole year shows a falling off.

I.

	Total Cost.			Cost to Government.		
GOVERNMENT INTSITUTIONS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Colleges ...	913	5	6	815	10	7
Higher class schools ...	*209	5	0	194	10	2
Middle ditto ...	15	8	4	7	11	3
Lower ditto ...	4	9	6	0	2	1
Female schools ...	5	1	0	0	1	3
Normal ditto ...	146	9	6	90	12	2
AIDED INSTITUTIONS.						
Higher class schools ...	46	11	6	20	2	8
Middle ditto ...	23	8	2	10	5	11
Lower ditto ...	7	1	1	2	8	0
Female schools ...	15	13	1	5	2	2
Normal ditto ...	125	7	9	78	7	8

II.

	From Provincial Services, General Local Fund, and District Fund.	From other sources.	Total Expenditure.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	50,570	6,056	56,624
Higher class schools	66,953	2,957	6,991
Middle ditto	1,64,787	21,492	1,86,279
Lower ditto	2,03,822	9,896	2,13,718
Female schools	10,883	2,418	13,301
Normal ditto	30,309	183	30,492
AIDED INSTITUTIONS.			
Higher class schools	33,516	46,752	82,268
Middle ditto ditto	57,021	59,894	1,16,915
Lower ditto ditto	32,504	42,447	74,951
Female schools	30,766	51,090	81,856
Normal ditto	17,742	8,609	26,351

* The apparently high rate per head in Government school of the higher class is due to the fact that only boys who have passed the middle school examination are included ; whereas in aided schools the majority of boys are receiving elementary education which costs comparatively little.

300. *Calcutta University Examinations.*—There were 3 candidates for the Master of Arts' Examination, 2 from the Delhi College, who failed, and 1 from the Lahore College, who passed in the 2nd division. For the Bachelor of Arts' Examination, the Lahore College sent up 2 candidates, of whom 1 passed in the 1st division; and the Delhi College 3 candidates, of whom 1 passed in the 3rd division. For the First Examination in Arts there were 5 candidates from the Lahore and 9 from the Delhi College. Of the former 3 passed,—1 in the 1st, 1 in the 2nd, and 1 in the 3rd division. Of the Delhi students 8 passed,—2 in 1st division, 4 in 2nd division, and 2 in the 3rd division. For the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, Government schools sent up 48 candidates, of whom 19 were successful, and aided institutions 39 candidates, of whom 21 were successful. Of the latter 6 were from the Bishop Cotton School and 15 from Mission schools. The Patiála school also sent up 2 successful candidates.

301. *The Punjab University College.*—The Endowment Fund of this institution has increased from £35,000 to £35,100. During the year 1874 the income, including a balance if Rs. 26,024, amounted to Rs. 74,213, and the expenditure to Rs. 45,510. The Building Fund amounts to Rs. 27,983, being a donation by the Nawab of Bahâwalpur for the erection of a Senate house, with accumulated interest. It is anticipated that the Senate house will be built during 1875-76.

For the Entrance Examination held in 1874, 115 candidates presented themselves, of whom 59 passed. For the Proficiency in Arts Examination there were 19 candidates of whom 8 were successful. Seven presented themselves for the High Proficiency Examination in which 3 passed. For the Oriental Examinations in Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian there were 124 candidates of whom 76 passed. For the First Examination in Law there were 5 candidates of whom 2 passed, and for the Final Examination there were 11 candidates of whom 4 were successful.

In the junior examination in medicine 6 passed out of 8 candidates, and for the senior examination there were 13 candidates, all of whom passed.

302. The Oriental College maintained by the Punjab University College was placed in February last under the charge of Mr. Palmer Boyd, B. A. Since the close of the year it has been left, through the death of that gentleman, in charge of Pundit Joála Nath pending the appointment of a successor. The whole staff has been re-organized and arranged and its efficiency greatly improved. Instruction is given in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian, whilst Mathematics, History and Geography are taught through the medium of Urdu and Hindí. So far it bears

a resemblance to the Oriental department of the old Delhi College, Recently classes have been opened for instruction in the English language and literature. A school department is attached to the college. Out of 24 candidates 8 passed the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University College, and 8 candidates for the Proficiency in Arts Examination all failed. To the Arabic examination, however, the Oriental College contributed 14 out of the 16 successful candidates, to the Sanskrit examination 12 out of 29, and to the Persian examination 21 out of 36.

*303. *Government Colleges*—The Lahore College contained 49 students on the rolls at the close of the year under report, being 9 more than at the close of the previous year. The average daily attendance was 30 against 37 in 1873-74.

At the Delhi College there were 39 students on the rolls at the close of the year, being 2 more than at the close of the previous year. The average daily attendance during the year was 32 against 30 in the previous year.

The results of the Calcutta University examinations as regards these colleges have been already noticed. For the Proficiency in Arts Examination of the Punjab University College, the Lahore College sent up 5 candidates of whom 4 passed, and the Delhi College 9 candidates of whom 4 passed. For the High Proficiency in Arts Examination the Delhi College sent up 3 candidates of whom 1 passed, and the Lahore College 2 candidates of whom 1 passed.

Twenty-six students left the Lahore College, of whom 15 obtained employment on salaries varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 112-8-0, (11 in the Educational Department and 4 as teachers in the native army) 1 is preparing for admission into the Roorkee College, 1 is a pleader, 2 attend Law classes at Lahore, 4 the Engineering class at Amritsar, and the employments of 3 are not known.

Of the 12 students who left the Delhi College 1 has joined the Lahore College, 7 obtained appointments on salaries varying from Rs. 32 to 112-8-0 (4 as teachers in the Educational Department and 1 in native army), and the employments of 4 are not known.

304. *Government Schools of the Higher Class.*—There were 8 such schools at the close of the year, 6 Anglo-vernacular and 2 vernacular. The Anglo-vernacular schools are located at *Delhi, Hoshiárpur, Amritsar, Lahore, Gujrát* and *Dera Ghází Khan.* The vernacular schools are situated at *Ludhiána* and *Gurgaon.*

The number of boys in the Delhi school increased from 93 to 106 during the year; in the Hoshiárpur school from 37 to 48; in the Lahore

school from 83 to 87; in the Gujrát school from 40 to 57; and in the Dera Gházi Khan school from 10 to 17. The number of boys in the Amritsar school fell from 64 to 55. The vernacular school at Ludhiána in the previous year was classed among aided schools. It has now been made a Government institution. The number of boys in this school has fallen from 142 to 53. The falling off, however, is not real, as boys who had not passed the Middle School Examination were last year included. The vernacular school of Gurgaon was formed during the year under report.

The Delhi school sent up 14 candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, of whom 5 passed; the Lahore school 11 candidates, of whom 4 passed; the Amritsar school 8 candidates, of whom 3 passed; the Gujrát school 7 candidates, of whom 4 passed; and the Hoshiárpur school 8 candidates, of whom 3 passed.

In the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University College, the Delhi school passed 4 out of 13 candidates, Lahore 8 out of 12, Amritsar 11 out of 15, Hoshiárpur 8 out of 9, and Gujrát 5 out of 7. The Ludhiána vernacular school sent up 3 candidates, all of whom passed.

305. *Government Schools of the Middle Class.*—These are of 2 classes, (1) district schools under the management of the Educational Department, and (2) Anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools under Deputy Commissioners. The attendance at the former (24 in number) increase from 2,683 to 3,007 during the year. The Anglo-Arabic school at Delhi, supported from the endowment of the late Nawab Fazl Ali Khan, is also treated among schools of this class. The attendance at this institution remains the same as it was in the previous year, *i. e.*, 98, of whom 95 were Muhammadans.

From the district schools and the Anglo-Arabic school there were 188 candidates for the Middle School Examination in Anglo-vernacular, of whom 70 passed.

The Anglo-vernacular and vernacular middle class schools under Deputy Commissioners, which numbered 104 at the close of 1873-74, containing 11,497 boys, numbered 103 at the close of 1874-75, and contained 12,353 boys. From the schools under Deputy Commissioners there were 319 candidates for the Middle School Examination; 43 from Anglo-vernacular schools, of whom 8 passed; and 276 from vernacular schools, of whom 109 passed.

306. *The Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar.*—The Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar, near Kasauli, may here be noticed. This institution contained 243 boys and 189 girls at the close of the

year. During the year 9 boys and 3 girls obtained situations, 3 boys enlisted, 26 boys and 7 girls went to England, 6 boys and 12 girls were removed by friends, 4 girls married, and 1 boy and 1 girl died.

307. *Government Schools of the Lower Class.*—These are all under the management of district officers, with the exception of the lower departments of the Gurdáspur and Abbott-abad district schools, of the Ludhiána vernacular school, and of the Anglo-Arabic school at Delhi. The number of primary schools, as was anticipated, has considerably increased, *i. e.*, from 1,148 with an attendance of 52,511 pupils, to 1,218 with an attendance of 59,984 pupils.

There were 4,419 successful candidates for the lower school examination against 3,364 in the previous year, and 1,374 successful candidates for the primary school examination against 1,602 in the previous year. The falling off in the latter case is due partly to greater strictness in applying the test in the Ráwalpindi and Mooltan Circles, and partly to the fact that several hundreds of the boys who were returned as having passed the primary school examination did not belong to primary schools to which it had been intended to restrict the examination.

308. *Schools for children of European descent.*—There are 11 aided schools in the Punjab maintained specially for children of European descent. They are the same as were mentioned in the last Report They contained at the close of the year 700 pupils, being an increase of 33 over the previous year. The Lawrence Asylum at Murree contains the children of soldiers only, and the majority of children in the Roman Catholic Female Orphanage at Simla are of the same class. Of the remaining institutions 3 are at Simla, 4 at Lahore, 1 at Delhi, and 1 at Gujránwála.

The Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree is a boarding school supported by the proceeds of endowments, subscriptions and fees paid by sergeants and soldiers drawing Rs. 60 per mensem and upwards, supplemented by a Government grant. The school contained at the close of the year 130 children—the same number as at the beginning. Of these 69 were boys and 61 girls.

The Roman Catholic Female Orphanage at Simla contained 154 girls, being an increase of 27 over the previous year.

The Bishop Cotton School and the Punjab Girls' School, both at Simla, provide education for the higher class of European children who attend schools in India. The former contained at the close of the year 125 boys, being a decrease of 8. It sent up 7 boys for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, of whom 6 passed. The Punjab

Girls' School is maintained from fees and a grant-in-aid. It contained at the close of the year 34 girls, or 9 less than at the beginning. The school can accommodate 50 boarders.

The Mayo Industrial School also is at Simla. It contained at the close of the year 36 girls and 8 little boys, or 44 pupils, being an increase of 6. All the household work is carried out by the children themselves, and the school is efficiently conducted on economical principles.

The European School at Delhi is under the superintendence of the Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The number of pupils has risen from 24 to 33.

The Gujránwála Girls' School contains only 17 pupils, or 6 less than at the beginning of the year. Otherwise it has made satisfactory progress.

The 4 European schools at Lahore are—

(1.) The High School, which contained at the close of the year 37 boys or 15 less than at the beginning. There has, however, been a considerable increase in the fees.

(2.) The Anárkalli Girls' School, in which the number of girls has increased from 35 to 43. The general progress of the school has been satisfactory.

(3.) The Naulakha and Donald Town Girls' School is intended chiefly for the children of railway employés. The attendance has declined during the year, and the Inspector's report is unfavorable.

(4.) The St. James' School consists of two departments, for boys and for girls. The number of children has increased from 38 to 65. A fair elementary education is given to children who would otherwise receive no education at all, and some of the pupils have now made sufficient progress to be transferred to schools where a higher education is imparted. For this, however, scholarships would be required.

309. *Aided Schools for Natives.*—There are 8 such schools of the higher class, maintained by different missions, at (1) Delhi (Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Mission), (2) Ludhiána, (3) Jullundur, (4) Lahore, (5) Ráwalpindi (American Presbyterian Mission), (6) Amritsar, (7) Pesháwar (Church Mission), and (8) Siálkot (Scotch Mission). These schools contained at the close of the year 2,207 boys; while the average daily attendance was 1,615. From the *Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Siálkot, Ráwalpindi* and *Pesháwar* Mission Schools 29 candidates were sent up to the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta

University, of whom 15 passed. From the *Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Siálkot* and *Ludhiána* schools 17 candidates were sent up to the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University College, of whom 11 passed.

310. *Aided Schools of the Middle Class.*—Of aided schools of the middle class there are 48,—35 Anglo-vernacular and 13 vernacular. Of the former 20 are mission schools. The school in the city of *Ferozepore* is virtually a district school. The adult school at *Lahore* is under native management. The Anglo-Sanskrit School at *Delhi* is partly under native management. Two are branches of the Lahore and Amritsar district schools, 2 regimental schools, 3 schools are maintained in military cantonments, and 5 are under the management of Government local officers. The 13 vernacular schools also are under the management of Government local officers. The mission schools sent up 99 candidates for the Middle School Examination, of whom 19 passed; the Ferozepore School, which has continued to maintain its high character, 4 candidates, who were all successful; and the other schools 25 candidates, of whom 8 passed.

311. *Aided Schools of the Lower Class.*—Aided schools of the lower class comprise the lower departments and branches of Government district schools (which are generally supported from the proceeds of a municipal contribution, fees, and a grant-in-aid), branches of mission schools, the primary schools of the Dera Gházi Khán district, and a few others.

The number of boys attending the lower departments and branches of district schools, and of the Ferozepore school, increased during the year from 7,524 to 7,618, exclusive of 334 boys in lower departments not on the grant-in-aid system. The total number of boys from all these departments and branches who passed the Lower School Examination was 993, against 1,030 in the previous year.

The branches of mission schools contained 3,518 boys. From these schools 257 passed the Lower School Examination.

The primary schools in the Dera Gházi Khan district are 27 in number. They contained 962 boys at the close of the year, against 887 at the close of the previous year. : 112 boys passed the Lower School Examination.

312. *Female Schools.*—The number of Government female schools rose from 101 to 128 during the year, and the number of girls in them from 2,599 to 3,318.

The number of aided female schools has fallen from 223 to 218 and the number of girls in them from 6,444 to 6,284.

The aided schools comprise 53 mission schools, 2 sets of zanana classes, and 163 schools which are more or less under local officers and in some cases native committees.

313. *Normal Schools.*—There are 3 Government normal schools at Lahore, Delhi and Ráwalpindi, which contained 280 students at the close of the year: 30 passed the Teachers' Examination. In the previous year 19 passed. There are 6 aided normal schools,—1 for men and 5 for females. The male school is that belonging to the Christian Vernacular Educational Society at Amritsar. Owing to its being left for some time without a Principal the progress of this school is less satisfactory than in previous years. It contained 37 students at the close of the year. The schools for females contained 208 students. Many of the women attending these schools receive a fair elementary education.

314. *Lahore Medical School.*—As explained in previous reports, this school is primarily divided into two departments, *viz.*, the *English* department and the *Urdu* department, so called from the language which is employed as the medium of instruction. In the former the students are instructed up to a standard qualifying for appointment as Assistant Surgeon, the course of study extending over 5 years; in the latter the instruction, which extends over 3 years, is up to a standard qualifying for the appointment of Hospital Assistant or Native Doctor. Both departments are open to students from the North-Western Provinces as well as the Punjab, and half the number of scholarships is assigned to students from the former Province.

315. During the year there were 13 candidates for admission to the English Department from the North-Western Provinces, of whom 5 passed the prescribed examination, though 3 only joined the school, making the total number of students from those Provinces 8. From the Punjab were no less than 43 candidates for 8 scholarships, of which 4 were allotted to men who had already passed the University Entrance Examination, and 4 were assigned by open competition; 7 others were admitted as students without scholarships, of whom however 3 earned scholarships before the close of the year. The District Committees of Lahore and Gujrát each sent a student to the school to be educated at the expense of District Funds, and 1 student was promoted from the Urdu to the English department, and is being educated at the expense of the Shahpur District Fund. During the year 16 men of this class left the school without completing their studies, and 10 presented themselves for examination by the Punjab University College, and having obtained certificates of qualification in Medicine and Surgery, were admitted into the service as Assistant Surgeons, of whom 1 obtained employment in the North-Western Provinces and 6 in the Punjab. The total number of students who have

attained this grade since the school was established in October 1870 is 52. At the close of the year there were 47 students in this department, of whom 42 were receiving scholarships from Government, 3 from District Funds, and 2 were prosecuting their studies at their own expense.

316. The Urdu Department is divided into several classes, *viz.*,—

(1).—*The Military Students'* class composed of student 5, admitted after a competitive examination in training for Hospital Assistant, an arrangement which has now ceased; of the 12 men remaining in this class from previous years, 9 passed their final examination, and were admitted into the service, and 3 were dismissed as incompetent.

(2).—*The Medical Pupils'* class, of whom 28 were admitted during the year, 2 passed their final examination and were appointed Hospital Assistants, and 21 were dismissed for idleness or incompetence; shewing 52 in this class at the end of the year.

(3).—*The Local Funds Students'* class, consisting of young men under training as native doctors for service in their own districts, the cost of their education being defrayed from District Funds. There were 7 men admitted to this class during the year after a competitive examination, 4 passed their final examination as native doctors, one was, as before stated, promoted to the English department, and 6 were dismissed, leaving 9 in this class at the close of the year.

(4).—*The Hakim* class, especially designed for instructing the sons and relatives of the native practitioners in the European system of medicine. There were 20 candidates for admission during the year, of whom 7 were admitted, (3 at the charge of Local Fudns) making, with the students of the previous year, 20 in all, of whom 14 quitted the school without passing the final examination, and 6 were still prosecuting their studies at the close of the year. The Christian Medical Mission also sent 2 students, but they proved idle and incompetent and were discharged.

Thus 15 students in all of the Urdu department were admitted into the service as hospital assistants or local native doctors during the year, making a total of 215 men of this grade who have passed their final examination since the establishment of the school. At the

close of the year there were 67 students in the Urdu department, of whom 11 were being educated at the charge of Local Funds.

317. The cost of this institution during 1874-75 was Rs. 59,198, of which Rs. 54,994 were contributed by the State, the remainder being made up from local sources.

318. LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.—During the year there were published in the Province 4 English and 17 Vernacular newspapers. Of the former, the *Mofussilite*, published at Umballa, was issued twice a week, and *Indian Public Opinion*, published at Lahore, three times a week. The *Civil and Military Gazette* published at Simla, and the *Punjab Intelligencer*, at Lahore, were both weeklies. The 17 vernacular newspapers are detailed in the margin. Of these 16 were published once a week, and 1 three times a month; 5 were published at Delhi, 1 at Gurgaon, 1 at Ludhiána, 1 at Siálkot, 2 at Amritsar, 6 at Lahore, and 1 at Gujránwála.

Akmul-ul-Akhbár ...	Delhi
Urdu Akhbár ...	Delhi
Khair Khwai-i-Alam and Mayo Gazette ...	Delhi
Násir-ul-Akhbár ...	Delhi
Sayil-ul-Akhbár ...	Delhi
Akhbár ...	Gurgaon
Núr Afshán ...	Ludhiána
Rafa-i-Am ...	Siálkot
Hindu Parkásh ...	Amritsar
Vakíl-i-Hindustán ...	Amritsar
Koh-i-Núr ...	Lahore
Punjabi Akhbár ...	Lahore
Anjumán Punjab ...	Lahore
Akhbár-i-Am ...	Lahore
Aftáb Punjab ...	Lahore
Arbi Akhbár ...	Lahore
Khair Khwai-i-Punjab ...	Gujránwála
Star of India ...	Gujránwála

The following newspapers were also published in foreign territory:—

The *Vidya Valás*, at Jummoo (weekly).

The *Sádik-ul-Akhbar*, at Baháwalpur (weekly).

The *Patiála Akhbár*, at Patiála (weekly).

The *Amír-ul-Akhbár*, at Loháru (twice a month).

319. Of periodical publications other than newspapers there were 1 English and 9 Vernacular. These were—

The *Punjab Record*, a monthly publication containing Law Reports of the Chief Court Orders and Rulings of the Supreme and Local Governments, and of Heads of Departments; Acts relating to the Punjab, and other papers of an official character of general interest or use to civil officers in the Province.

The *Ganj-i-Shaigán and Anwar Shams*, fortnightly and monthly publications in Vernacular, of a character somewhat similar to the *Punjab Record*.

Resála-i-Anjuman-i-Punjab, a monthly selection of essays and papers read before the Anjuman-i-Punjab, or Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Hādi Hakikat, containing essays on subjects principally concerning the Brahmo religion, published fortnightly at Lahore.

Chashma-i-Faiz, Dharm Patrika and *Gian Patrika* were weeklies
Nit Parkásh, published weekly at Ludhiána: a Hindu religious magazine.

320. The number of books registered during the year under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1867 was 613, or 97 more than in the previous year. They consisted principally of translations of various merits, reprints, religious tracts, and elementary school books. Of the total number registered—

12	were	English.	210	were	Urdu.
8	„	Sanskrit.	41	„	Arabic.
61	„	Persian.	74	„	Hindi.
33	„	Punjabi.	7	„	Gurmukhi.
6	„	Pushtu.	161	„	Polyglot.

The most noteworthy of the above are—

Waqiát-i-Hind, History of India, published by the Educational Department.

Kitáb-i-Hisábi, a translation of Barnard Smith's Arithmetic by Zaka-ulla.

Manual of Law for the Punjab, a collection of Acts and Regulations in force and daily use, by C. H. Spitta, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law.

Shash-i-Diván-i-Háfiz, Poetical Works of Háfiz of Shiráz, with commentary in Urdu, published by the Educational Department.

321. ARTS AND SCIENCES.—*Lahore Central Museum.*—The additions made to the collection during the year were unimportant, but some progress was made in cataloguing and labelling the specimens. The number of visitors during the year was 51,316, and the total cost Rs. 2,186. It is intended to place the management of this institution on a more efficient footing in connection with the new School of Arts and Industry.

322. *Government Book Depôt.*—At the beginning of the year 1874-75 the assets of the Book Depôt amounted to Rs. 1,24,868-5-7. This sum represents the cost in hand, the amount due to the depôt, and the value of the stock of books, tools, plant, &c. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 57,082-7-11; and in this are included sums due by the depôt and the amount by which the receipts from Government

in past years exceed the money paid into the treasury on account of the sales that have been effected.

During 1874-75 Rs. 59,976-11-3 were received from Government, and books of the value of Rs. 761-13-0 were purchased on credit, so that the liabilities incurred during the year amount to Rs. 60,738-8-3.

Rs. 60,869-3-7 were paid into the treasury, Rs. 296 have been advanced for books, and Rs. 89-15-6 were applied to payment of a debt, making a total of Rs. 61,255-3-1.

Hence the payments made by the depôt exceed the liabilities incurred during the year by Rs. 516-10-10 (Rs. 61,255-3-1—Rs. 60,738-8-3), and the liabilities at the close of the year amount to Rs 56,565-13-1, and are less by Rs. 516-10-10 than at the commencement.

The assets at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,23,552-9-4. Hence the assets at the close of the year were less by Rs. 1,315-12-3 than at the beginning, whilst liabilities had been reduced by Rs. 516-10-10 only, and there appears to be a loss of Rs. 799-1-5, which represents the actual cost of the Book Depôt during the year. If, however, the Book Depôt were relieved of certain charges that bring in no corresponding income it would then appear that it had been worked at a profit.

During the year English books of the value of Rs. 13,066-6-3 and Vernacular books of the value of Rs. 38,264-3-6 were brought on stock: total Rs. 51,330-9-9. The sale of the former class of books amounted to Rs. 15,944-13-2, and of the latter to Rs. 48,392-10-3: total Rs. 64,337-7-5.

Books of the value of Rs. 6,159 were received for sale in the Book Depôt from the Secretariat of the Punjab Government, and from the stock of the Secretariat books: books of the value of Rs. 901-8-2 were sold; official books of the value of Rs. 57 were sold.

323. The following work was performed by the Vernacular Educational Press which is attached to the Book Depôt:—

Educational books supplied to the Book Depôt ...	Rs.	22,754	13	3
Job work for public offices	,,	6,335	0	0

324. The translation department has translated 1,423 pages of original matter and corrected 648 pages of vernacular books in use in the department; transliterated names in the school maps of India and the Punjab; prepared index to the *Urdu Gazette* for 1873; corrected proofs of 2,378 pages; and reported on several books.

325. The following books are under preparation or in the Press:—

1. Translation of Lethbridge's History of the World.
2. Ditto Ditto India.
3. Vocabulary of technical terms used in History, Urdú Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry for the use in educational officers.
4. Translation of Huxley's Science Primers.
5. Selections from Urdu Poetry for the use of educational officers.
6. Translation of Blanford's Physical Geography.
7. Consolidated Civil Codes.
8. Police Catechism.
9. Jail Manual.

APPENDICES.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 1.—Area Cultivated and Uncultivated.

District.	Total Area in Square Miles.			
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.
Delhi ...	832	201	244	1,277
Gurgaon ...	1,512	181	287	1,980
Karnál ...	1,050	872	430	2,352
Hissar ...	2,200	1,141	199	3,540
Rohtak ...	1,415	256	140	1,811
Sirsa ...	1,487	1,319	315	3,121
Umballa ...	1,500	418	703	2,621
Ludhiána ...	1,118	147	103	1,368
Simla ...	15	3	...	18
Jullundur ...	1,042	140	144	1,326
Hoshiárpur ...	1,200	132	754	2,086
Kángra ...	942	153	7,893	8,988
Amritsar ...	1,198	173	191	1,562
Gurdáspur ...	1,337	139	342	1,818
Siálkot ...	1,334	321	300	1,955
Lahore ...	1,688	1,352	619	3,659
Gujránwála ...	865	1,235	463	2,563
Ferozepore ...	1,943	590	206	2,739
Ráwalpindi ...	1,515	311	4,392	6,218
Jhelum ...	1,255	955	1,700	3,910
Gujrát ...	1,167	517	345	2,029
Shahpur ...	657	3,266	777	4,700
Mooltan ...	976	1,370	3,581	5,927
Jhang ...	413	3,855	1,434	5,702
Montgomery ...	658	4,720	195	5,573
Muzaffargarh ...	627	848	1,479	2,954
Dera Ismail Khan ...	809	2,685	3,602	7,096
Dera Gházi Khan ...	1,605	2,066	1,069	4,740
Bannu ...	725	739	1,707	3,171
Pesháwar ...	1,441	417	639	2,497
Hazára ...	596	290	1,949	2,835
Kohát ...	255	169	2,415	2,839
Total ...	35,677	30,981	38,617	104,975

AND COMMUNICATIONS—1874-75.

Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres, the property of Government.	COMMUNICATIONS. MILEAGE OF—			
	Water (Navigable Rivers).	Metalled Roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Railways.
1,359	72	116	293	12
...	15	45	741	48
527	73	59	453	...
...	...	30	545	...
...	...	60	565	...
...	20	6	445	...
2,124	41	150	454	42
...	...	104	160	31
1,715	...	...	262	...
1,142	84	88	218	49
...	60	14	684	...
6,278	74	...	1,482	...
3,587	41	76	359	44
...	38	54	507	...
3,540	30	9	1,178	...
205,002	104	97	566	79
152,682	...	58	1,119	...
...	128	80	475	...
520,380	92	133	1,209	...
561	127	65	975	...
...	72	55	650	...
801,687	112	...	877	...
1,879,906	150	69	1,444	81
2,308,480	180	...	954	...
2,292,737	205	...	1,007	82
379,669	162	6	555	...
376,811	120	...	1,538	...
219,828	235	...	1,565	...
22,940	168	...	797	...
...	67	49	735	...
...	...	...	676	...
1,358	...	...	242	...
9,182,313	2,470	1,423	23,730	468

No. 2.—Climate of the

Places at which Observations taken.	Rain-Fall in Inches.				Temperature in May.		
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
Delhi ...	2·6	19·7	...	22·3	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	1·3	30·3	...	31·6			
Karnál ...	3·6	36·9	0·4	40·9			
Hissar ...	2·1	8·0	...	10·1			
Rohtak ...	1·9	13·2	...	15·1			
Sirsa ...	3·4	10·5	...	13·9			
Umballa ...	4·3	35·9	0·4	40·6			
Ludhiána ...	4·5	13·2	...	17·7	115·0	56·0	86·79
Simla ...	12·7	41·5	...	54·2	83·0	49·0	69·30
Jullundur ...	5·6	17·6	...	23·2			
Hoshiárpur ...	7·2	29·8	...	37·0			
Dharmsála ...	20·0	138·6	...	158·6	95·0	50·0	77·25
Amritsar ...	4·4	11·8	...	16·2	109·0	...	...
Gurdáspur ...	3·4	14·7	...	18·1			
Siálkot ...	3·7	21·2	0·2	25·1	120·0	60·0	92·12
Lahore ...	3·9	11·3	...	15·2	114·0	61·2	90·55
Gujránwála ...	10·9	14·1	...	25·0			
Ferozepore ...	2·1	10·1	...	12·2			
Ráwalpindi ...	10·9	30·2	...	41·1	120·5	57·3	86·15
Jhelum ...	4·5	15·2	...	19·7			
Gujrát ...	10·3	14·4	...	24·7			
Shahpur ...	2·3	12·3	...	14·6			
Mooltan ...	1·2	8·5	...	9·7	120·0	62·0	92·37
Jhang ...	1·8	6·8	...	8·6			
Montgomery ...	0·9	8·6	...	9·5			
Muzaffargarh ...	1·7	5·0	...	6·7			
Dera Ismail Khan ...	5·2	7·4	...	12·6	119·0	58·0	88·79
Déra Gházi Khan ...	0·9	8·7	..	9·6			
Edwardes-abad ...	5·2	14·2	...	19·4			
Pesháwar ...	6·8	8·3	...	15·1			
Kohát ...	7·6	19·7	...	27·3			
Abbott-abad ...	15·0	24·8	...	39·8			
Murree ...	11·7	33·5	0·1	45·3	99·0	43·0	75·40
Bahá walpur ...	1·0	9·3	...	10·3	114·0	46·0	84·09
Leh (Ladakh) ...	...	...	...	...	77·5	29·7	50·72

PUNJAB, 1874.

THE SHADE (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.						PREVAILING WINDS.		
July.			*December.*					
Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
...	...	...	107·0	37·8	65·39	...	...	N. W.
108·0	72·0	86·10	80·0	28·0	54·14	N. W.	S. E.	N. W.
78·0	58·5	65·75	58·0	35·0	46·64	N. W.	S. E.	N. W.
83·0	63·0	72·10	68·0	40·0	52·54	W.	W.	W.
104·0	...	...	83·0	...	...	S. E. E.	W.	E. N. W.
110·0	74·0	89·89	84·00	31·0	56·47	W.	E.	W.
105·3	77·0	88·96	81·0	30·4	56·00	W.	E.	W.
110·1	69·2	86·38	79·8	25·3	52·10	W.	E.	W.
125·0	74·0	96·00	83·0	31·0	57·17	N.W.S.W.	S. W.	S. W.
112·0	70·0	89·88	79·0	23·0	51·98	N.W. N.E.	N.E.S.E.	N. E. S. E. N. W.
89·0	57·0	70·98	65·0	28·0	46·40	E.	E.	E.
109·0	55·0	82·07	83·5	28·0	56·55	N.E.N.W.	S. S. W.	S.
81·7	47·7	63·79	53·8	3·8	28·90	S.	N.	S.

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British

Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1868.	Towns containing 10,000 Inhabitants or more
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	3	1,277	608,850	Delhi, 160,562; Sonepat, 13,587.
	Gurgaon ...	5	1,980	689,653	Rewári, 25,237; Palwal, 13,542; Farukhnagar, 10,611; Firozpur, 10,580.
	Karnál ...	3	2,352	610,927	Pánipat, 24,483; Karnál, 23,984; Kaithal, 15,809.
Hissar ...	Hissar ...	5	3,540	484,681	Bhiwáni, 33,149; Hissar, 14,171; Hansi, 12,230.
	Rohtak ...	4	1,811	536,959	Rohtak, 15,025; Jhajjar, 12,465.
	Sirsa ...	3	3,121	210,795	Sirsa, 12,796.
Umballa...	Umballa ...	6	2,621	1,035,488	Umballa, 26,274; Jagádhri, 12,540; Shahabad, 11,653; Sádhaura, 11,179; Rúpar, 10,294.
	Ludhiána...	3	1,368	583,245	Ludhiána, 36,955.
	Simla ...	2	18	33,995	Simla, 14,848.
Jullundur.	Jullundur	4	1,326	794,764	Jullundur, 48,933; Ráhon, 14,394; Kartárpur, 10,953.
	Hoshiárpur	4	2,086	938,890	Hoshiárpur, 21,307; Urmar-Tánda, 13,970.
	Kángra ...	5	8,988	743,832	Nil.
Amritsar...	Amritsar ...	3	1,562	832,750	Amritsar, 136,609.
	Gurdáspur	4	1,818	906,126	Batála, 26,897.
	Siálkot ...	4	1,955	1,005,004	Siálkot, 33,035.
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	4	3,659	789,666	Lahore, 128,738; Kasúr, 16,795; Mecan Meer, 13,757.
	Gujránwála	3	2,563	550,576	Gujránwála, 20,421; Wazirabad, 15,653.
	Ferozepore	4	2,739	549,253	Ferozepore, 15,164.

TERRITORY (PUNJAB), 1874-75.

Dependencies, constituted 1*st January* 1859.

Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of Ditto.	Number of Police.	REVENUE.		REMARKS.
						Land.	Gross.	
						Rs.	Rs.	
794	17	15	24	12	1,172	8,84,107	44,29,731	
1,264	13	11	52	8	602	10,84,063	12,03,166	
913	13	12	70	15	544	6,70,848	7,78,052	
658	11	11	36	26	555	4,27,257	21,20,114	
436	16	12	18	6	509	8,89,924	9,88,828	
654	7	8	40	20	382	1,84,072	2,19,343	
2,324	15	17	28	10	1,099	7,71,853	10,47,617	
880	10	10	54	13	587	7,88,866	9,71,915	
270	6	3	12	2	195	1,58,166	2,21,155	
1,257	14	14	20	5	542	13,44,966	16,47,918	
2,182	14	16	48	12	499	12,91,900	15,82,113	
731	13	9	34	10	417	6,21,560	7,68,916	
1,574	13	14	27	12	928	8,24,506	11,31,716	
1,880	12	14	21	8	577	11,15,227	13,48,338	
2,314	14	15	25	13	575	10,90,430	13,36,904	
1,455	17	20	30	10	1,618	6,11,107	9,49,248	
1,202	10	12	32	12	531	4,54,116	5,82,654	
312	12	13	44	16	554	5,11,458	6,62,765	

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1868.	Towns containing 10,000 Inhabitants or more.
Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	7	6,218	711,256	Ráwalpindi, 20,768; Murree, 10,605.
	Jhelum ...	4	3,910	500,988	Pind Dádan Khan, 17,538.
	Gujrát ...	3	2,029	616,347	Gujrát, 17,391; Jalálpur 14,022.
	Shahpur ...	3	4,700	368,796	Bhera, 14,693.
Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	5	5,927	471,563	Mooltan, 50,783.
	Jhang ...	3	5,702	348,027	Maghiána, 13,612; Chiniot, 11,999.
	Montgomery	4	5,573	359,437	Nil.
	Muzaffargarh	3	2,954	295,547	Nil.
Deraját ...	D. I. Khan	4	7,096	394,864	Dera Ismail Khan, 20,002; Leiah, 17,033.
	D. G. Khan	4	4,740	308,840	Dera Gházi Khan, 19,092.
	Bannu ...	4	3,171	287,547	Nil.
Pesháwar.	Pesháwar...	6	2,497	523,152	Pesháwar, 58,430.
	Hazára ...	3	2,835	367,218	Nil.
	Kohát ...	2	2,839	145,419	Kohát, 11,274.
		124	104,975	17,604,505	Total

TERRITORY (PUNJAB), 1874-75.—(*Concluded.*)

Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of Ditto.	Number of Police.	Revenue.		Remarks.
						Land.	Gross.	
						Rs.	Rs.	
1,658	18	20	36	8	1,038	6,93,108	8,98,715	The column of Gross Revenue is exclusive of Canal Collections by the Irrigation Department, which amounted during 1873-74 to Rs. 13,12,760.
966	12	13	35	16	539	5,98,065	7,10,175	
1,428	9	9	28	5	429	5,69,392	6,74,364	
667	10	11	54	19	479	4,33,412	45,96,174	
1,211	19	13	50	16	830	6,54,034	9,89,651	
786	7	7	46	39	503	4,04,871	4,75,185	
2,155	11	11	40	15	504	4,33,605	5,03,887	
552	12	11	45	19	356	5,83,943	6,65,555	
716	17	13	50	15	452	3,91,581	5,03,775	
354	16	10	30	8	509	3,87,396	4,81,812	
625	18	12	32	29	447	4,35,024	5,10,397	
654	24	16	38	9	1,113	6,70,155	8,53,477	
343	5	5	65	16	514	85,338	2,17,010	
1,251	9	5	87	20	476	2,23,540	2,76,162	
34,462	414	382	87	14	20,075	2,02,93,020	3,43,46,832	

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab

District.	Inhabited Houses.			Popu	
	No. of Masonry Dwellings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
Delhí ...	59,514	108,876	168,390	189,571	172,324
Gurgaon ...	23,171	134,356	157,527	205,196	195,020
Karnál ...	39,701	93,897	133,598	188,257	166,988
Hissar ...	17,577	91,543	109,120	153,787	125,529
Rohtak ...	25,913	111,635	137,548	164,594	140,913
Sirsa ...	1,362	41,769	43,131	67,525	52,504
Umballa ...	29,830	213,472	243,302	331,046	281,163
Ludhiána ...	13,744	138,190	151,934	183,698	154,756
Simla ...	7,830	50	7,880	16,025	7,773
Jullundur ...	25,883	216,694	242,577	252,082	213,071
Hoshiárpur ...	17,030	192,139	209,169	284,567	253,406
Kángra ...	442	146,992	147,434	225,067	214,651
Amritsar ...	58,534	152,766	211,300	272,889	220,650
Gurdáspur ...	15,604	192,652	208,256	290,741	238,074
Siálkot ...	11,240	186,245	197,485	311,637	267,142
Lahore ...	51,326	135,515	186,841	260,892	206,405
Gujránwála ...	26,624	131,646	158,270	181,572	144,629
Ferozepore ...	8,526	113,303	121,829	170,785	136,432
Ráwalpindi ...	4,253	169,755	174,008	212,002	184,801
Jhelum ...	2,647	110,363	113,010	141,811	135,246
Gujrát ...	14,588	141,607	156,195	187,184	163,149
Shahpur ...	13,579	73,802	87,381	111,329	100,347
Mooltan ...	18,255	93,539	111,794	157,275	129,875
Jhang ...	2,828	72,158	74,986	110,046	90,211
Montgomery ...	7,255	65,021	72,276	116,666	91,306
Muzaffargarh ...	5,578	59,557	65,135	93,459	81,568
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2,282	83,842	86,124	124,782	112,272
Dera Ghází Khan ...	2,746	59,690	62,436	99,554	85,554
Bannu ...	10	60,627	60,637	85,834	77,739
Pesháwar ...	2,453	96,519	98,972	166,090	143,779
Hazára ...	300	75,000	75,300	96,162	92,567
Kohát ...	...	28,639	28,639	45,299	39,012
Total ...	510,625	3,591,859	4,102,484	5,497,424	4,718,856

BASED ON THE CENSUS OF JANUARY 1868.

LATION.						CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.		
						CHRISTIANS.		
Youths.	Young Women.	CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS. Males.	CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS. Females.	Total.	No. per Square Mile.	Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed Classes.	Natives.
27,001	17,322	109,734	92,898	608,850	496	648	120	1,475
28,706	17,052	132,636	111,043	689,653	348	18	...	1
29,294	18,961	113,212	94,215	610,927	264	223	6	26
20,007	13,531	93,053	78,774	484,681	137	51	62	9
28,355	20,924	99,440	82,733	536,959	295	29	9	10
8,398	5,417	41,129	35,822	210,795	68	12	33	...
45,245	26,080	191,639	160,315	1,035,488	394	1,195	111	80
26,935	17,820	108,709	91,327	583,245	429	81	34	127
1,447	936	4,147	3,667	33,995	1,888	2,312	283	87
35,998	21,274	148,609	123,730	794,764	596	631	14	101
38,759	24,213	181,067	156,878	938,890	450	40	18	4
37,940	21,236	130,564	114,424	743,882	87	248	3	26
31,028	15,418	161,157	131,608	832,750	535	358	37	129
31,218	16,112	179,288	150,693	906,126	496	109	...	10
33,508	18,784	201,014	172,919	1,005,004	510	1,535	62	214
28,012	16,519	149,431	128,407	789,666	218	2,292	598	98
24,982	15,465	99,742	84,186	550,576	207	19	25	57
23,756	15,255	108,948	94,077	549,253	204	900	10	24
27,938	17,994	144,346	124,175	711,256	114	2,072	64	61
19,591	12,477	103,288	88,575	500,988	128	42	16	3
20,367	14,823	124,368	106,456	616,347	324	25	21	3
13,028	9,423	71,466	63,203	368,796	78	14	1	1
14,519	7,705	89,609	72,580	471,563	80	910	252	72
12,598	6,532	70,980	57,660	348,027	61	13	5	...
11,319	6,770	72,031	61,345	359,437	64	48	4	3
10,370	5,139	58,293	46,718	295,547	98	24	6	...
12,822	7,855	75,130	62,003	394,864	56	169	31	33
9,612	5,050	61,086	47,984	308,840	118	54	10	2
9,625	6,209	58,602	49,538	287,547	91	27	11	4
18,062	10,527	100,954	82,840	523,152	271	3,366	20	26
17,955	20,498	77,306	62,730	367,218	122	49	5	...
5,844	3,141	28,180	23,943	145,419	52	53	7	...
705,139	436,462	3,389,158	2,857,466	17,604,505	173	17,567	1,878	2,686

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab

District.	Classification of Population.—(*Concluded.*)				
	Sikhs.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.
Delhi ...	580	438,886	130,645	36,496	608,850
Gurgaon ...	128	476,552	212,934	20	689,653
Karnál ...	9,295	356,305	151,723	93,349	610,927
Hissar ...	1,812	376,833	102,928	2,986	484,681
Rohtak ...	257	456,229	71,118	9,307	536,959
Sirsa ...	21,525	77,980	82,120	29,125	210,795
Umballa ...	56,440	689,333	286,874	1,455	1,035,488
Ludhiána ...	95,413	219,371	206,603	61,616	583,245
Simla ...	410	24,444	5,525	934	33,995
Jullundur ...	117,167	318,401	358,427	23	794,764
Hoshiárpur ...	79,413	415,471	317,967	125,977	938,890
Kángra ...	1,314	693,643	48,613	35	743,882
Amritsar ...	223,219	138,027	377,135	93,845	832,750
Gurdáspur ...	179,387	303,107	422,196	101,317	906,126
Siálkot ...	50,279	218,771	601,959	132,184	1,005,004
Lahore ...	119,268	116,287	470,216	80,907	789,666
Gujránwála ...	38,911	104,156	357,550	49,858	550,576
Ferozepore ...	160,487	68,406	245,659	73,767	549,253
Ráwalpindi ...	24,355	60,720	621,169	2,815	711,256
Jhelum ...	13,865	49,111	434,157	3,794	500,988
Gujrát ...	20,653	53,174	537,696	4,775	616,347
Shahpur ...	3,122	53,590	305,507	6,561	368,796
Mooltan ...	909	87,009	360,188	22,223	471,563
Jhang ...	2,994	57,297	270,819	16,899	348,027
Montgomery ...	12,286	69,805	277,291	...	359,437
Muzaffargarh ...	2,571	36,748	249,865	6,333	295,547
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,587	48,756	338,387	5,901	394,864
Dera Ghází Khan ...	1,124	38,467	264,527	4,656	308,840
Bannu ...	493	26,222	260,550	240	287,547
Pesháwar ...	2,014	27,408	481,447	8,871	523,152
Hazára ...	973	18,563	346,112	1,516	367,218
Kohát ...	1,837	6,544	136,565	413	145,419
Total ...	1,144,088	6,125,616	9,334,472	978,198	17,604,505

BASED ON THE CENSUS OF JANUARY 1868.—*(Concluded.)*

Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.
Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	
270,285	338,565	Urdu and Hindi.
406,596	283,057	Ditto.
305,974	304,953	Ditto.
351,395	133,286	Urdu, Punjabi, Jatu and Bagri.
312,424	224,535	Urdu and Hindi.
149,469	61,326	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagri and Bhatti.
501,056	534,432	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.
320,633	262,612	Urdu and Punjabi.
13,466	20,529	Urdu and Pahári.
407,970	386,794	Punjabi and Urdu.
565,983	372,907	Ditto.
530,732	213,150	Pahári, Urdu and Lahúli.
327,664	505,086	Punjabi and Urdu.
486,280	419,846	Ditto.
423,312	581,692	Ditto.
354,012	435,654	Ditto.
294,140	256,436	Ditto.
378,534	170,719	Ditto.
475,976	235,280	Ditto.
302,874	198,114	Ditto.
359,394	256,953	Ditto.
179,396	189,400	Ditto.
196,389	275,174	Urdu, Mooltani and Punjabi.
164,649	183,378	Punjabi and Urdu.
172,514	186,923	Urdu and Punjabi.
206,499	89,048	Mooltani, Urdu and Punjabi.
215,933	178,931	Punjabi, Pushtu and Urdu.
173,318	135,522	Do. Bilochi and Urdu.
204,411	83,136	Do. Pushtu and Urdu.
270,681	252,471	Urdu and Pushtu.
267,434	99,784	Pushtu, Punjabi and Urdu.
100,257	45,162	Pushtu, Urdu and Punjabi.
9,689,650	7,914,855	

No. 5.—Statement of Native States in Feudal

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.	Estimated Population.	Supposed Gross Revenue.
			Rs.
1.—Jummoo and Kashmir	1 horse, 12 shawl goats, and 3 pairs of shawls.	1,537,000	82,52,341
2.—Patiála ...	100 horsemen.	1,586,000	45,41,216
3.—Baháwalpur ...	...	472,791	19,00,000
4.—Jínd ...	25 horsemen.	190,475	4,04,280
5.—Nábha ...	...	226,155	6,50,000
6.—Kapurthala ...	Rs. 1,31,000	250,000	17,00,000
7.—Mandi ...	,, 1,00,000	135,000	3,65,000
8.—Sirmúr (Náhan) ...	...	90,000	2,10,000
9.—Kahlúr (Beláspur) ...	Rs. 8,000	60,000	1,00,000
10.—Bashahr ...	,, 3,945	90,000	50,000
11.—Hindúr (Nálargarh) ...	,, 5,000	70,000	90,000
12.—Keonthal ...	...	50,000	60,000
13.—Máler Kotla ...	25 horsemen.	46,200	25,81,933
14.—Farídkot ...	...	68,000	3,00,000
15.—Chamba ...	Rs. 5,000	140,000	1,94,396
16.—Suket ...	,, 11,000	45,358	67,754
17.—Kalsia ...	...	62,000	1,31,500
18.—Pataudi ...	...	20,990	81,000
19.—Loháru ...	...	22,000	66,000
20.—Dujána ...	...	27,000	60,000
21.—Bághal ...	Rs. 2,000	22,000	60,000
22.—Baghát ...	,, 3,600	10,000	8,000
23.—Jubbal ...	,, 2,520	40,000	30,000
24.—Kumhársain ...	,, 2,000	10,000	10,000
25.—Bhajji ...	,, 1,440	19,000	23,000
26.—Mailog ...	,, 1,450	9,000	10,000
27.—Balsan ...	,, 1,080	6,000	7,000
28.—Dhámi ...	,, 360	5,500	8,000
29.—Kuthár ...	,, 1,080	4,000	5,000
30.—Kunhiár ...	,, 180	2,500	4,000
31.—Mangal ...	,, 72	800	700
32.—Bíja ...	,, 180	800	1,000
33.—Darkuti ...	...	700	600
34.—Taroch ...	Rs. 280	10,000	6,000
35.—Sángri ...	...	700	1,000

SUBORDINATION TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, 1874-75.

Estimated Military Force.	Transit Duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
26,477	None.	Timber, shawls, *papier maché* work, saffron, borax, iron, cereals.
8,830	"	Slate quarry near Simla, lead mine near Sabáthu, marble stone and copper mines in Nárnaul, cereals.
2,499	"	Lungís, sufi, silk goods, indigo, cotton and cereals.
2,018	"	Sugar, indigo and cereals.
1,892	"	Sugar, cotton and cereals.
1,412	"	Sugar, cereals, cotton, tobacco.
1,725	"	Iron and salt mines, timber and grains.
655	"	Opium and grains.
840	"	Ditto.
100	"	Opium, grains and woollen manufactures.
500	"	Opium and grains.
100	"	Ditto.
506	"	Cotton, sugar, opium, aniseed, tobacco, garlic and grains.
800	"	Grains.
161	"	Indian-corn, rice, wool, goats and sheep, timber and ghí.
560	"	Cereals.
261	"	Wheat, cotton, Indian-corn, sugar and saffron.
131	"	Grains, cotton, sugar and spices.
235	"	Grains.
130	"	Ditto.
200	"	Opium and grains.
37	"	Ditto.
...	"	Ditto.
45	"	Ditto.
100	"	Ditto.
75	"	Ditto.
50	"	Ditto.
100	"	Ditto.
...	"	Ditto.
20	"	Ditto.
25	"	Ditto.
20	"	Opium, grains and ginger.
...	"	Opium and grains.
80	"	Ditto.
...	"	Ditto.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1874-75.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sanad authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1.—Ranbír Singh, G.C.S.I., of Jummoo and Kashmir.	Mahárája.	Rajpút.	44	Can read and write Sanscrit, Persian, and Dogra.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	The eldest son, Mián Partáb Singh, is the heir-apparent; Moti Singh, first cousin of the Mahárája.
2.—Muhindar Singh, G.C.S.I., of Patiála.	Do.	Siddhu Ját, *alias* Phulkián.	22	Can read and write English, Persian, and Gurmukhi.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
3.—Sádik Muhammad Khán, of Bahawalpur.	Nawáb.	Daudputra	13	Can read and write English and Persian.	Under instruction by an English tutor.	No.	No.	None.	
4.—Raghbír Singh, of Jínd...	Rája.	Siddhu Ját *alias* Phulkián.	41	The Rája reads Gurmukhi, and is a well-informed and able Ruler.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	
5.—Hira Singh, of Nábha ...	Do.	Do.	32	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	None.	

6.—Kharak Singh, of Kapurthala.	Do.	Ahluwália	26	Reads and writes English fluently.	...	Do.	Do.	Has.	Owing to temporary derangement of the Rája's intellect, the management of the estate has been vested in a European Superintendent.
7.—Bije Sain, of Mandi ...	Do.	Rajpút.	28	Educated in Sanscrit and English.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	No.	Has illegitimate brothers.
8.—Shamsher Prakásh, of Sirmúr (Náhan).	Do.	Do.	32	Knows Sanscrit and a little English and Persian, and is well informed.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
9.—Hira Chand, of Kahlúr (Beláspur).	Do.	Chandeli Rajpút.	40	Knows Sanscrit, and is well informed.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hari Chand, heir apparent. This Chief's sister is married to the Maháraja of Jummoo and Kashmir.
10.—Shamsher Singh, of Bashahr.	Do.	Rajpút.	37	...	Ditto	Do.	Do.	Do.	
11.—Agar Singh, of Hindúr (Nálargarh).	Do.	Do.	69	Knows Sanscrit, and is well informed	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
12.—Muhindar Sain, of Keonthal.	Do.	Do.	49	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
13.—Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, of Maler Kotla.	Nawáb.	Pathán.	18	Being educated in the Wards' School at Umballa.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	No.	

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1874-75—*(Concluded).*

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sanad authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
14.—Bikram Singh, of Faríd-kot.	Rája.	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Barar Bans.	33	Knows English and Gurmukhi.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	
15.—Shám Singh, of Chamba.	Do.	Rajpút.	8	...	...	Do.	Do.	None.	
16.—Uggar Sain, of Suket ...	Do.	Do.	61	An accomplished Sanscrit scholar.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
17.—Bishn Singh, of Kalsia ...	Sardár.	Ját.	22	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	None.	
18.—Muhammad Mukhtár Hussain Ali Khan, of Pataudi.	Nawáb.	Afghán.	19	Knows Persian.	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
19.—Allah-ud-din Ahmad Khan, of Loháru.	Do.	Do.	42	An accomplished Persian scholar.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
20.—Muhammad Sádat Ali Khan, of Dujána.	Do.	Do.	35	Knows Persian.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
21.—Kishan Singh, of Bághal.	Rája.	Rajpút.	54	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	None.	
22.—Dalip Singh, of Baghát...	Rána.	Do.	16	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	

										Yrs.
23.—Karm Chand, of Jubbal.	Do.	Do.	40	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Has.	Padam Chand, heir apparent, aged ...	13
24.—Hírá Singh, of Kumhársain.	Do.	Do.	29	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	...		
25.—Ran Bahádur Singh, of Bhajji.	Do.	Do.	51	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Has.	Durga Singh, heir apparent, aged ...	33
26.—Dalíp Chand, of Mailog.	Thákur.	Do.	45	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.		
27.—Bhúp Singh, of Balsan.	Rána.	Do.	54	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.		
28.—Fateh Singh, of Dhámi...	Do.	Do.	22	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	No.		
29.—Jai Chand, of Kuthár.	Do.	Do.	29	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Has.		
30.—Tegh Singh, of Kunhiár.	Thákur.	Do.	40	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.		
31.—Jít Singh, of Mángal ...	Rána.	Do.	44	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.		
32.—Ude Chand, of Bíja ...	Thákur.	Do.	48	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.		
33.—Rám Singh, of Darkuti...	Rána.	Do.	59	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rám Karn Singh, heir apparent, aged	32
34.—Ranjit Singh, of Taroch...	Thákur.	Do.	60	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kabír Singh, the eldest son of the Thákur, is dead. Guddas Singh, son of above, aged ...	10
35.—Jagr Singh, of Sángri ...	Mián.	Do.	74	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	...		

No. 7.—The Survey and Survey.

Nature of Survey.	Area previously surveyed in Square Miles.		Cost per Square Mile.		Surveyed during the Year, with cost per Square Mile.
	Topographically.	Revenue by Villages.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Revenue (approximate).
			R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
Jhelum and Ráwalpindi Topographical Survey, 1851-59 ...	10,555	...	20 5 1	...	...
Military Reconnoissance of Hazára, 1847-49 ...	7,500	...	2 7 0	...	...
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys ...	23,602	103,762	12 4 4	26 15 1	6,262 square miles at Rs. 32 15 5 per square mile.

SETTLEMENT, PUNJAB, 1874-75.

SETTLEMENT.			
NATURE OF SETTLEMENT.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	
Settled in perpetuity ...	23	5,753	The column "Date of Expiry of Settlement" cannot be accurately filled up, seeing that such date is variable in each district, and often in different parts of the same district.
Settled for 30 years and upwards	20,510	73,82,964	
Settled for 10 years and under 30	40,416	76,45,135	
Settled for under 10 years ...	...	...	
Settlements in progress ...	38,506	71,68,139	
TOTAL ...	99,455	2,22,02,011	
Settlements previously made, including full record of right ...	24,839	78,32,105	
Ditto without such record ...	14,260	54,08,486	

No. 8.—Statement of Surveyed and Assessed Area.

District.	Cultivated.				Unculti	
	Irrigated.					
	By Government Works.	By Private Individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing Lands.	Culturable.
Delhi ...	118,615	94,577	319,682	532,874	14,450	114,404
Gurgaon ...	2,573	135,462	829,405	967,440	...	115,874
Karnál ...	103,227	140,724	427,945	671,896	6,375	551,418
Hissar ...	56,744	38,434	1,312,640	1,407,818	44,547	686,016
Rohtak ...	99,209	35,179	771,451	905,839	16,358	147,650
Sirsa ...	...	57,609	894,336	951,945	...	844,092
Umballa ...	6,042	172,858	780,808	959,708	99,194	168,493
Ludhiána ...	...	119,322	596,160	715,482	38,376	55,587
Simla ...	...	640	8,960	9,600	1,409	511
Jullundur ...	...	221,961	445,123	667,084	1,142	88,427
Hoshiárpur ...	...	18,746	749,318	768,064	1,820	82,721
Kángra ...	...	164,398	438,167	602,565	...	98,162
Amritsar ...	114,963	156,665	495,092	766,720	12,124	98,596
Gurdáspur ...	33,314	107,325	715,036	855,675	...	89,138
Siálkot ...	...	421,147	432,595	853,742	90,071	115,399
Lahore ...	117,227	221,376	741,938	1,080,541	...	865,069
Gujránwála ...	...	389,443	164,039	553,482	387,755	402,448
Ferozepore ...	...	136,450	1,107,058	1,243,508	...	377,722
Ráwalpindi ...	...	18,070	951,834	969,904	...	198,877
Jhelum ...	...	71,580	731,620	803,200	358,755	252,800
Gujrát ...	...	234,560	512,320	746,880	6,970	261,120
Shahpur ...	8,124	313,950	98,287	420,361	801,667	1,288,489
Mooltan ...	192,733	347,924	83,983	624,640	100,000	777,081
Jhang ...	...	190,078	74,288	264,366	1,505,672	961,490
Montgomery ...	101,837	227,078	92,042	420,957	1,130	3,020,247
Muzaffargarh ...	243,500	143,700	14,080	401,280	342,000	200,720
Dera Ismail Khan	...	422,526	95,337	517,863	364,864	1,353,846
Dera Ghází Khan	340,799	67,505	618,794	1,027,098	64,177	1,258,038
Bannu ...	79,947	119,198	264,855	464,000	414,607	58,240
Pesháwar ...	...	135,308	786,932	922,240	...	267,244
Hazára ...	...	36,380	344,727	381,107	150,579	35,399
Kohát ...	...	40,308	122,707	163,015	74,500	33,540
Total ...	1,618,854	5,000,481	16,021,559	22,640,894	4,961,352	14,868,858

Note.—These statistics were collected for the Report of

(IN ACRES) OF THE PUNJAB FOR 1874-75.

VATED.			ASSESSMENT.										
Uncultur-able Waste.	Total.	Total Area assessed.	Gross Amount.	Rate per Acre on Cultiva-tion.			Rate per Acre on Cultur-able Lands.			Rate per Acre on Total Area of Settlement.		
			Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
156,091	284,945	817,819	940,234	1	12	3	1	6	9	1	2	4
184,021	299,895	1,267,335	1,102,383	1	2	3	1	0	3	0	13	11
275,482	833,275	1,505,171	873,916	1	4	9	0	11	4	0	9	3
127,047	857,610	2,265,428	427,825	0	4	9	0	3	3	0	3	0
89,141	253,149	1,158,988	898,206	0	15	10	0	13	5	0	12	4
201,290	1,045,382	1,997,327	184,932	0	3	1	0	1	7	0	1	6
449,942	717,629	1,677,337	1,347,841	1	6	5	1	1	6	1	12	10
66,316	160,279	875,761	956,127	1	5	3	1	2	10	1	1	5
...	1,920	11,520	15,328	1	9	6	1	5	3	1	5	3
92,172	181,741	848,825	1,304,438	1	15	3	1	11	7	1	8	6
482,918	567,459	1,335,523	1,374,129	1	12	7	1	9	9	1	0	5
882,683	980,845	1,583,410	800,609	1	5	3	1	2	3	0	8	1
122,240	232,960	999,680	1,010,483	1	5	1	1	2	5	1	0	2
218,776	307,914	1,163,589	1,269,356	1	7	9	1	5	6	1	1	5
192,339	397,809	1,251,551	1,218,622	1	6	10	1	2	5	0	15	7
395,829	1,260,898	2,341,439	648,766	0	9	7	0	5	4	0	4	5
296,538	1,086,741	1,640,223	598,084	1	1	3	0	7	1	0	5	10
132,020	509,742	1,753,250	639,023	0	8	3	0	6	3	0	5	9
2,810,916	3,009,793	3,979,697	728,668	0	12	0	0	9	10	0	2	11
1,087,645	1,699,200	2,502,400	614,183	0	12	2	0	6	11	0	3	11
220,800	551,680	1,298,560	617,300	0	13	2	0	9	2	0	7	7
497,070	2,587,246	3,007,607	418,173	0	15	10	0	2	8	0	2	2
2,291,559	3,168,640	3,793,280	541,760	0	13	10	0	5	9	0	2	3
918,023	3,385,185	3,649,551	294,590	1	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	3
124,594	3,145,971	3,566,928	320,761	0	12	2	0	1	6	0	1	6
946,560	1,489,280	1,890,560	531,437	1	5	2	0	8	10	0	4	6
2,305,227	4,023,937	4,541,800	417,367	0	12	10	0	2	11	0	1	5
683,999	2,906,214	3,033,312	831,532	0	5	2	0	2	3	0	1	9
1,092,593	1,565,440	2,029,440	441,219	0	15	3	0	7	6	0	3	5
408,930	676,174	1,598,414	804,246	0	13	11	0	10	8	0	8	0
1,247,444	1,433,422	1,814,529	311,188	0	13	0	0	8	9	0	2	9
1,545,545	1,653,585	1,816,600	105,475	0	10	4	0	4	3	0	0	11
20,545,750	40,375,960	63,016,854	22,088,201	0	15	7	0	8	3	0	5	7

1873-74. They are prepared quinquennially.

No. 9.—Register of Transfers of Land in the Punjab for 1874-75.

Nature of Tenures Transferred.	Number of Transfers recorded.			Average Area in Acres of each Holding transferred.		
	By voluntary Sale or Gift.	By compulsory Sale.	By Inheritance.	By voluntary Sale or Gift.	By compulsory Sale.	By Inheritance.
Great zamindáris complete ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto ...	...	1	3	...	141	219
Large zamindáris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto ...	10	...	445	31	...	76
Small zamindáris ...	6	...	16	1,636	...	1,342
Shares in ditto ...	8,837	25	2,161	11	250	19
Villages owned by cultivating communities ...	825	32	7,710	16	20	74
Shares in ditto ...	734	49	8,162	12	62	12
Holdings of proprietary cultivators ...	4,384	104	32,474	21	33	12
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ...	1,343	121	7,338	17	18	9
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	2	...	1,330	18	...	8
Ditto with rights of occupancy,	309	19	6,995	10	11	6
Revenue-free tenures ...	57	...	1,638	7	...	10
Total ...	16,507	351	68,272	15	45	19

No. 10.—Land Revenue of the Punjab, 1874-75.

Description of Revenue.	1873-74.		1874-75.				Cost of Collection.	Net Collections during the Year.	Outstanding Balances.	Number of Sales for arrears of Revenue.	Revenue of Estate sold.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.	Realizations of Balances of previous Years.	Total realized.					
Assessed Land on the Revenue Roll.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Revenue as in past year ... 1,90,10,843 Added to roll during the year 2,66,201 Taken off do. do. ... 1,39,849		1,88,60,280	1,91,37,849	1,89 75,851	42,266	1,90,18,117	23,93,794	1,66,24,323	2,29,980	Nil.	Nil.
Tributes ...	2,80,465	2,80,465	2,80,465	2,80,465	...	2,80,465	...	2,80,465	...		
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in the above	...	10,76,606	...	9,68,795	25,643	9,94,438	...	9,94,436	24,196		
Total ...	...	2,02,17,351	...	...	...	2,02,93,020	23,93,794	1,78,99,226	2,54,176		

No. 11.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE REGULAR ORGANISED POLICE OF ALL KINDS (IMPERIAL, MUNICIPAL, CANTONMENT, CANAL, FERRY, POUND, AND WATCH AND WARD) MAINTAINED IN THE PUNJAB DURING 1874.

Total of all Grades during the Year.						Detail of Number at end of Year.				Arms provided.			Average Annual Pay of				Total Annual Cost, including Contingencies.		
						Officers.		Men.					Officers.		Men.				
Remaining on 1st January 1874 from last year.	Recruited in 1874.	Total for 1874.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed, and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1874.	European District Superintendents, Assistant Supdts., Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Native Assistant Supdts., Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.	Fire-arms.	Swords only, or swords and batons.	Batons only.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each mounted man.	Each footman.	Paid from Imperial Revenues.	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	Total Cost.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,038	2,097	22,135	233	1,827	20,075	70	505	1,286	18,214	8,702	10,652	576	5,954	596	105	83	25,23,499	4,73,485	29,96,984

No. 12.—Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the Organized Police of the Punjab on the 31st December 1874.

Classification.		Number of all Grades.	Remarks.		
Religions and Castes.			*Percentage of Religions, &c.*		
Christians	...	79	Christians	...	0·4
Muhammadans	...	10,636	Muhammadans	...	52·4
Brahmins	...	1,713	Brahmins	...	8·05
Rajpúts	...	1,593	Rajpúts	...	7·9
Sikhs	...	3,190	Sikhs	...	15·8
Gurkhas	...	21	Gurkhas	...	0·1
Kúkas	...	22	Kúkas (nearly)	...	0·2
Mazbís	...	172	Mazbís	...	0·8
Hindús of all other castes	...	2,556	Other denominations	...	13·2
Other religions		93			
Total	...	20,075			
Races.			*Percentage of Races.*		
Europeans	...	62	Europeans	...	0·3
Eurasians	...	9	Eurasians	...	0·04
Natives	...	20,004	Natives	...	99·6
Total	...	20,075			

No. B.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1874.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
					Investigated.					Number arrested.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
1 A.	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments ...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	...	5	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*														
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	147	2	146	2	1	102	92	3	1	186	3	193	1
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	17	...	16	1	...	12	12	1	...	40	...	41	2
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	117	9	123	2	...	94	90	7	1	211	1	220	10
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	532	5	469	61	5	460	440	81	...	5,234	410	5,725	5
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	32	...	30	2	...	28	27	...	...	35	1	36	...
		TOTAL ...	845	16	784	68	6	696	661	92	2	5,706	415	6,215	18
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*														
7	302, 303, 396	(*a*). Murder by thags ...	1	...	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		(*b*). Ditto dakaits	8	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	13	...
9		(*c*). Ditto robbers	29	4	32	...	1	13	8	8	...	46	3	57	...
10		(*d*). Ditto poison	38	2	38	1	1	26	19	14	...	69	8	91	...
11		Other murders ...	210	24	231	2	...	139	118	152	...	545	15	712	4
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	66	4	66	4	...	36	30	8	...	151	...	159	1
13	304, 304A, 308	Culpable homicide ...	134	5	137	2	...	101	117	32	...	310	7	349	2
14	376 ...	Rape	158	...	138	18	2	75	55	5	...	156	7	168	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	101	[illegible]	99	2	...	60	53	4	...	98	4	106	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	44	1	42	2	...	22	22	2	...	59	1	62	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	201	2	197	6	...	146	139	3	...	226	6	235	2
18	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	2	2	3	1	...	2	1	2	...	9	...	11	...
19	325, [illegible], 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	551	10	537	21	2	383	361	16	...	851	17	884	1
20	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	31	...	31	...	...	12	10	1	...	42	3	46	...
21	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	15	...	14	1	...	11	10	...	...	22	...	22	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1874.—*(Continued.)*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.										Property.			
					Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
1A.	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments...	1	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice.*															
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	72	118	9	...	109	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	20	17	...	...	17	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	26	180	8	...	172	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	1,104	4,510	343	...	4,167	...	...	55	51	...	...	...	...	...
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	4	32	1	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,226	4,857	361	...	4,496	...	1	56	57	...	..	...	...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*															
7	302, 303, 396	(*a*). Murder by thags ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	60	...
8		(*b*). Ditto dakaits	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	10	...	6	1	1,313	135
9		(*c*). Ditto robbers	18	28	...	14	14	...	...	...	5	6	16	7	1,331	618
10		(*d*). Ditto poison	38	46	2	15	29	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...
11		Other murders ...	208	406	34	84	288	...	1	...	60	33	3	1	62	10
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	79	59	4	8	47	...	1	...	17	2	1	1	2	2
13	304, 304A, 308	Culpable homicide ...	87	255	17	10	228	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
14	376 ...	Rape ...	69	93	15	6	72	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ..	28	74	7	2	65	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	22	35	8	...	27	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	73	156	11	...	145	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
18	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	4	7	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	231	613	54	3	556	1	2	6	30	...	...	...	...	...
20	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	20	22	6	...	16	...	...	...	3	1	7	3	628	205
21	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	2	20	6	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1874.—(*Continued*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
					Investigated.					Number arrested.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
22	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	169	...	163	6	...	117	113	3	...	341	7	351	...
23	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	153	5	97	59	2	75	68	12	15	195	44	266	10
24	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	11	1	7	5	...	2	1	1	...	13	...	14	...
25	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	5	...	1	4	...	2	2	...	...	9	3	12	2

26	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
27	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	504	...	447	55	2	321	298	6	...	711	34	751	1
28	383 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...
		TOTAL ...	2,437	60	2,292	192	10	1,565	1,426	26[illegible]	15	3,868	162	4,314	23
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*														
29	395, 397, 398 ...	Dakaiti ...	47	3	50	...	...	10	8	4	1	61	...	66	11
30	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt: (a) By poisonous or stupefying drugs	2	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	6	2	8	...
32		Robbery with hurt: (b) By other means ...	21	...	21	...	...	7	6	...	...	37	...	37	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery: (a) In dwelling-house ..	14	...	14	...	...	2	2	...	...	12	...	12	...
34		Robbery: (b) On the highway, between sun-set and sun-rise ...	74	5	79	...	...	36	36	1	...	77	...	78	...
35		Robbery: (c) Other robberies ...	110	4	97	16	1	44	40	7	...	123	12	142	2
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	353	4	277	57	3	92	72	10	...	268	59	337	1
37	428, 429 ...	Mischief to animals by killing, poisoning, maiming, &c. ...	[illegible]	2	392	94	18	196	171	...	...	492	99	591	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1874.—*(Continued.)*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.										Property.			
					Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
22	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	144	205	10	...	195	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
23	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	92	153	20	12	121	...	...	4	6	1	11	4	498	183
24	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	12	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	24	1
25	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	5	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

26	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	201	531	61	...	470	2	...	5	11	...	18	9	383	158
28	383 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,337	2,714	258	158	2,298	4	6	18	163	49	64	27	4,301	1,312
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*															
29	395, 397, 398 ...	Dakaiti ...	7	47	6	1	40	...	...	...	1	...	36	16	7,615	3,552
30	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt: (a) By poisonous or stupefying drugs	3	5	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	275	11
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt: (b) By other means ...	17	12	2	...	10	...	2	...	6	...	17	6	585	125
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery: (a) In dwelling-house ...	10	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	211	50
34	392, 393 ...	Robbery: (b) On the highway, between sun-set and sun-rise ...	15	63	2	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	70	30	3,386	3,209
35	392, 393 ...	Robbery: (c) Other robberies ...	47	82	11	...	71	...	1	...	10	...	100	36	5,749	3,348
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	122	187	17	6	164	...	...	6	21	...	2	...	173	...
37	428, 429 ...	Mischief to animals by killing, poisoning, maiming, &c.	280	292	30	...	262	...	1	7	11	...	3	...	120	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1874.—*(Continued.)*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
					Investigated.					Number arrested.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate, after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped or transferred before trial.
38	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	7,358	92	6,155	21	4	1,982	1,806	117	17	3,810	47	3,991	18
39	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	93	1	91	2	1	64	56	2	...	97	...	99	...

40	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti, or habitually	4	1	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	7	...	7	...
		TOTAL ...	8,586	112	7,183	190	27	2,440	2,203	141	18	4,990	219	5,368	32
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*														
41	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,828	...	1,571	169	9	1,191	1,076	...	...	2,404	291	2,695	1
42	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	212	1	107	106	...	142	128	1	...	176	213	390	...
43	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	150	...	69	74	6	58	31	4	...	160	50	214	...
44	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt ...	10	...	8	2	...	8	6	...	...	10	1	11	...
45	374 ...	Compulsory labor ...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...
		TOTAL ...	2,202	1	1,757	351	15	1,400	1,242	5	...	2,752	555	3,312	1
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property*														
46	353, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	2,492	5	894	3	...	275	259	11	...	471	2	484	1
47	379 to 382 ...	Theft (a). Of cattle	3,520	106	3,516	58	3	1,705	1,556	119	27	3,231	50	3,427	33
48		Theft (b). Ordinary	9,956	76	8,684	255	11	5,181	4,918	175	14	8,287	95	8,571	21
49	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	380	3	307	56	6	199	185	7	8	321	26	362	5
50	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	2,769	113	2,845	25	3	1,965	1,830	168	52	4,159	116	4,495	152
51	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	507	7	345	163	4	351	317	10	...	474	161	645	...
52	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	16	...	15	1	...	12	11	...	...	15	2	17	...
		TOTAL ...	19,640	310	16,606	561	27	9,688	9,076	490	101	16,958	452	18,001	212
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATION I. TO V., EXCLUDING 1A., SUBSTANTIVE ABETMENTS		33,710	499	28,622	1,362	85	15,789	14,608	997	136	34,274	1,803	37,210	285

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1874.—*(Continued.)*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.										Property.			
					Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
38	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	1,046	2,788	227	2	2,559	...	20	15	103	1	6,480	2,200	3,74,691	1,05,059
39	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	27	71	9	...	62	...	...	...	1	...	25	13	673	289

40	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti, or habitually	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	107
		TOTAL ...	1,574	3,556	306	9	8,241	...	24	28	153	1	6,748	2,307	3,93,478	1,15,750
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*															
41	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt	523	2,119	289	1	1,829	...	1	9	42	...	...	...	...	...
42	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	25	364	135	...	229	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
43	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	90	116	56	...	60	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
44	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt...	2	9	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	374 ...	Compulsory labor ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	641	2,609	482	1	2,126	...	7	10	44	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*															
46	353, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	133	339	24	...	315	...	...	...	10	1	67	40	4,364	2,069
47	379 to 382 ...	Theft (a). Of cattle	754	2,514	317	2	2,195	5	6	1	114	...	3,480	2,082	1,28,911	77,190
48		Theft (b). Ordinary	1,748	6,659	397	1	6,261	1	16	19	104	3	9,463	5,644	1,83,705	74,996
49	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	115	234	19	...	215	...	...	1	7	...	359	221	19,167	10,286
50	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	1,156	3,041	266	3	2,772	2	17	17	109	1	1,712	2,228	52,021	67,364
51	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	129	603	66	...	437	1	1	4	7	...	10	8	227	185
52	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	2	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	11	7	230	137
		TOTAL ...	4,037	13,304	1,089	6	12,209	9	40	42	352	5	15,102	10,230	3,88,625	2,32,227
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATION I. TO V., EXCLUDING 1A., SUBSTANTIVE ABATEMENTS		8,815	27,040	2,496	174	24,370	13	78	154	769	55	21,914	12,564	7,86,404	3,49,289

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1874.—*(Continued.)*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—*(Continued.)*

Serial Number.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police *suo motu*.	Investigated. By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Investigated. By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested. Pending at end of last year	Number arrested. Received by transfer.	Number arrested. Within the year. By Police.	Number arrested. Within the year. By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8)	Number arrested. Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
53	311, 406, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Chap. XXXVIII. C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad livelihood ...	9,457	19	6,380	3,096	...	8,736	8,006	245	2	6,973	2,984	10,204	36
55	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	29	...	16	13	...	15	15	...	...	44	5	49	...
56	Act 31 of 1860, Secs. 23 and 33 ...	Carrying arms for unlawful purpose; refusal to show concealed arms	75	1	42	31	3	62	49	1	...	52	33	86	...

57	Act 22 of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31	Cantonment Act ...	518	1	367	152	...	486	450	4	...	404	152	560	...
58	Act 7 of 1871, Sections 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act 9 of 1874, Secs. 4, 5, 23.	European Vagrancy ...	7	...	6	1	...	6	6	...	...	6	1	7	...
60	Act 10 of 1871, Sections 65, 67.	Excise Act ...	128	...	102	26	...	108	103	...	...	159	25	184	...
61	Act 7 of 1865, Section 5.	Forest Law ...	91	1	85	6	...	71	63	3	...	191	10	204	...
62	Act 3 of 1867, Section 13.	Gambling Act ...	157	1	156	2	...	146	133	45	...	765	10	820	...
63	Act 15 of 1872, Sections 68-71, 73-75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Act 12 of 1870 (as amended by Act 12 of 1872). Secs. 7, 23, and 30.	Native Passenger Ships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act 5 of 1871, Section 29.	Prisoners' Act ...	5	...	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	6	...	6	...
66	Act 14 of 1866, Section 48.	Post Office Act ...	16	...	15	1	...	8	8	2	...	19	1	22	...
67	Act 18 of 1854 (as amended by Acts 13 of 1870 and 25 of 1871), Sections 25 to 29.	Railway Act ...	37	...	36	1	...	31	29	1	...	34	2	37	...
68	Act 8 of 1871, Sections 79, 80	Registration Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	I. P. C., Sections 269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 289, 288, 291 to 294, Act 5 of 1861, Section 34.	Public and Local Nuiasnces ...	5,506	3	5,355	153	1	5,452	5,185	10	...	6,109	188	6,307	1

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1874.—*(Continued.)*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.										Property.			
					Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
53	311, 400, 402 ...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Chap. XXXVIII C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad livelihood ...	761	9,331	839	...	8,492	...	5	17	54	...	...	...	...	...
55	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion,	17	32	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Act 31 of 1860, Secs. 23 and 33	Carrying arms for unlawful purpose; refusal to show concealed arms	14	71	19	...	52	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

57	Act 22 of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31	Cantonment Act ...	20	540	54	...	486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Act 7 of 1871, Sections 71, 76	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act 9 of 1874, Secs. 4, 5, 23	European Vagrancy ...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act 10 of 1871, Secs. 65, 67.	Excise Act ...	26	155	20	...	135	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
61	Act 7 of 1865, Sec. 5.	Forest Law ...	32	160	34	...	126	...	...	...	12	...	30	26	168	148
62	Act 3 of 1867, Sec. 13.	Gambling Act ...	79	741	90	...	651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Act 15 of 1872, Sections 68-71, 73-75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Act 12 of 1870 (as amended by Act 12 of 1872), Secs. 7, 23, and 30.	Native Passenger Ships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act 5 of 1871, Section 29.	Prisoners Act ...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act 14 of 1866, Section 48.	Post Office Act ...	5	12	2	...	10	...	...	...	2	3	5	4	1,350	480
67	Act 18 of 1854 (as amended by Acts 13 of 1870 and 25 of 1871), Sections 25 to 29.	Railway Act ...	2	33	2	...	31	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
68	Act 8 of 1871, Sections 79, 80	Registration Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	I. P. C., Sections 269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 289, 288, 291 to 294; Act 5 of 1861, Section 34.	Public and Local Nuisances ...	84	6,214	301	...	5,913	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1874.—*(Continued.)*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
					Investigated.					Number arrested.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
70	Act 27 of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20.	Criminal Tribes ...	26	...	26	...	...	24	23	...	...	34	...	34	...
71	Act 31 of 1871, Section 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act 5 of 1861, Section 29.	Police Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act 5 of 1869	Indian Articles of War	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

74	Act 21 of 1856, Section 51.	Possessing Opium ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
75	Act 1 of 1871, Section 24.	Cattle Trespass Act ...	8	...	8	...	...	6	3	...	...	9	...	9	...
		TOTAL CLASS VI. ...	16,061	26	12,600	3,482	4	15,157	14,079	311	2	14,806	3,411	18,530	37
		GRAND TOTAL ...	49,773	525	41,224	4,844	89	30,947	28,688	1,308	138	49,085	5,214	55,745	323

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1874.—*(Continued.)*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—*(Concluded.)*

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.										Property.			
					Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
70	Act 27 of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20.	Criminal Tribes ...	1	33	6	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act 31 of 1871, Section 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act 5 of 1861, Section 29.	Police Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act 5 of 1869.	Indian Articles of War...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

74	Act 21 of 1856, Section 51.	Possessing Opium ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act 1 of 1871, Section 24.	Cattle Trespass Act ...	...	9	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL CLASS VI. ...	1,041	17,345	1,371	...	15,974	1	5	24	73	4	35	30	1,518	628
		GRAND TOTAL ...	9,857	44,389	3,867	174	40,348	14	83	178	842	59	21,949	12,594	7,87,922	3,49,917

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1874.—*(Concluded.)*

Part II.—Non-Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Cases.	Persons.			Property.	
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number in which Police were employed.	Number arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted and discharged.	Number convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Stolen.	Recovered.
1A	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquility, &c., &c.*							
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	3	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288	Offences against public justice ...	560	843	235	603	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	86	119	32	87	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424...	False evidence, false complaints and claims ...	138	174	48	124	...	...
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	42	46	25	20	450	200
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ...	82	84	22	62	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	6	4	1	3	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	147	774	245	528	...	...
		Total ...	1,064	2,044	608	1,427	450	200

		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	53	57	34	22	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	3	7	7	...	...	...
		TOTAL	56	64	41	22	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*						
13	384 to 389	Extortion — TOTAL	187	224	179	44	2,126	863
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
14	345	Wrongful confinement	30	89	85	4	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	992	926	473	446	...	...
16	Act XI. of 1874, Sec. 323	Voluntarily causing hurt	26	31	10	21	...	...
		TOTAL	1,048	1,046	568	471	...	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
17	417 to 420	Cheating	303	298	117	175	1,376	481
18	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	398	424	107	317	6,605	4,323
19	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	19	27	15	12	10,356	2,030
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	595	661	287	371	6	5
		TOTAL	1,315	1,410	526	875	17,743	6,839
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
21	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	715	501	296	193	1	...
22	298	Offences against religion	17	42	8	26	...	...
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	11	30	12	18	...	...
24	500 to 502	Defamation	45	30	25	5	...	...
25	504 to 506, 510	Intimidation and insult	95	87	54	32	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290, 294A	Public and local nuisances	117	276	24	251	...	...
27	... ...	Offences under Chapters 37, 39, 40 and 41, Criminal Procedure Code	368	692	210	482	...	...
28	... ...	Special laws not cognizable by police	2,234	3,627	393	3,223	3	3
		TOTAL	3,602	5,285	1,022	4,230	4	3
		GRAND TOTAL	7,272	10,073	2,944	7,069	20,323	7,905

No. 14.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the several Districts of the Punjab on the last day of the Year 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Class of tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments; and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	Total Number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total Number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total Number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total Number of Judges. Native.	Average annual Salary of each paid Judge. European.	Average annual Salary of each paid Judge. Native.	Total cost of tribunals.	Net receipt from stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Criminal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Civil.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Revenue.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Appeal.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 3rd Class exercising Criminal powers only. — Paid ...	trict Small Cause Courts.	square miles.	Census, taken in 1868.	18	1	Sec. 22, Act X. of 1872.	...	...	3	6	9	...	...	...	...	Cantonment Magistrates and Naib Tahsíldárs.	holidays excepted.	enrolled in the Province.	465	...	...	...
Unpaid				30	1		...	2	5	13	10	...	...	...	...	Canals, Customs, and Forest Department Officers.			887	...	...	...

Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 3rd Class exercising Civil and Criminal powers.	Paid ...	10 Divisions ; containing 32 districts, 125 tahsils and 16 Cantonment and Dis	10,183	1,761,150 according to last	111	1	Sec. 22, Act X. of 1872, and Secs. 5, 6 and 7 of Act XIX. of 1865.	...	6	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	Sub-Collectors employed generally on administrative works, Superintendents of Abkari and Registration.	The entire year, Sundays and gazetted	36 Chief Court Pleaders, 64 Lower Court Pleaders, and 30 Mukhtárs	12,958	65,590	8,353	...
	Unpaid				14	1		...	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	.	Honorary Magistrates.			1,052	4,883	115	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class exercising Criminal powers only.	Paid ...				17	1	Sec. 22, Act, X. of 1872.	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	..	...	Tahsíldárs			1,440	3,616	68	...
	Unpaid				10	1		...	...	1	3	6	...	...	...	...	Canals, Customs and Forest Department Officers, Honorary Magistrates.			272	...	...	...

No. 14.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the several Districts of the Punjab on the last day of the Year 1874.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Class of tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments; and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	Total Number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total Number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total Number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total Number of Judges. Native.	Average annual Salary of each paid Judge. European.	Average annual Salary of each paid Judge. Native.	Total cost of tribunals.	Net receipts from stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Criminal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Civil.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Revenue.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Appeal.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class exercising Civil and Criminal powers. Paid ...	trict Small Cause Courts.	square miles.	Census, taken in 1868.	106	1	Sec. 22, Act X. of 1872, and Sec. 8 of Act XIX. of 1865.	...	1	1	5	99	...	...		...	Sub-Collectors, Superintendents of general administrative work, and registration.	holidays excepted.	enrolled in the Province.	14,625	52,503	33,419	...
Unpaid				20	1		...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	Hony. Magistrates.			1,567	4,692	311	...

Small Cause Courts, confined to their proper functions.		10 Divisions; containing 32 districts, 125 tahsils and 16 Cantonment and Dis	10,183	1,761,150 according to last	10	1	Tries cases under Act XI. of 1865 up to Rs.500	...	1	2	7	...	Rs. 14,335	Rs. 1,842	Rs. 21,10,856	Rs. 11,45,364	...	The entire year, Sundays and gazetted	36 Chief Court Pleaders, 64 Lower Court Pleaders, and 30 Mukhtárs	727	36,309	...	...
Small Cause Courts exercising also ordinary Civil and Criminal powers...					8	1		...	1	5	1	1					...			2,089	3,991	...	...
Boards of Magistrates	Unpaid				8	*6	Sec. 22, Act X. of 1872.	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	City Magistrates.			3,985	2,486	...	...
Magistrates of 1st Class exercising Criminal powers only.	Ditto...				6	1	Ditto	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	Superintendents of Jails and Honorary Magistrates.			1,315	1,464	...	...
Magistrates exercising Criminal and Civil powers.	Paid ...				141	1	Sec. 22, Act X, of 1872, and Secs. 10 & 11 of Act XIX. of 1865. Deputy Commissioners hear appeals from the orders of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates.	...	51	28	13	49	...	...	...	...	Local Funds, Municipal. Nazúl, Court of Wards.			32,232	56,999	58,045	8,524

* Average number.

No. 14.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the several Districts of the Punjab on the last day of the Year 1874.—*(Concluded.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Class of tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments; and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	Total Number of Judges.				Average annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Total cost of tribunals.	Net receipts from stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year.			
								European														
								Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.						Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
Magistrates exercising enhanced powers under Section 36, Act X. of 1872	Cant. and Dist. S. C. Courts.	square miles.	Census, taken in 1868.	23	1	Sec. 36, Act X. of 1872.	...	10	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	Road and Ferry Funds, Treasury, Registration, administrative charge of the district.	gazetted holidays excepted.	htárs enrolled in the Province.	845	...	...	...
Sessions Courts ...				13	1 Aided	Sec. 22, Act X. of	...	6	7	.	...	...	...	...	...	Supdts. of Revenue			1,007	2,307	820	5,284

		10 Divns.; containing 32 dists., 125 tahsils, and 16	10,183	1,761,150 according to last		by 3 assesors.	1872, and Sec. 12 of Act XIX. of 1865; also hear appeals from the orders of 1st Class Magistrates.										Administration, Civil and Sessions Judge, Superintendent of Police, appellate and executive work.	The entire year, Sundays and	37 C. Ct. Pleaders, 64 L. Ct. Pleaders, and 30 Muk				
Chief Court	...				1	3 Aided by a jury of 12 men in original criminal trials.	Act IV. of 1866.	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	No executive functions.			7	15	...	2,458
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	536			...	84	65	54	371	...	...	...	...		...	...	75,473	234,855	101,131	16,266

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1874.

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Non-bailable.							
1	Concealing a design to commit a non-bailable offence	118 to 120	4	9	4	5	...	...
2	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or war to escape ...	128	1	1	...	1	...	...
3	Giving false evidence ...	194 to 196	3	9	8	1	...	...
4	Fabricating false evidence	194 to 196	2	6	5	1	...	...
5	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue ...	225	2	3	...	3	...	...
6	Counterfeiting coin ...	231 to 236	2	3	1	2	...	...
7	Passing and possessing bad or altered coin ...	239 to 243 & 250 to 254	148	185	90	93	...	2
8	Diminishing or altering coin	246 to 249	3	3	...	3	...	...
9	Murder by thags ...	302, 303, 396	5	6	2	4	...	...
10	Murder by dakaits ...	302, 303, 396	3	3	...	3	...	...
11	Murder by robbers ...	302, 303, 396	5	5	5	...	...	...
12	Murder by poison for sake of robbery ...	302, 303, 396	10	14	5	9	...	...
13	Murder by poison from other motives ...	302, 303, 396	29	41	15	26	...	...
14	Other murders from motives connected with women ...	302, 303, 396	119	315	162	129	6	18
15	Other murders from other motives ...	302, 303, 396	137	350	124	177	9	40
16	Culpable homicide ...	304	141	227	57	166	1	3
17	Attempt at murder ...	307	102	105	55	46	...	4
18	Abetment of suicide ...	305, 306	3	3	2	...	...	1
19	Causing miscarriage ...	313 to 316	9	25	14	9	...	2
20	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapon ...	326	59	67	17	44	1	5
21	Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property or confession or to constrain a person ...	327, 329, 331 and 333	6	5	4	1	...	...
22	Administering stupifying drugs ...	328	55	44	26	17	...	1
23	Assault in attempting theft from person ...	356	21	33	17	16	...	...
24	Kidnapping or abduction...	363 to 365 367 to 369	208	306	181	104	10	11
25	Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement ...	366	63	106	80	25	...	1
26	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution	372, 373	5	16	9	6	1	...
27	Rape ...	376	212	162	98	63	...	1

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1874.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Non-bailable—*(Continued).*							
28	Unnatural offences ...	377	113	95	32	62	...	1
29	Theft of cattle ..	379 to 381	3,902	3,275	957	2,250	20	48
30	Theft ordinary ...	379 to 38	10,651	8,422	2,109	6,263	12	38
31	Theft after preparation for causing death, or hurt, or restraint of cattle ...	382	25	32	22	7	3	...
32	Theft after preparation for causing death, or hurt, or restraint ordinary ...	382	6	15	8	7	...	...
33	Extortion by causing fear of death, or grievous hurt, or accusation ...	386 to 389	3	12	11	1	...	...
34	Robbery in a dwelling house	392 to 393	69	84	38	40	1	5
35	Robbery on the highway...	392 to 393	102	71	35	35	1	...
36	Robbery elsewhere ...	392 to 393	121	94	49	45	...	...
37	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon, by poison, or stupefying drugs ...	394, 397, 398	29	49	11	38	...	...
38	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon by other means	394, 379, 398	7	2	2	...	...	...
39	Dakaiti ...	395, 398	54	45	27	17	...	1
40	Dakaiti with grievous hurt	397	4	1	1	...	...	...
41	Preparation or assembly for dakaiti ...	399, 402	3	4	2	2	...	...
42	Belonging to a gang of dacaits ...	401	4	8	8	...	...	...
43	Criminal breach of trust ...	406 to 409	478	529	247	268	4	10
44	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	411 to 414	3,075	4,178	1,365	2,659	59	95
45	Serious mischief by fire ...	436, 438	118	29	23	6	...	...
46	Mischief after preparation made for causing death or hurt ...	440	1	1	1	...	...	...
47	House-trespass in order to the committing of theft...	451	74	70	21	48	...	1
48	House-trespass in order to the committing of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life ...	449, 450	4	...	...	...	...	...
49	House-trespass having made preparation for causing hurt ...	452	10	13	9	4	...	...
50	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	453, 456	2,311	446	140	296	...	10
51	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing of theft ...	454, 457	7,393	3,284	930	2,270	16	68

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1874.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Non-bailable—*(Concluded).*							
52	Belonging to a gang of thieves ...	401	...	1	...	1	...	...
53	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing of an offence other than theft...	454, 457	328	180	50	130	...	...
54	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking having made preparation for causing hurt ...	455, 458	22	32	11	21	...	...
55	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt ...	459, 460	20	27	15	11	...	1
56	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document ...	466 to 468, 472 to 477	30	71	48	16	3	4
57	Fraudulent and unlawful marriage ...	493, 495, 496	10	23	18	5	...	...
58	False statement, rumours, &c., against the public peace ..	505	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Abetment of any offence ...	109	16	111	40	69	...	2
60	Attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of an offence ...	511	407	229	47	181	...	1
	Bailable.							
61	Concealing a design to commit a bailable offence ...	119, 102	2	5	1	4	...	...
62	Abetment of desertion ...	135 to 137	1	3	1	2	...	...
63	Personating a soldier ...	140	7	2	...	2	...	...
64	Being a member of, or joining, an unlawful assembly	143 to 145, 151 to 158	41	443	108	335	...	...
65	Rioting ...	147, 149, 152, 153	584	5,429	1,394	3,953	4	78
66	Omission to prevent or give information of a riot ...	154 to 156	2	5	2	3	...	...
67	Affray ...	160	284	1,353	413	938	...	2
68	Bribery ...	161 to 165	220	278	202	67	1	8
69	Public servant disobeying a lawful direction with intent to cause injury ...	166	3	4	1	3	...	...
70	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury ...	167	10	17	12	5	...	...
71	Personating a public servant	170, 171	27	35	4	30	1	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1874.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Bailable—*(Continued).*							
72	Evading, disobeying or preventing service of summons ...	172, 174	132	282	103	173	2	4
73	Omitting to produce a document ...	175	4	7	4	3	...	...
74	Omitting to give information	176	44	89	20	69	...	...
75	Giving false information ...	177 to 182	412	514	169	343	...	2
76	Refusing oath, answer or signature when duly required ...	178 to 180	29	15	6	8	...	1
77	Making false statement on oath ...	181	22	36	11	25	...	...
78	Resistance to the lawful taking or selling of property	183, 184	164	298	143	150	2	3
79	Public servant unlawfully trading or buying property	168, 169	1	1	1	...	...	...
80	Obstructing or omitting to assist a public servant ...	186, 187	260	561	253	291	1	16
81	Disobedience to lawful orders ...	188	452	1,020	264	747	1	8
82	Threatening a public servant with injury ...	189	8	14	11	3	...	...
83	Threatening with injury ...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	Giving or using false evidence (simple) ...	193, 196	254	412	160	232	...	20
85	Fabricating false evidence or using fabricated evidence (simple) ...	193, 196	12	17	2	12	...	3
86	Signing or using false certificate ...	197, 198	5	7	2	5	...	...
87	Making or using a false declaration ...	199, 200	19	28	4	24	...	...
88	Screening an offender by causing disappearance of evidence, &c. ...	201	26	70	43	26	...	1
89	Omitting to give information of an offence ...	202	47	104	37	67	...	...
90	Giving false information respecting an offence ...	203	12	16	7	9	...	...
91	Secreting or destroying documentary evidence ...	204	13	20	11	9	...	...
92	False personation in judicial proceeding ...	205	37	65	19	41	...	5
93	Fraudulently claiming or removing property to legal seizure ...	206, 207	28	53	30	20	...	3
94	Fraudulently suffering a decree ...	208	1	1	...	1	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1874.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Bailable—*(Continued).*							
95	False claim ...	209	33	75	37	38	...	...
96	Fraudulently obtaining or executing a decree ...	210	26	35	21	13	...	1
97	False charge of an offence	211	215	304	167	123	...	14
98	Harbouring an offender ...	212, 216	15	22	11	11	...	...
99	Taking gift to screen an offender ...	213, 215	55	114	41	68	...	5
100	Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment and forfeiture ...	217, 218	22	43	15	28	...	...
101	Public servant omitting to apprehend or suffering to escape ...	221, 222	6	8	4	3	...	1
102	Public servant negligently suffering an escape ...	223	34	59	20	39	...	...
103	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue ...	224, 225	139	196	52	142	2	...
104	Insulting a public servant during judicial proceedings	228	131	140	5	134	...	1
105	Making, selling or possessing a counterfeit stamp...	255, 258, 259	...	1	...	1	...	...
106	Using or preparing for use a stamp known to have been used before ...	261, 263	13	19	7	11	1	...
107	Using, possessing, making or selling false weights or measures ...	264, 267	101	175	35	140	...	...
108	Negligently or malignantly endangering human life ...	269 to 271, 279, 280, 282, 284 to 289	127	245	51	194	...	...
109	Adulterating or selling adulterated food ...	272, 273	40	74	8	66	...	...
110	Adulterating or selling adulterated drugs ...	274, 275	2	2	1	1	...	...
111	Defiling the water of a public reservoir ...	277	35	103	34	69	...	...
112	Making atmosphere noxious to health ...	278	14	125	4	121	...	...
113	Rash riding and driving on a public way ...	279	8	9	1	8	...	...
114	Obstructing a public way...	283	52	249	25	223	1	...
115	Dealing with fire, &c., to endanger human life ...	285	1	1	...	1	...	...
116	Committing nuisance ...	290, 291	306	1,088	222	852	1	13
117	Selling or possessing obscene books ...	292, 293	3	3	1	2	...	...
118	Obscene songs ...	294	21	45	12	29	...	4

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1874.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Bailable—*(Continued).*							
119	Religious insult ...	295, 297, 298	102	280	156	121	1	2
120	Disturbing religious assembly ...	296	5	9	4	5	...	...
121	Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	304 A,	35	39	6	33	...	...
122	Attempt to commit culpable homicide ..	308	1	2	2	...	...	...
123	Attempt to commit suicide	309	145	209	64	144	...	1
124	Causing miscarriage (simple)	312	35	38	21	17	...	...
125	Exposing and abandoning a child ...	317	17	18	13	4	...	1
126	Concealment of birth ...	318	35	43	7	27	...	9
127	Causing hurt ...	323, 334	3,719	7,574	4,236	3,266	1	71
128	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	324	140	237	79	157	1	...
129	Causing hurt to extort confession, &c. ...	330, 332	17	34	12	19	...	3
130	Grievous hurt ...	325	535	828	316	487	...	25
131	Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation ...	335	39	58	16	42	...	...
132	Doing any act which endangers human safety ...	336, 337	14	13	4	8	...	1
133	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human safety ...	338	4	3	...	3	...	...
134	Wrongful restraint ...	341	357	666	505	153	1	7
135	Wrongful confinement ...	342 to 346	181	319	237	70	...	12
136	Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession	347, 348	11	18	14	4	...	...
137	Assault or use of criminal force ...	352 to 355, 357, 358	17,234	36,987	29,327	7,398	8	254
138	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave ...	370	9	13	12	1	...	...
139	Unlawful compulsory labour,	374	4	11	1	10	...	...
140	Extortion ...	384, 385	220	294	200	88	1	5
141	Dishonest misappropriation,	403, 404	461	669	256	409	1	3
142	Cheating ...	417 to 420	597	903	531	351	7	14
143	Fraudulent disposition of property ...	421, 422, 424	6	5	1	4	...	...
144	Executing a deed containing false statement of consideration ...	423	6	7	1	5	1	...
145	Mischief, ordinary ...	426, 427, 430, to 433	1,841	4,303	2,291	1,971	1	40
146	Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle ...	428, 429	674	815	507	305	1	2
147	Mischief by destroying landmarks ...	434	65	174	93	78	...	3

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1874.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Bailable—*(Concluded).*							
148	Mischief by fire ...	435	172	83	62	17	...	4
149	Criminal trespass ...	447	722	1,551	1,064	453	...	34
150	House trespass (simple) ...	448	421	506	273	231	...	2
151	House trespass, in order to commit an offence (other than theft) punishable with imprisonment ...	451	39	38	10	27	1	...
152	Dishonestly opening a closed receptacle ...	461, 462	16	15	3	11	...	...
153	Forgery (simple) ...	465, 466, 471	87	163	127	29	2	6
154	Making or using false trade or property mark ...	482 to 484, 486 to 488	6	22	13	4	...	5
155	Removing or destroying property mark ...	489	7	7	3	4	...	...
156	Criminal breaches of contracts of service ...	490 to 492	37	94	33	61	...	...
157	Bigamy ...	494	153	377	319	46	1	11
158	Adultery ...	497	188	219	147	63	...	9
159	Enticing away a married woman ...	498	3,615	4,805	3,948	728	27	102
160	Defamation ...	500 to 502	206	290	218	66	...	6
161	Insult ...	504 to 509	284	438	323	114	...	1
162	Criminal intimidation ...	506, 507, 508	55	70	49	21	...	...
163	Being drunk and disorderly	510	15	16	7	9	...	...
164	Abetment of any offence ...	...	16	73	28	45	...	...
165	Attempt to commit offences	...	18	41	15	26	...	...
	Special and Local Laws and Criminal Procedure Code.							
166	Arrest of vagabonds ...	Sec. 94 C.P.C.	1	11	1	...	...	...
167	Recognizance to appear before a Magistrate ...	„ 130 „	3	4	4	...	...	...
168	Committal of person refusing to answer ...	„ 356 „	3	3	...	3	...	...
169	Payment of penalty by accused ...	„ 396 „	20	12	...	12	...	...
170	Payment of penalty by sureties ...	„ 397 „	29	42	14	28	...	...
171	Contempts and disobedience of orders ...	„ 163 „	73	87	2	85	...	...
172	Frivolous or vexatious complaints ...	„ 209 „	768	638	...	638	...	...
173	Contempts of Court ...	„ 435 „	134	94	3	91	...	...
174	Recognizance to keep the peace ...	„ 489 „	847	3,438	913	2,514	...	11
175	Security to keep the peace	„ 490 „	1,355	3,555	890	2,663	...	2
176	Recovery of penalty from principal ...	„ 502 „	13	22	6	16	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1874.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Special and Local Laws and Criminal Procedure Code—*(Continued).*							
77	Recovery of penalty from sureties ...	Sec. 514 C. P. C.	64	105	20	80	1	4
78	Powers of Collectors and Revenue Courts ...	Sec. 535 C. P. C.	1	1	1	...	...	...
79	Lurking without ostensible means of livelihood ...	Chapter XXXVIII. C. P. C.	724	1,214	210	1,000	1	3
80	Bad livelihood ...	Ditto.	3,311	5,994	1,082	4.882	7	23
81	Security for good behaviour	Ditto.	2,085	3,038	266	2,763	3	6
82	Local nuisance ...	Chapter XXXIX., C. P. C.	337	222	187	38	...	...
83	Maintenance of wives and children ...	Chap. XL	2,072	2,229	1,782	413	4	30
84	Disputes relating to possession of land ...	„ XLI.	92	219	159	56	...	4
85	Breach of laws relating to excise on spirits and drugs.—Acts XXI. of 1856, XXIII. of 1860, XVI. of 1863, XXVIII. of 1864, and X. of 1871...	...	401	738	261	474	...	3
86	Ditto ditto Opium ditto...	...	322	813	158	652	1	2
87	Ditto ditto Salt and Saltpetre : Criminal Procedure Code. Acts XXI. of 1861, XIV. of 1843, XXXVI. of 1855 ...	...	171	245	18	226	...	1
88	Ditto ditto Customs ...	...	56	104	11	93	...	...
89	Ditto ditto Stamps, Acts X. of 1862, XXVI. of 1867, and XVIII. of 1869 ...	...	409	815	156	657	...	2
90	Ditto ditto Post Office, Act XIV. of 1866 ...	...	40	51	14	35	...	2
91	Ditto ditto Electric Telegraph, Act VIII. of 1860	...	2	3	1	2	...	...
92	Ditto ditto Jails, Act XXVI. of 1870 ...	...	50	60	9	51	...	...
93	Ditto ditto Forests, Act XVII. of 1865 ...	...	463	1,189	160	1,029	...	...
94	Ditto ditto Ferries, ditto ..	...	2	2	...	2	...	...
95	Ditto ditto Canals, Acts VII. of 1845, XXX. of 1871	...	576	1,661	631	1,019	...	11

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1874.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Peual Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Special and Local Laws and Criminal Procedure Code—*(Continued).*							
196	Breach of laws relating to Railways, Act XVIII. of 1854 ...	...	89	122	23	99	...	...
197	Ditto ditto Stage Coaches, Act XVI of 1851	...	7	8	2	6	...	...
198	Ditto ditto Printing Press, Act XI. of 1835 ...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...
199	Ditto ditto Gaming, Act III. of 1867 ...	...	195	955	215	740	...	...
200	Ditto ditto Wandering and Dangerous Lunatics, Act XXXVI. of 1858 ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
201	Ditto ditto Trespass, Acts III. of 1857, V. of 1860, XXII. of 1861, I. of 1871	...	770	2,107	1,374	727	...	6
202	Ditto ditto Arms. Acts XXXI. of 1860, and VI. of 1866 ...	...	134	155	51	104	...	...
203	Ditto ditto Foreign Recruiting, Act IV. of 1874	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
204	Ditto ditto Emigration, Act XXVII. of 1871 ...	...	10	14	5	9	...	...
205	Ditto ditto Apprentices, Act XIX. of 1850 ...	...	59	67	60	6	1	...
206	Ditto ditto Cantonments, Act XXII. of 1864 ...	...	3,650	5,811	454	5,353	...	4
207	Ditto ditto Chowkidárs, Regulation XX. of 1856	...	7	13	...	13	...	...
208	Ditto ditto Village Watchmen ...	...	19	61	22	39	...	...
209	Ditto ditto Track Laws, (Local Rules), Act IV. of 1872 ...	...	20	38	24	13	1	...
210	Ditto ditto Nuisances, Section 34, Act V of 1861	...	2,269	3,823	307	3,516	...	...
211	Ditto ditto Police Act by Police Officers, Act V. of 1861 ...	...	832	2,130	120	2,009	...	1
212	Ditto ditto other offences punishable under Act V. of 1861 ...	...	4	6	...	6	...	...
213	Ditto ditto Nuisances under Act XXVI. of 1850	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
214	Ditto ditto Nuisances under Punjab Municipal Act IV. of 1873 ...	...	3,093	5,271	663	4,587	16	5

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1874.—*(Concluded.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred	Remaining under trial at the end of the year
	Special and Local Laws and Criminal Procedure Code—*(Concluded).*							
215	Breach of other offences under Act IV. of 1873 ...	...	345	911	109	802	...	...
216	Breach of law relating to purchasing soldiers' necessaries, stores, &c., Act VII. of 1867 ...	...	3	4	...	4	...	...
217	Ditto ditto contract by artificers and workmen, Act XIII. of 1859 ...	...	154	237	208	29	...	..
218	Ditto ditto ditto workmen on Railways and Public Works Department, Act IX. of 1860 ...	...	9	14	8	6	...	...
219	Ditto ditto Registration, Act VII. of 1871 ...	...	6	11	...	11	...	...
220	Ditto ditto Pleaders, Act XX. of 1865 ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
221	Ditto ditto Criminal Tribes Act, XXVII. of 1871 ...	...	22	33	7	26	...	...
	Ditto ditto Contagious Diseases, Act XIV. of 1868,	...	1	6	...	6	...	...
222	Ditto ditto Evidence, Act I. of 1872 ...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...
223	Extortion, Section 6, Act VIII. of 1851 ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
224	Breach of Octroi Rules ...	...	2	3	2	1	...	...
225	Offences against Punjab Laws Act IV. of 1872 ...	...	1,230	1,497	273	1,224	...	...
226	Actionable wrong, para. 9, Circular XVII. of 1871...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
227	Frontier Rules, section 2	...	33	81	28	53	...	...
228	Ditto ditto 3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
229	Ditto ditto 4	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
230	Ditto ditto 6	...	248	546	286	245	...	15
231	Ditto ditto 8	...	15	55	21	34	...	...
232	Ditto ditto 10	...	3	8	...	8	...	...
233	Ditto ditto 7	...	333	850	341	439	...	70

No. 16.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number of Persons dealt with.						
		Brought to trial during the Year 1874.					
Class of Tribunals.	Remaining at end of last year.	Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.	Total.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	151	6,116	930	14,269	1,482	6	22,954
Paid Magistrates with local jurisdiction ...	335	22,620	2,701	36,620	3,158	9	65,443
Paid first, second and third class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	874	24,519	6,641	21,605	1,770	67	55,476
Chief Magistrates of districts ...	146	4,002	935	1,332	1,064	14	7,493
Total Magistracy ...	1,506	57,257	11,207	73,826	7,474	96	151,366
Sessions Courts... Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X. of 1872 ...	20	1,330	148	152	17	10	1,677
Sessions Courts... Commissioners...	118	678	...	...	...	...	796
Total ...	138	2,008	148	152	17	10	2,473
Chief Court ...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8
Grand Total ...	1,644	59,265	11,363	73,978	7,491	106	153,847

TRIALS IN THE TRIBUNALS OF VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PROVINCE IN THE YEAR 1874.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
PERSONS DISPOSED OF.									
Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	TOTAL.	Remaining at end of Year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	REMARKS.
1,958	8,708	12,148	12	18	22,844	110	3	23,401	
6,176	24,604	34,152	78	31	65,041	402	4	75,779	
11,947	13,028	29,123	534	146	54,778	698	5	76,715	
1,109	956	5,175	45	52	7,337	156	4	8,929	
21,190	47,296	80,598	669	247	150,000	1,366	3	184,824	
382	128	1,114	...	6	1,630	47	6	8,382	
...	247	384	118	7	756	40	27	4,572	
382	375	1,498	118	13	2,386	87	...	12,954	
1	1	5	...	...	7	1	30	37	
21,573	47,672	82,101	787	260	152,393	1,454	...	197,805	

No. 17.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted Punjab during

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	PERSONS SEN						
		Transportation			Imprisonment.		
					Rigorous.		
Class of Tribunals.	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	202	766	76
Paid Magistrates with local jurisdiction ...	...	...	...	...	1,234	3,454	267
Paid first, second and third class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	...	...	...	...	3,521	3,354	302
Chief Magistrates of the districts ...	...	...	...	...	765	508	28
Total Magistracy ...	...	...	...	...	5,722	8,082	673
Sessions Courts... Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X. of 1872 ...	...	...	...	...	798	215	7
Sessions Courts... Commissioners ...	118	92	1	...	154	116	3
Total ...	...	...	...	...	6,674	8,413	683
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
Grand Total ...	118	92	1	...	6,675	8,417	683

BY THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE THE YEAR 1874.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TENCED TO					PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE		
	FINE.		WHIPPING.				
Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.
...	676	10,864	15	55	7	23	420
...	3,632	26,778	65	1,133	251	279	691
...	4,798	9,926	228	1,212	1,703	2,306	5,223
...	756	1,624	90	251	378	271	2,314
...	9,862	49,192	398	2,651	2,339	2,879	8,648
...	670	74	60	27	...	...	...
17	178	13	5	5	3	...	15
17	10,710	49,279	463	2,683	2,342	2,879	8,663
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	10,711	49,279	463	2,683	2,342	2,879	8,663

No. 17.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted
Punjab during the

1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	DETAIL								
	Fines.								
Class of Tribunals.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	10,702	783	49	6	...	...	44,169	38,495	2,740
Paid Magistrates with local jurisdiction ...	26,195	4,097	159	49	...	...	2,06,473	1,73,609	14,631
Paid first, second and third class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	8,719	5,241	503	163	7	1	2,77,737	2,00,405	23,794
Chief Magistrates of the districts ...	923	1,116	179	158	4	...	71,704	59,512	15,891
Total Magistracy ...	46,539	11,237	890	376	11	1	6,00,083	4,72,021	57,056
Sessions Courts. Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X. of 1872 ...	88	459	133	57	6	1	47,653	21,619	3,234
Sessions Courts. Commissioners ...	12	79	59	39	2	...	21,230	7,734	151
Total ...	46,639	11,775	1,082	472	19	2	6,68,966	5,01,374	60,441
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	500	...	...
Grand Total ...	46,639	11,775	1,082	473	19	2	6,69,466	5,01,374	60,441

BY THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE YEAR 1874.—*(Concluded.)*

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
OF PUNISHMENTS.												
IMPRISONMENT.										WHIPPING.		
One month.		*Six months.*		*Two years.*		*Seven years.*		*Above seven years.*				
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Ten stripes and under.	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.
283	56	498	16	187	4	...	...	...	...	16	41	13
1,434	204	2,828	59	426	4	...	...	...	...	284	594	320
780	161	2,524	116	3,568	25	3	...	...	...	197	642	600
81	15	228	12	938	1	26	...	...	...	45	98	198
2,578	436	6,078	203	5,119	34	29	...	...	...	542	1,375	1,131
5	1	94	2	286	2	626	1	2	1	3	12	73
8	1	39	1	68	1	113	...	42	...	...	2	8
2,591	438	6,211	206	5,473	37	768	1	44	1	545	1,389	1,212
...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
2,591	438	6,211	206	5,474	37	771	1	45	1	545	1,389	1,212

No. 18.—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of the Punjab during the Year 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tribunals.	Number of persons or appellants applying for revision under Section 297, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of Persons. Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Pending.	Cases referred for revision to Chief Court.
Magistrate of district ... Appeals from Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	20	323	72	137	...	18	1	...
Magistrate of district ... Appeals from Paid Magistrates ...	...	61	2,440	584	659	14	210	47	...
Total ...	...	81	2,763	656	796	14	228	48	...
Sessions Court ... Appeals from Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	4	41	18	23	...	7	4	...
Sessions Court ... Appeals from Paid Magistrates ...	...	353	2,413	332	475	22	144	87	...
Total ...	...	357	2,454	351	498	22	151	91	...
Chief Court ... Appeals ...	...	117	652	79	61	1	10	56	...
Chief Court ... Revisions ...	871	739	328	98	164	33	37	37	166
Total ...	871	856	980	177	225	34	47	93	166
Grand Total ...	871	1,294	6,197	1,184	1,519	70	426	232	166

No. 19.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the Province of the Punjab in the Year 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Jury Trials.		Assessors' Trials.		
Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge approved of verdict.	Cases in which Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge differed from Assessors.	Note showing in what class of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.
Chief Court ...	12	8	...	8	...	...	...	...
Commissioners' Sessions Courts.								
Delhi ...	3	...	25	...	...	24	1	In all sessions trials.
Hissar ...	3	...	16	...	...	14	2	
Umballa ...	3	2	20	2	...	17	3	
Jullundur ...	3	...	25	...	...	25	...	
Amritsar ...	3	...	39	...	...	36	3	
Lahore ...	4	...	62	...	...	55	7	
Ráwalpindi ...	3	...	29	...	...	25	4	
Mooltan ...	3	...	36	...	...	32	4	
Deraját ...	3	...	35	...	...	28	7	
Pesháwar ...	2	...	83	...	...	78	5	
Total ...	3	2	370	2	...	334	36	...

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4		
			Remained at the commencement of the Year.		
Stations.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	331	12	343
		Under trial	10	2	12
		Civil ...	9	...	9
Gurgaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	82	2	84
		Under trial	18	...	18
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Karnál ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	187	4	191
		Under trial	5	...	5
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Hissar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	217	4	221
		Under trial	8	...	8
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Rohtak ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	164	6	170
		Under trial	7	...	7
		Civil ...	4	...	4
Sirsa ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	260	1	261
		Under trial	10	...	10
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Umballa ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	713	11	724
		Under trial	18	...	18
		Civil ...	2	1	3
Rúpar ...	Central Jail...	Convicts ...	1,149	...	1,149
		Under trial	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Ludhiána ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	213	10	223
		Under trial	13	1	14
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Simla ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	17	1	18
		Under trial	...	...	...
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	350	13	363
		Under trial	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	31	1	32
		Under trial	3	...	3
		Civil ...	6	...	6
		Carried over ...	3,835	69	3,904

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND DURING THE YEAR 1874.

5			6			7		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
719	28	747	1,050	40	1,090	782	32	814
32	3	35	42	5	47	42	5	47
87	1	88	96	1	97	94	1	95
482	16	498	564	18	582	460	16	476
330	19	349	348	19	367	336	18	354
11	...	11	11	...	11	10	...	10
455	18	473	642	22	664	448	20	468
380	9	389	385	9	394	375	9	384
11	...	11	13	...	13	11	...	11
614	19	633	831	23	854	601	13	614
251	11	262	259	11	270	256	11	267
21	1	22	23	1	24	22	1	23
464	12	476	628	18	646	452	13	465
288	7	295	295	7	302	286	7	293
19	...	19	23	...	23	21	...	21
418	10	428	678	11	689	429	6	435
249	8	257	259	8	267	256	8	264
5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5
681	36	717	1,394	47	1,441	777	35	812
392	8	400	410	8	418	402	8	410
20	5	25	22	6	28	21	6	27
2,364	...	2,364	3,513	...	3,513	1,512	...	1,512
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
659	32	691	872	42	914	642	33	675
686	27	713	699	28	727	694	28	722
38	3	41	40	3	43	36	3	39
105	9	114	122	10	132	108	10	118
64	4	68	64	4	68	64	4	68
39	4	43	41	4	45	39	3	42
821	38	859	1,171	51	1,222	844	40	884
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
540	37	577	571	38	609	541	33	574
335	26	361	338	26	364	326	25	351
66	1	67	72	1	73	66	1	67
11,646	392	12,038	15,481	461	15,942	10,958	389	11,347

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of Lock-ups of the Punjab.

1	2	3	8		
			Remaining at end of the Year.		
Stations.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	268	8	276
		Under trial	...	...	...
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Gurgaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	104	2	106
		Under trial	12	1	13
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Karnál ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	194	2	196
		Under trial	10	...	10
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Hissar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	230	10	240
		Under trial	3	...	3
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Rohtak ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	176	5	181
		Under trial	9	...	9
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Sirsa ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	249	5	254
		Under trial	3	...	3
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Umballa ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	617	12	629
		Under trial	8	...	8
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Rúpar ...	Central Jail...	Convicts ...	2,001	...	2,001
		Under trial	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Ludhiána ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	230	9	239
		Under trial	5	...	5
		Civil ...	4	...	4
Simla ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14
		Under trial	...	...	...
		Civil ...	2	1	3
Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	327	11	338
		Under trial	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	30	5	35
		Under trial	12	1	13
		Civil ...	6	...	6
		Carried over ...	4,523	72	4,595

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND DURING THE YEAR 1874.—*(Continued.)*

9			10		
DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
321·58 1·42 6·37	7·56 ·86 ·02	329·14 2·28 6·39	329·37	8·44	337·81
111·21 12·42 0·45	3·70 ·72 ...	114·91 13·14 0·45	124·08	4·42	128·50
183·66 12·29 1·05	4·64 ·55 ...	188·30 12·84 1·05	197·00	5·10	202·19
217·13 11·78 2·71	7·93 ·06 ·05	225·06 11·84 2·76	231·62	8·04	239·66
161·03 7·25 1·69	5·80 ·19 ...	166·83 7·44 1·69	169·97	5·99	175·96
240·37 8·38 0·45	2·82 ·56 ...	243·19 8·94 ·45	249·20	3·38	252·58
665·74 14·94 2·65	11·88 ·71 ·82	677·62 15·65 3·47	683·33	13·41	696·74
1,875·50	... ...	1,875·50	1,875·50	...	1,875·50
240·25 21·16 2·83	12·20 1·66 ·72	252·45 22·82 3·55	264·24	14·58	278·82
15·46 1·30 1·66	1·26 ·08 ·10	16·72 1·38 1·76	18·42	1·44	19·86
382·81	14·60	397·41	382·81	14·60	397·41
28·25 10·21 6·88	1·65 2·01 ·30	29·90 12·22 7·18	45·34	3·96	49·30
4,570·88	83·45	4,654·33	4,570·88	83·45	4,654·33

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of Lock-ups of the Punjab during

1	2	3	4		
			Remained at the commencement of the Year.		
Stations.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Brought forward ...	3,835	69	3,904
Dharmsála ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	144	25	169
		Under trial	13	...	13
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	756	16	772
		Under trial	46	3	49
		Civil ...	4	1	5
Gurdáspur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	261	10	271
		Under trial	12	4	16
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	384	4	388
		Under trial	10	...	10
		Civil ...	5	...	5
Lahore Central Jail ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	2,436	...	2,436
		Under trial	2	...	2
		Civil ...	8	...	8
Lahore Female Penitentiary	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	184	184
		Under trial	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	1	1
Gujránwála ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	464	1	465
		Under trial	32	3	35
		Civil ...	3	...	3
Ferozepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	379	4	383
		Under trial	...	...	...
		Civil ...	4	1	5
Ráwalpindi ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	790	30	820
		Under trial	31	1	32
		Civil ...	3	...	3
		Carried over ...	9,623	357	9,980

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND THE YEAR 1874.—(*Continued.*)

5			6			7		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
11,646	392	12,038	15,481	461	15,942	10,958	389	11,347
353	24	377	497	49	546	356	41	397
191	9	200	204	9	213	196	9	205
4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8
1,192	57	1,249	1,948	73	2,021	1,328	57	1,385
1,018	58	1,076	1,064	61	1,125	1,044	59	1,103
182	6	188	186	7	193	177	7	184
681	39	720	942	49	991	723	41	764
785	43	828	797	47	844	782	46	828
20	...	20	21	...	21	20	...	20
922	50	972	1,306	54	1,360	814	34	848
744	19	763	754	19	773	749	18	767
65	2	67	70	2	72	67	2	69
1,136	...	1,136	3,572	...	3,572	1,249	...	1,249
76	...	76	78	...	78	74	...	74
44	...	44	52	...	52	47	...	47
...	44	44	...	228	228	...	40	40
...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5	5
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
735	35	770	1,199	36	1,235	695	26	721
683	24	707	715	27	742	684	27	711
12	2	14	15	2	17	14	2	16
696	14	710	1,075	18	1,093	657	11	668
139	6	145	139	6	145	138	6	144
24	2	26	28	3	31	25	2	27
973	23	996	1,763	53	1,816	892	14	906
25	4	29	56	5	61	50	5	55
36	2	38	39	2	41	37	2	39
22,382	864	23,246	32,005	1,221	33,226	21,780	848	22,628

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of Lock-ups of the Punjab during

1	2	3	8		
			Remaining at end of the Year.		
Stations.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Brought forward ...	4,523	72	4,595
Dharmsála ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	141	8	149
		Under trial	8	...	8
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	620	16	636
		Under trial	20	2	22
		Civil ...	9	...	9
Gurdáspur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	219	8	227
		Under trial	15	1	16
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	492	20	512
		Under trial	5	1	6
		Civil ...	3	...	3
Lahore Central Jail ...	Central Jail...	Convicts ...	2,323	...	2,323
		Under trial	4	...	4
		Civil ...	5	...	5
Lahore Female Penitentiary	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	188	188
		Under trial	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Gujránwála ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	504	10	514
		Under trial	31	...	31
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Ferozepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	418	7	425
		Under trial	1	...	1
		Civil ...	3	1	4
Ráwalpindi ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	871	39	910
		Under trial	6	...	6
		Civil ...	2	...	2
		Carried over ...	10,225	373	10,598

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND THE YEAR 1874.—*(Continued).*

9			10		
DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
4,570·88	83·45	4,654·33	4,570·88	83·45	4,654·33
125·41 7·25 0·17	13·77 0·72 0·18	139·18 7·97 0·35	132·83	14·67	147·50
588·91 37·61 9·70	20·80 2·70 0·71	609·71 40·31 10·41	636·22	24·21	660·43
264·09 17·94 1·67	8·91 1·34 ...	273·00 19·28 1·67	283·70	10·25	293·95
447·72 17·54 5·95	14·34 0·55 0·02	462·06 18·09 5·97	471·21	14·91	486·12
2,374·05 7·02 4·65	... ...	2,374·05 7·02 4·65	2,385·72	...	2,385·72
... ...	181·45 0·41 0·11	181·45 0·41 0·11	...	181·97	181·97
473·62 16·46 1·50	7·97 0·39 0·27	481·59 16·85 1·77	491·58	8·63	500·21
362·02 2·67 2·63	4·64 0·50 0·30	366·66 3·17 2·93	367·32	5·44	372·76
790·84 8·59 3·91	30·75 0·57 0·04	821·59 9·16 3·95	803·34	31·36	834·70
10,142·80	374·89	10,517·69	10,142·80	374·89	10,517·69

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of Lock-ups of the Punjab during

1	2	3	4		
			Remained at commencement of the Year.		
Stations.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Brought forward ...	9,623	357	9,980
Jhelum ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	296	5	301
		Under trial	1	...	1
		Civil ...	4	...	4
Gujrát ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	293	10	303
		Under trial	22	...	22
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Shahpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	380	7	387
		Under trial	6	...	6
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Mooltan ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	876	10	886
		Under trial	2	4	6
		Civil ...	3	...	3
Jhang ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	332	4	336
		Under trial	16	...	16
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Montgomery ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	675	1	676
		Under trial	8	...	8
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	15	...	15
		Under trial	10	...	10
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	523	20	543
		Under trial	186	2	88
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Dera Ghází Khan ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	334	17	351
		Under trial	26	5	31
		Civil ...	7	1	8
		Carried over ...	13,541	443	13,984

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND THE YEAR 1874.—*(Continued).*

5			6			7		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
22,382	864	23,246	32,005	1,221	33,226	21,780	848	22,628
550	17	567	846	22	868	571	15	586
269	4	273	270	4	274	246	4	250
8	2	10	12	2	14	10	2	12
533	20	553	826	30	856	570	26	596
496	15	511	518	15	533	500	14	514
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
557	19	576	937	26	963	658	23	681
461	6	467	467	6	473	450	6	456
8	...	8	10	...	10	8	...	8
880	31	911	1,756	41	1,797	973	17	990
115	28	143	117	32	149	115	30	145
18	1	19	21	1	22	18	1	19
566	22	588	898	26	924	536	23	559
453	21	474	469	21	490	454	21	475
5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6
613	10	623	1,288	11	1,299	906	10	916
548	14	562	556	14	570	542	14	556
12	...	12	12	...	12	11	...	11
581	13	594	596	13	609	575	13	588
484	23	507	494	23	517	478	23	501
17	1	18	17	1	18	14	1	15
617	35	652	1,140	55	1,195	612	39	651
575	47	622	661	49	710	634	42	676
28	6	34	29	6	35	27	6	33
500	25	525	834	42	876	565	24	589
786	66	852	812	71	883	796	70	866
34	...	34	41	1	42	37	1	38
32,096	1,291	33,387	45,637	1,734	47,371	32,091	1,274	33,365

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of Lock-ups of the Punjab during

1	2	3	8		
			Remaining at end of the Year.		
Stations.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Brought forward ...	10,225	373	10,598
Jhelum ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	275	7	282
		Under trial	24	...	24
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Gujrát ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	256	4	260
		Under trial	18	1	19
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Shahpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	279	3	282
		Under trial	17	...	17
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Mooltan ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	783	24	807
		Under trial	2	2	4
		Civil ...	3	...	3
Jhang ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	362	3	365
		Under trial	15	...	15
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Montgomery ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	382	1	383
		Under trial	14	...	14
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Muzaffargarh ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	21	...	21
		Under trial	16	...	16
		Civil ...	3	...	3
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	528	16	544
		Under trial	27	7	34
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Dera Ghází Khan ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	269	18	287
		Under trial	16	1	17
		Civil ...	4	...	4
		Carried over ...	13,546	460	14,006

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND THE YEAR 1874.—*(Continued.)*

9			10		
DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
10,142·80	374·89	10,517·69	10,142·80	374·89	10,517·69
270·71 7·56 1·01	7·02 0·02 0·33	277·73 7·58 1·34	279·28	7·37	286·65
239·48 15·01 ...	6·20 0·17 ...	245·68 15·18 ...	254·49	6·37	260·86
260·93 10·91 1·72	6·99 0·27 ...	267·92 11·18 1·72	273·56	7·26	280·82
726·66 8·46 1·52	15·69 1·16 0·12	742·35 9·62 1·64	736·64	16·97	753·61
293·05 17·63 0·17	5·20 1·25 0·04	298·25 18·88 0·21	310·85	6·49	317·34
479·11 12·75 0·83	2·14 0·17 ...	481·25 12·92 0·83	492·69	2·31	495·00
24·50 11·61 2·30	0·25 0·50 0·17	24·75 12·11 2·47	38·41	0·92	39·33
510·20 56·41 3·79	20·25 2·57 1·02	530·45 58 98 4·81	570·40	23·84	594·24
328·02 28·30 3·49	20·06 3·32 0·38	348·08 31·62 3 87	359·81	23·76	383·57
13,458·93	470·18	13,929·11	13,458·93	470·18	13,929·11

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Lock-ups of the Punjab during

1	2	3	4		
Stations.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the Year.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
		Brought forward ...	13,541	443	13,984
Bannu ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	75	3	78
		Under trial	18	1	19
		Civil ...	2	1	3
Peshâwar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	404	19	423
		Under trial	84	1	85
		Civil ...	10	1	11
Hazára ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	11	1	12
		Under trial	13	1	14
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Kohât ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	116	10	126
		Under trial	16	4	20
		Civil ...	1	1	2
		Total ...	14,291	486	14,777

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND THE YEAR 1874.—*(Continued.)*

5			6			7		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
32,096	1,291	33,387	45,637	1,734	47,371	32,091	1,274	33,365
425	21	446	500	24	524	416	22	438
262	12	274	280	13	293	251	12	263
20	3	23	22	4	26	22	4	26
1,228	34	1,262	1,632	53	1,685	1,195	43	1,238
1,995	61	2,056	2,079	62	2,141	1,992	60	2,052
58	13	71	68	14	82	62	14	76
402	21	423	413	22	435	389	22	411
377	28	405	390	29	419	351	29	380
31	2	33	31	2	33	30	2	32
415	23	438	531	33	564	447	25	472
271	31	302	287	35	322	279	33	312
17	3	20	18	4	22	16	4	20
37,597	1,543	39,140	51,888	2,029	53,917	37,541	1,544	39,085

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Lock-ups of the Punjab during

1	2	3	8		
			Remaining at end of the Year.		
Stations.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Brought forward ...		13,546	460	14,006
Bannu ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	84	2	86
		Under trial	29	1	30
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Pesháwar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	437	10	447
		Under trial	87	2	89
		Civil ...	6	...	6
Hazára ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	24	...	24
		Under trial	39	...	39
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Kohát ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	84	8	92
		Under trial	8	2	10
		Civil ...	2	...	2
		Total ...	14,347	485	14,832

Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and the Year 1874.—*(Concluded.)*

9			10		
Daily Average Number of each Class.			Total daily Average of whole Jail.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
13,458·93	470·18	13,929·11	13,458·93	470·18	13,929·11
77·95 21·23 1·66	4·24 0·40 0·29	82·19 21·63 1·95	100·84	4·93	105·77
392·61 123·25 5·83	18·04 3·58 1·58	410·65 126·83 7·41	521·69	23·20	544·89
29·89 30·22 1·96	1·74 1·21 0·13	31·63 31·43 2·09	62·07	3·08	65·15
114·35 17·69 1·50	10·41 2·02 0·20	124·76 19·71 1·70	133·54	12·63	146·17
14,277·07	514·02	14,791·09	14,277·07	514·02	14,791·09

No. 21.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Remained on the 31st December 1873.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	331	12	719	28	1,050	40
2	Gurgaon ...	82	2	482	16	564	18
3	Karnál ...	187	4	455	18	642	22
4	Hissar ...	217	4	614	19	831	23
5	Rohtak ...	164	6	464	12	628	18
6	Sirsa ...	260	1	418	10	678	11
7	Umballa ...	713	11	681	36	1,394	47
8	Rúpar ...	1,149	...	92	...	1,241	...
9	Ludhiána ...	213	10	659	32	872	42
10	Simla ...	17	1	105	9	122	10
11	Jullundur ...	350	13	821	38	1,171	51
12	Hoshiárpur ...	31	1	540	37	571	38
13	Dharmsála ...	144	25	353	24	497	49
14	Amritsar ...	756	16	1,192	57	1,948	73
15	Gurdáspur ...	261	10	681	39	942	49
16	Siálkot ...	384	4	922	50	1,306	54
17	Lahore Central ...	2,436	...	1,136	...	3,572	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	184	...	44	...	228
19	Gujránwála ...	464	1	735	35	1,199	36
20	Ferozepore ...	379	4	696	14	1,075	18
21	Ráwalpindi ...	790	30	973	23	1,763	53
22	Jhelum ...	296	5	550	17	846	22
23	Gujrát ...	293	10	533	20	826	30
24	Shahpur ...	380	7	557	19	937	26
25	Mooltan ...	876	10	880	31	1,756	41
26	Jhang ...	332	4	566	22	898	26
27	Montgomery ...	675	1	613	10	1,288	11
28	Muzaffargarh ...	15	...	581	13	596	13
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	523	20	617	35	1,140	55
30	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	334	17	500	25	834	42
31	Bannu ...	75	3	425	21	500	24
32	Peshawar ...	404	19	1,228	34	1,632	53
33	Hazára ...	11	1	402	21	413	22
34	Kohát ...	116	10	415	23	531	33
	Total ...	13,658	446	20,605	832	34,263	1,278

CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1874.

6				7			8			9			
RECEIVED FROM OTHER JAILS.										TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.			
A.		B.								A.		B.	
To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation *en route* to other Jails, &c.		Total population.			Daily average number.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4	...	193	5	1,247	45	1,292	321·58	7·56	329·14	283	7	...	...
2	...	...	...	566	18	584	111·21	3·70	114·91	97	4	5	1
2	...	...	...	644	22	666	183·66	4·64	188·30	92	2	...	...
68	2	...	...	899	25	924	217·13	7·93	225·06	154	3	...	...
8	...	...	...	636	18	654	161·03	5·80	166·83	45	...	...	...
60	...	...	...	738	11	749	240·37	2·82	243·19	67	2	...	...
416	9	6	1	1,816	57	1,873	665·74	11·88	677·62	355	5	...	...
2,272	...	...	...	3,513	..	3,513	1,875·50	...	1,875·50	12	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	872	42	914	240·25	12·20	252·45	203	4	3	...
...	...	...	...	122	10	132	15·46	1·26	16·72	33	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,171	51	1,222	382·81	14·60	397·41	199	3	...	...
1	...	...	...	572	38	610	28·25	1·65	29·90	347	11	4	...
1	...	...	...	498	49	547	125·41	13·77	139·18	50	4	3	1
194	6	101	5	2,243	84	2,327	588·91	20·80	609·71	434	22	2	...
25	1	...	...	967	50	1,017	264·09	8·91	273·00	164	9	1	...
1	...	...	...	1,307	54	1,361	447·72	14·34	462·06	85	3	1	...
372	...	52	...	3,996	...	3,996	2,374·05	...	2,374·05	134	...	...	...
...	56	...	11	...	295	295	...	181·45	181·45	...	...	...	...
54	...	...	...	1,253	36	1,289	473·62	7·97	481·59	75	2	1	...
111	...	...	...	1,186	18	1,204	362·02	4·64	366·66	85	...	...	...
260	17	4	..	2,027	70	2,097	790·84	30·75	821·59	3	...	19	1
56	3	...	...	902	25	927	270·71	7·02	277·73	145	1	1	...
2	...	1	...	829	30	859	239·48	6·20	245·68	160	5	...	...
3	...	...	...	940	26	966	260·93	6·99	267·92	153	2	4	...
650	17	16	4	2,422	62	2,484	726·06	15·69	742·35	578	...	2	1
32	...	...	...	930	26	956	293·05	5·20	298·25	84	5	3	...
158	...	...	...	1,446	11	1,457	479·11	2·14	481·25	309	2	2	...
2	...	6	...	604	13	617	24·50	0·25	24·75	437	12	7	1
149	5	3	1	1,292	61	1,353	510·20	20·25	530·45	69	3	4	1
6	...	50	...	890	42	932	328·02	20·06	348·08	201	1	19	3
...	...	...	...	500	24	524	77·95	4·24	82·19	33	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,632	53	1,685	392·61	18·04	410·65	187	1	3	..
4	...	...	...	417	22	439	29·89	1·74	31·63	217	16	4	...
...	...	...	...	531	33	564	114·35	10·41	124·76	62	6	1	...
4,913	116	432	27	39,608	1,421	41,029	13,617·11	474·90	14,092·01	5,550	141	89	9

No. 21.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the

1	2	10									
		RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.									
		A.		B.		C.		D.			
								By order of Government			
								E.		F.	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		On account of sickness.		For good conduct.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	22	3	482	20	154	7	2	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	27	...	285	11	44	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	41	...	297	17	18	1	...	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	27	...	172	8	311	4	...	...	2	...
5	Rohtak ...	26	...	355	13	32	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	23	...	389	3	4	1	...	...	1	...
7	Umballa ...	24	...	777	38	14	2	...	...	2	...
8	Rúpar ...	3	...	1,249	...	15	...	...	...	171	...
9	Ludhiána ...	35	5	217	21	179	3	...	...	1	...
10	Simla ...	4	2	70	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	40	2	562	34	37	1	...	...	1	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	22	...	168	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	9	...	289	35	...	...	...	...	2	1
14	Amritsar ...	58	1	1,105	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	28	...	547	33	...	...	1	...	1	...
16	Siálkot ...	29	1	685	29	7	1	4	...	1	...
17	Lahore Central ...	73	...	778	...	481	...	1	...	2	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	7	...	70	...	22	...	3	...	...
19	Gujránwála ...	53	...	577	22	31	2	1	...	...	...
20	Ferozepore ...	20	...	647	10	11	1	...	...	...	...
21	Ráwalpindi ...	29	2	1,007	27	...	...	...	...	20	...
22	Jhelum ...	51	3	427	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Gujrát ...	31	1	380	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Shahpur ...	29	...	469	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Mooltan ...	56	1	942	34	19	2	...	...	15	...
26	Jhang ...	9	...	429	15	29	2	1	...	6	...
27	Montgomery ...	39	4	694	4	9	...	1	...	3	...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	2	...	132	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	26	3	634	34	7	2	...	...	2	...
30	Dera Ghází Khan ...	16	2	375	18	...	...	...	...	1	...
31	Bannu ...	4	2	334	14	29	2	...	...	...	...
32	Pesháwar ...	39	1	937	39	...	...	2	...	2	...
33	Hazára ...	3	...	134	6	28	...	...	...	...	...
34	Kohát ...	6	...	343	19	26	...	...	...	1	...
	Total ...	904	40	16,888	702	1,491	53	13	3	234	1

CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING 1874.—*(Concluded.)*

11		12		13		14		15		16		
Transported beyond seas, &c.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1874.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	268	8	276
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	104	2	106
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	194	2	196
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	230	10	240
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	176	5	181
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	...	249	5	254
9	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	13	...	617	12	629
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	58	...	2,001	...	2,001
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	230	9	239
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	327	11	338
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	5	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	141	8	149
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	21	...	620	16	636
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	219	8	227
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	492	20	512
75	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	128	...	2,323	...	2,323
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	188	188
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	504	10	514
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	418	7	425
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	71	1	871	39	910
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	275	7	282
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	256	4	260
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	279	3	282
...	...	1	...	...	..	9	...	17	...	783	24	807
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	...	362	3	365
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	382	1	383
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	20	1	528	16	544
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	269	18	287
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	11	...	84	2	86
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13	1	437	10	447
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	24	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	84	8	92
90	...	2	...	7	...	78	3	450	8	13,812	461	14,273

No. 22.—Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous

during the

1	2	3					
		RELI					
		A.					
		Christians.					
	Names of Jails.	a.		b.		c.	
Serial Number.		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	...	...	2	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	2	...	1	...	1	1
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
10	Simla ...	3	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central ...	19	...	1	...	...	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	2	...	1	...
22	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Shahpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Mooltan ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
26	Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
30	Dera Ghází Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Kohát ...	...	...		...	...	...
	Total ...	25	...	7	...	5	1

OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1874.

						4							
GION.						AGE.							
B.		C.		D.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
Muhammadans.		Hindús.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
490	15	398	17	160	8	21	...	690	33	294	7	45	...
169	4	340	10	55	4	29	...	456	17	66	1	13	...
195	3	447	19	...	...	16	1	512	15	91	4	23	2
278	7	417	10	136	6	26	...	667	19	117	3	21	1
255	7	362	6	11	5	2	...	342	10	267	7	17	1
287	2	302	5	89	4	3	...	500	8	155	2	20	1
500	22	714	11	176	13	28	2	1,069	32	233	12	64	1
610	...	525	...	106	...	...	...	1,032	...	209	...	...	...
345	1	344	18	181	5	9	1	736	34	111	7	16	...
27	4	69	3	23	3	8	...	105	9	9	1	...	...
332	25	544	15	295	11	10	4	908	38	236	9	17	...
198	18	262	17	111	3	...	...	470	29	91	9	10	...
67	5	420	44	10	...	3	...	440	42	45	7	9	...
706	37	1,013	21	228	15	12	3	1,686	50	233	19	17	1
559	21	255	9	128	19	85	1	729	43	119	4	9	1
753	34	273	8	280	12	13	2	1,087	43	174	8	32	1
1,961	...	1,017	...	574	...	46	...	3,203	...	271	...	52	...
...	131	...	68	...	29	...	1	...	190	...	37	...	...
693	25	297	6	209	5	...	...	971	26	187	8	41	2
508	10	397	3	170	5	6	...	686	17	364	1	19	...
1,547	51	199	2	14	...	2	1	979	36	769	14	13	2
732	17	93	4	21	1	8	..	739	21	90	1	9	...
678	29	90	1	58	...	5	...	609	28	180	1	32	1
876	23	54	1	7	2	3	...	791	21	128	4	15	1
1,391	35	272	...	92	6	...	...	1,561	39	155	2	40	...
770	25	62	...	66	1	1	..	813	26	53	...	31	...
1,046	10	134	...	108	1	5	...	1,084	10	195	1	4	...
517	10	61	...	18	3	2	...	542	11	51	2	1	...
1,003	46	82	5	54	4	4	...	987	48	144	7	5	...
728	29	57	3	49	10	3	1	730	37	86	4	15	...
477	21	20	1	3	2	6	...	414	21	74	3	6	...
1,390	51	197	2	45	...	18	1	1,412	36	177	15	25	1
395	20	16	2	2	...	4	..	358	21	43	...	8	1
513	33	[illegible]		...	...	2	1	471	29	58	3	...	...
20,996	789	9,751	311	3,479	177	380	19	27,779	1,039	5,475	203	629	17

No. 22.—Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous

during the

1	2	5					
		Previous					
		Males.					
		a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Of independent property.	Agriculturists.	Laborers.	Shop-keepers & Traders.	Artizans.	Domestic Servants.
1	Delhi ...	...	295	567	31	51	87
2	Gurgaon ...	...	352	159	25	9	7
3	Karnál ...	...	301	284	29	6	...
4	Hissar ...	...	571	197	20	...	9
5	Rohtak ...	...	335	206	15	55	5
6	Sirsa ...	...	381	267	7	6	1
7	Umballa ...	...	635	324	129	44	97
8	Rúpar ...	...	823	265	65	...	63
9	Ludhiána ...	...	304	327	40	...	18
10	Simla ...	...	23	57	2	1	33
11	Jullundur ...	...	492	435	93	24	11
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	257	178	86	5	...
13	Dharmsála ...	...	289	133	60	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	...	1,146	534	96	81	25
15	Gurdáspur ...	...	331	200	77	95	22
16	Siálkot ...	...	497	649	62	4	20
17	Lahore Central ...	...	1,847	1,251	194	74	27
18	Do. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Gujránwála ...	...	588	302	106	60	73
20	Ferozepore ...	...	649	385	35	1	1
21	Ráwalpindi ...	...	1,297	289	99	29	17
22	Jhelum ...	...	473	189	60	4	7
23	Gujrát ...	...	450	176	49	95	3
24	Shahpur ...	...	570	193	44	107	3
25	Mooltan ...	...	815	636	117	96	40
26	Jhang ...	...	754	53	58	21	...
27	Montgomery ...	...	780	338	37	8	7
28	Muzaffargarh ...	...	433	84	27	...	4
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	590	299	59	66	9
30	Dera Ghází Khan ...	...	426	282	25	4	31
31	Bannu ...	...	294	150	13	...	...
32	Peshâwar ...	...	654	357	292	122	57
33	Hazára ...	...	303	59	17	3	13
34	Kohát ...	...	377	58	12	19	12
	Total ...	...	18,332	9,883	2,021	1,090	702

Occupation of the Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab Year 1874.—*(Concluded.)*

OCCUPATION.			Females.			6 Total.		
g.	*h.*	*i.*	*j.*	*k.*	*l.*			
Professional.	Government Servants.	No occupation.	Married.	Unmarried.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.
...	17	2	31	...	9	1,050	40	1,090
...	12	...	18	...	...	564	18	582
...	8	14	21	1	...	642	22	664
2	10	22	21	2	...	831	23	854
...	12	...	18	...	...	628	18	646
...	16	...	11	...	...	678	11	689
44	69	52	39	3	5	1,394	47	1,441
...	25	...	...	...	...	1,241	...	1,241
...	25	158	40	1	1	872	42	914
...	6	...	...	8	2	122	10	132
...	26	90	48	1	2	1,171	51	1,222
...	...	45	38	...	...	571	38	609
...	10	5	49	...	...	497	49	546
...	6	60	72	...	1	1,948	73	2,021
...	22	195	48	1	...	942	49	991
46	28	...	54	...	...	1,306	54	1,360
4	95	80	...	...	...	3,572	...	3,572
...	...	...	220	3	5	...	228	228
...	8	62	36	...	...	1,199	36	1,235
...	4	...	17	...	1	1,075	18	1,093
1	18	13	47	4	2	1,763	53	1,816
...	68	45	20	2	...	846	22	868
...	14	39	29	...	1	826	30	856
3	16	1	25	...	1	937	26	963
1	38	13	37	1	3	1,756	41	1,797
...	10	2	26	...	...	898	26	924
...	18	100	11	...	...	1,288	11	1,299
14	19	15	11	2	...	596	13	609
...	61	56	52	2	1	1,140	55	1,195
...	40	26	39	1	2	834	42	876
...	22	21	23	...	1	500	24	524
...	45	165	51	...	2	1,632	53	1,685
...	14	4	19	3	...	413	22	435
...	36	17	29	4	...	531	33	564
115	818	1,302	1,200	39	39	34,263	1,278	35,541

No. 23.—Statement showing the Classes of Convicts in

FOR THE

1	2	3					
		CLASSES ACCORDING TO					
		A.			B.		
		Class I.			Class II.		
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Not exceeding 1 month.			Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	150	5	155	206	6	212
2	Gurgaon ...	203	3	206	89	3	92
3	Karnál ...	112	2	114	57	11	68
4	Hissar ...	174	2	176	119	7	126
5	Rohtak ...	129	4	133	46	4	50
6	Sirsa ...	21	1	22	53	4	57
7	Umballa ...	135	24	159	141	11	152
8	Rúpar ...	2	...	2	5	...	5
9	Ludhiána ...	76	8	84	57	4	61
10	Simla ...	47	5	52	23	2	25
11	Jullundur ...	114	17	131	89	8	97
12	Hoshiárpur ...	121	22	143	91	11	102
13	Dharmsála ...	113	15	128	143	10	153
14	Amritsar ...	221	15	236	323	6	329
15	Gurdáspur ...	93	5	98	194	19	213
16	Siálkot ...	118	9	127	154	13	167
17	Lahore Central ...	60	...	60	228	...	228
18	Do. Female ...	...	7	7	...	11	11
19	Gujránwála ...	105	8	113	109	12	121
20	Ferozepore ...	35	2	37	86	2	88
21	Ráwalpindi ...	259	3	262	199	6	205
22	Jhelum ...	92	5	97	128	7	135
23	Gujrát ...	126	5	131	62	9	71
24	Shahpur ...	123	7	130	75	5	80
25	Mooltan ...	227	7	234	77	11	88
26	Jhang ...	68	3	71	78	6	84
27	Montgomery ...	11	1	12	13	2	15
28	Muzaffargarh ...	98	2	100	71	2	73
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	52	10	62	95	9	104
30	Dera Ghází Khan ...	29	2	31	24	5	29
31	Bannu ...	94	7	101	56	2	58
32	Pesháwar ...	97	2	99	112	5	117
33	Hazára ...	84	2	86	92	5	97
34	Kohát ...	38	3	41	47	6	53
	Total ...	3,427	213	3,640	3,342	224	3,566

THE PUNJAB JAILS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE
YEAR 1874.

LENGTH OF SENTENCE.

C.			D.			E.			F.		
CLASS III.			CLASS IV.			CLASS V.			CLASS VI.		
Above 3 and not exceeding 6 months.			Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.			Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.			Above 3 years and not exceeding 5 years.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
133	8	141	283	7	290	238	9	247	12	3	15
116	4	120	65	5	70	78	...	78	6	2	8
131	6	137	121	1	122	199	1	200	17	...	17
197	3	200	179	7	186	153	3	156	6	...	6
119	4	123	182	3	185	141	2	143	9	1	10
170	2	172	239	1	240	186	2	188	6	...	6
343	4	347	96	5	101	545	2	547	68	1	69
15	...	15	325	...	325	528	...	528	311	...	311
143	10	153	383	13	396	193	6	199	9	...	9
19	...	19	12	...	12	17	3	20	3	...	3
434	21	455	375	4	379	132	1	133	15	...	15
141	4	145	151	...	151	53	1	54	6	...	6
77	7	84	95	8	103	45	5	50	11	1	12
517	15	532	595	25	620	224	10	234	52	...	52
243	8	251	206	5	211	175	6	181	14	6	20
382	21	403	295	6	301	323	5	328	29	...	29
238	...	238	585	...	585	1,128	...	1,128	526	...	526
...	27	27	...	11	11	...	63	63	...	48	48
229	10	239	327	5	332	406	1	407	19	...	19
225	6	231	398	6	404	321	2	323	8	...	8
221	4	225	297	6	303	504	20	524	143	6	149
204	7	211	152	1	153	232	2	234	28	...	28
156	4	160	213	8	221	224	3	227	20	...	20
217	7	224	259	4	263	239	2	241	15	...	15
301	10	311	147	4	151	802	6	808	98	1	99
313	3	316	201	6	207	225	5	230	7	1	8
420	3	423	237	...	237	559	5	564	22	...	22
210	3	213	118	1	119	67	4	71	16	...	16
173	4	177	260	10	270	468	18	486	53	2	55
92	8	100	254	10	264	378	11	389	29	...	29
54	2	56	235	8	243	48	4	52	...	...	...
346	15	361	516	19	535	419	9	428	77	...	77
87	4	91	82	7	89	47	3	50	7	1	8
84	2	86	272	11	283	73	8	81	8	...	8
6,750	236	6,986	8,155	207	8,362	9,370	222	9,592	1,650	73	1,723

No. 23.—Statement showing the Classes of Convicts in the Year

1	2	3							
		Classes according to of Sentence.—(Con							
		G.		H.		I.			
		Class VII.		Class VIII.		Class IX.			
						Transported beyond sea.			
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		For life.		For short periods.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	21	...	1	...	6	2	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...
3	Karnál ...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
7	Umballa ...	58	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
8	Rúpar ...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
10	Simla ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	7	1	...	...	5	2	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	5	1	...	...	5	1	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	13	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central ...	649	...	58	...	99	...	...	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	37	...	11	...	13	...	...
19	Gujránwála ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
20	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ráwalpindi ...	92	5	17	...	24	3	...	...
22	Jhelum ...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
23	Gujrát ...	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Shahpur ...	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
25	Mooltan ...	97	...	3	...	1	2	...	...
26	Jhang ...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
27	Montgomery ...	20	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	9	...	...	...	7	1	...	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	22	...	1	...	14	1	...	...
30	Dera Ghází Khan ...	10	1	7	1	9	4	...	...
31	Bannu ...	3	...	4	1	1	...	...	...
32	Pesháwar ...	45	1	3	...	5	1	...	...
33	Hazára ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Kohát ...	4	2	2	...	2	1	...	...
	Total ...	1,178	53	101	13	213	33	...	...

THE PUNJAB JAILS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE FOR 1874.—*(Concluded.)*

LENGTH *cluded).*		4								5		
		NATURE OF IMPRISONMENT.										
J.		A.		B.								
CLASS X.				RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.						TOTAL.		
Executed.		Simple imprison-ment.		*a.* Hard.		*b.* Medium.		*c.* Light.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	185	8	809	26	39	6	17	...	1,050	40	1,090
2	...	32	1	494	16	15	...	23	1	564	18	582
...	...	46	8	559	14	35	...	2	...	642	22	664
1	...	28	3	728	1	38	...	37	19	821	23	854
...	...	64	4	319	14	244	...	1	...	628	18	646
...	...	11	1	467	7	200	3	...	...	678	11	689
4	...	92	9	1,302	38	...	...	...	...	1,394	47	1,441
...	...	...	...	1,241	...	...	...	...	...	1,241	...	1,241
3	1	46	7	765	32	48	2	13	1	872	42	914
...	...	13	1	93	6	10	2	6	1	122	10	132
3	...	89	9	1,014	...	51	42	17	...	1,171	51	1,222
...	...	76	28	495	10	...	...	...	..	571	38	609
1	...	54	7	443	42	...	...	...	...	497	49	546
6	...	57	...	1,855	73	30	...	6	...	1,948	73	2,021
...	...	75	4	840	45	22	...	5	...	942	49	991
2	...	108	3	858	...	230	...	110	51	1,306	54	1,360
1	...	100	...	2,548	...	698	...	226	...	3,572	...	3,572
...	...	...	7	...	130	...	55	...	36	...	228	228
2	...	39	11	539	...	496	25	125	...	1,199	36	1,235
2	...	35	4	655	8	315	6	70	...	1,075	18	1,093
7	...	107	3	1,019	35	384	10	253	5	1,763	53	1,816
2	...	5	1	841	21	...	...	...	...	846	22	868
1	...	10	1	587	22	199	7	30	...	826	30	856
2	...	61	15	808	11	44	...	24	...	937	26	963
3	...	94	13	1,254	26	386	2	22	...	1,756	41	1,797
2	1	13	8	758	11	75	4	52	3	898	26	924
2	...	55	3	982	8	195	...	56	...	1,288	11	1,299
...	...	5	...	591	13	...	...	...	...	596	13	609
2	1	33	5	1,063	47	19	2	25	1	1,140	55	1,195
2	...	25	5	809	37	...	...	...	...	834	42	876
5	...	6	1	124	...	82	...	288	23	500	24	524
12	1	83	...	1,028	...	297	34	224	19	1,632	53	1,685
9	..	16	...	141	...	134	20	122	2	413	22	435
1	...	64	6	467	27	...	...	...	...	531	33	564
77	4	1,727	176	26,496	720	4,286	220	1,754	162	34,263	1,278	35,541

No. 24.—Statement showing the Number of Convicts in

been previously

1	2	3		4			
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Total number of prisoners during the year.		No. of those in Prison once before.			
				A. For crimes belonging to same class.		B. For different crimes.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	1,050	40	...	...	75	...
2	Gurgaon ...	564	18	2	...	14	...
3	Karnál ...	642	22	11	...	16	...
4	Hissar ...	831	23	4	1	47	...
5	Rohtak ...	628	18	15	...	30	...
6	Sirsa ...	678	11	28	...	101	...
7	Umballa ...	1,394	47	102	2	107	1
8	Ludhiána ...	872	42	13	1	43	...
9	Simla ...	122	10	3	...	1	...
10	Rúpar ...	1,241	...	9	...	7	...
11	Jullundur ...	1,171	51	45	1	79	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	571	38	5	...	1	...
13	Dharmsála ...	497	49	6	...	2	...
14	Amritsar ...	1,948	73	38	...	112	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	942	49	4	1	52	...
16	Siálkot ...	1,306	54	32	4	234	...
17	Lahore Central ...	3,572	...	261	...	140	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	228	...	2	...	5
19	Ferozepore ...	1,075	18	18	...	65	...
20	Gujránwála ...	1,199	36	17	...	25	...
21	Ráwalpindi ...	1,763	53	19	...	41	...
22	Jhelum ...	846	22	3	...	43	...
23	Gujrát ...	826	30	11	...	33	...
24	Shahpur ...	937	26	1	...	39	...
25	Mooltan ...	1,756	41	5	...	63	1
26	Jhang ...	898	26	20	...	19	3
27	Montgomery ...	1,288	11	23	...	58	...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	596	13	11	...	53	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,140	55	14	...	77	1
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	834	42	9	...	8	...
31	Bannu ...	500	24	5	...	6	...
32	Pesháwar ...	1,632	53	7	...	51	...
33	Kohát ...	531	33	...	...	6	...
34	Hazára ...	413	22	...	...	1	...
	Total ...	34,263	1,278	741	12	1,649	11

THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1874 WHO HAD IN THE JAIL.

5				6				7		8	
No. of those twice before in Prison.				No. of those more than twice before in Prison.							
A.		B.		A.		B.					
For crimes belonging to same class.		For different crimes.		For crimes belonging to same class.		For different crimes.		Total number out of column 3 who have been previously in Prison.		Ratio of total column 7 per cent. of total in column 3.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4	...	19	...	2	...	13	...	113	...	10·76	...
1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	23	...	4·07	...
3	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	36	...	5·61	...
2	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	63	1	7·58	4·35
1	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	56	...	8·91	...
6	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	142	...	20·94	...
23	...	8	...	8	...	12	...	260	3	18·65	6·38
1	...	15	...	2	1	6	...	80	2	9·17	4·76
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4·10	...
3	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	28	...	2·26	...
13	...	17	1	4	1	11	...	169	3	14·43	5·88
...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	14	...	2·45	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2·01	...
33	...	252	...	26	...	29	...	490	...	25·15	...
6	...	17	1	4	...	3	...	86	2	9·12	4·08
15	2	31	...	7	...	2	...	321	6	24·57	11·11
43	...	62	...	25	...	40	...	571	...	15·99	...
...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	5·26
6	...	44	...	4	...	...	...	137	...	12·74	...
7	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	60	...	5·00	...
6	...	36	...	3	...	12	...	117	...	6·64	...
3	...	5	...	1	...	2	..	57	...	6·74	...
9	...	7	...	1	...	11	...	72	...	8·72	...
...	..	9	..	...	...	1	...	50	...	5·33	...
14	...	86	...	8	...	47	...	223	1	12·69	2·43
4	...	8	...	2	...	3	...	56	3	6·23	11·53
3	...	9	...	...	...	4	...	97	...	7·53	...
...	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	77	...	12·91	...
9	...	9	...	7	...	10	...	126	1	11·05	1·82
5	...	8	...	3	...	8	...	41	...	4·91	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	2·40	...
23	...	21	...	2	...	10	...	114	...	6·98	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1·69	...
...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	2·18	...
245	5	721	3	120	2	248	1	3,724	34	10·87	2·66

No. 25.—Statement showing the Offences committed by, the Punjab for

1	2	3		4		Offences against							
						A.		B.		C.		D.	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Average Number of Prisoners.		Criminal offences committed by prisoners when in jail.		Wilful disobedience.		Assaults or criminal force.		Insulting or threatening language.		Indecent or disorderly behaviour.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	321·58	7·56	1	...	2	...	41	...	4	...	15	...
2	Gurgaon ...	111·21	3·70	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	183·66	4·64	...	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
4	Hissar ...	217·13	7·93	2	...	32	...	1	...	8	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	161·03	5·80	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
6	Sirsa ...	240·37	2·82	1	...	18	...	1	...	4	...	4	...
7	Umballa ...	665·74	11·88	...	...	25	...	5	...	6	...	7	...
8	Rúpar ...	1,875·50	...	4	...	2	...	11	...	6	...	4	...
9	Ludhiána ...	240·25	12·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...
10	Simla ...	15·46	1·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	382·81	14·60	...	...	20	...	...	...	2	...	7	...
12	Hoshiárpur...	28·25	1·65	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	125·41	13·77	...	...	18	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
14	Amritsar ...	588·91	20·80	...	...	144	...	...	...	6	...	17	...
15	Gurdáspur...	264·09	8·91	1	...	95	...	2	...	2	..	11	...
16	Siálkot ...	447·72	14·34	1	...	50	...	3	...	3	...	2	4
17	Lahore C. Jail	2,374·05	...	3	...	...	...	63	...	4	...	76	...
18	Do. Female	...	181·45	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
19	Gujránwála...	473·62	7·97	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...
20	Ferozepore ...	362·02	4·64	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
21	Ráwalpindi...	790·84	30·75	4	...	28	...	1	...	20	...	39	...
22	Jhelum ...	270·71	7·02	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
23	Gujrát ...	239·48	6·20	1	...	32	...	...	2	3	...	2	...
24	Shahpur ...	260·93	6·99	3	...	25	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
25	Mooltan ...	726·66	15·69	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	116	...
26	Jhang ...	293·04	5·20	3	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
27	Montgomery	479·11	2·14	...	...	83	...	4	...	5	...	3	...
28	Muzaffargarh,	24·50	0·25	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	D. I. Khan...	510·20	20·25	...	...	41	8	1	...	1	...	...	...
30	D. G. Khan...	328·02	20·06	...	...	5	...	4	...	5	...	34	...
31	Bannu ...	77·95	4·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
32	Pesháwar ...	392·61	18·04	...	...	12	...	10	4	1	·2	...	6
33	Hazára ...	29·89	1·74	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
34	Kohát ...	114·35	10·41	...	...	13	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	13,617·11	474·90	24	...	719	8	162	7	91	2	365	10

AND PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON, THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE YEAR 1874.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		K.		L.	
Wilfully disabling himself for labor.		Contumaciously refusing to work.		Filing or cutting irons or bars.		Idleness or negligence at work.		Wilful mismanagement of work.		Wilful damage to prison property.		Conspiring to escape, or to assist in escaping, or to commit any other of the offences aforesaid.		Total offences against prison discipline.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
19	...	21	...	...	...	99	...	21	...	24	...	...	...	246	...
1	...	4	...	1	...	92	...	19	...	5	...	...	...	131	...
2	...	7	...	...	...	30	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	74	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	72	...	16	...	5	...	...	...	135	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	40	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	56	1
2	...	4	..	...	...	13	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	65	..
1	...	1	...	1	...	21	...	3	...	19	...	1	...	90	...
14	...	40	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	5	...	36	..	176	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	12	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	27	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	..
1	...	8	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	131	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
1	...	2	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	42	...
2	...	39	...	...	...	150	...	20	...	8	...	...	...	386	...
5	...	2	...	...	...	29	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	166	1
3	...	9	...	...	...	13	...	10	...	22	2	2	...	117	6
10	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	12	...	17	...	...	...	248	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	21	...
6	...	5	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	42	...
3	...	11	1	...	...	100	6	21	2	24	...	1	...	248	9
3	...	8	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	26	1	...	...	53	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	24	...	5	...	8	...	1	...	76	2
1	...	3	...	...	...	24	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	58	3
7	...	13	...	...	...	244	...	14	...	51	...	...	...	451	...
5	...	8	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	120	...
3	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	16	...	24	...	...	...	146	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	62	9
...	...	4	...	...	...	9	...	16	...	2	...	1	...	80	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	3	...	1	...	16	...
13	1	8	...	...	...	60	...	19	...	17	4	1	...	141	17
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
4	...	1	...	...	...	21	2	...		4	...	...	...	48	2
110	1	209	1	3	...	1,366	11	232	2	359	10	47	...	3,663	52

No. 25.—Statement showing the Offences committed by, the Punjab for

1	2	3		6					
				Punishments					
				A.		B.		C.	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Average Number of Prisoners.		Solitary confinement.		Close confinement with reduced diet.		Confinement in irons.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	321·58	7·56	35	...	6	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	111·21	3·70	8	..	22	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	183·66	4·64	...	...	9	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	217·13	7·93	66	...	42	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	161·03	5·80	7	...	35	1	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	240·37	2·82	2	...	16	...	2	...
7	Umballa ...	665 74	11·88	4	...	16	...	...	...
8	Rúpar ...	1,875·50	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	240·25	12·20	13	...	...	...	...	...
10	Simla ...	15·46	1·26	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	382·81	14·60	1	...	35	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	28·25	1·65	...	...	2	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	125·41	13·77	13	...	8	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	588·91	20·80	103	...	42	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	264·09	8·91	2	1	11	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	447·72	14·34	2	6	24	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central,	2,374·05	...	79	...	33	...	...	...
18	Do. Female,	...	181·45	...	1	...	...	...	...
19	Gujránwála ...	473·62	7·97	3	...	6	...	...	...
20	Ferozepore ...	362·02	4·64	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ráwalpindi ...	790·84	30·75	60	1	65	8	...	...
22	Jhelum ...	270·71	7·02	3	1	...	...	...	...
23	Gujrát ...	239·48	6·20	...	...	3	...	...	...
24	Shahpur ...	260·93	6·99	8	3	9	...	...	...
25	Mooltan ...	726·66	15·69	252	...	6	...	...	...
26	Jhang ...	293·04	5·20	33	...	41	...	...	...
27	Montgomery	479 11	2·14	88	...	2	...	...	...
28	Muzaffargarh,	24·50	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	D. I. Khan ...	510·20	20·25	8	8	11	..	...	...
30	D. G. Khan ...	328·02	20·06	36	...	8	...	...	...
31	Bannu ...	77·95	4·24	1	...	2	...	...	...
32	Pesháwar ...	392·61	18·04	44	17	...	...	...	...
33	Hazára ...	29·89	1·74	1	...	...	...	...	...
34	Kohat ...	114·35	10·41	9	1	12	1	...	...
	Total ..	13,617·11	474·90	881	39	478	10	2	...

AND PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON, THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE YEAR 1874.—*(Concluded.)*

INFLICTED.										7	
D.				E.		F.		G.			
CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.				Hard labor when the prisoner is not sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.		Additional imprisonment.		Total punishment.		Ratio of punishment per cent. on average total strength (Column 3).	
Under 10 stripes.	10 and under 20.	20 to 30.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
116	82	6	204	1	...	1	...	247	...	76·81	...
62	37	1	100	...	...	1	...	131	...	117·79	...
...	63	2	65	...	...	...	...	74	...	40·29	...
9	12	4	25	2	...	2	...	137	...	63·09	...
4	4	6	14	...	...	...	...	56	1	34·77	17·24
1	17	29	47	...	...	1	...	68	...	28·29	...
19	34	13	66	...	..	...	...	90	...	13·52	...
...	117	51	168	...	...	1	...	181	...	9·65	...
1	4	9	14	...	...	...	...	27	...	11·24	...
...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	19·41	...
12	51	31	94	...	...	1	...	131	...	34·22	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	10·61	...
16	5	...	21	...	...	...	...	42	...	33·49	...
156	64	17	237	2	...	2	...	386	...	65·54	...
35	109	9	153	...	...	1	...	167	1	63·23	11·22
63	26	...	89	...	...	3	...	118	6	26·35	41·84
115	17	4	136	...	...	3	...	251	...	10·57	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0·55
3	6	3	12	...	...	...	...	21	...	4·43	...
4	36	2	42	...	...	...	...	42	...	11·60	...
40	64	19	123	...	...	4	...	252	9	31·86	29·27
2	34	14	50	...	...	...	...	53	1	19·57	14·24
24	39	9	72	...	...	2	2	77	2	32·15	32·25
14	25	2	41	...	...	3	...	61	3	23·37	42·91
170	9	2	181	...	...	...	...	451	...	62·06	...
12	31	3	46	...	...	3	...	123	...	41·97	...
11	25	20	56	...	...	...	...	146	...	30·47	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4·04	...
2	21	19	42	1	...	...	1	62	9	12·15	44·44
11	12	10	33	2	...	1	...	80	...	24·39	...
2	9	2	13	...	...	...	...	16	...	20·53	...
21	53	19	93	4	...	...	...	141	17	35·91	94·24
...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	13·38	...
...	25	2	27	...	...	...	...	48	2	41·98	19·21
925	1,034	313	2,272	12	...	29	3	13,690	52	271·0	10·95

No. 26.—Statement showing Particulars regarding the Convicts in the Punjab Jails

1	2	3	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Average number of Prisoners during the Year.	
		M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	321·58	7·56
2	Gurgaon ...	111·21	3·70
3	Karnál ...	183·66	4·64
4	Hissar ...	217·13	7·93
5	Rohtak ...	161·03	5·80
6	Sirsa ...	240·37	2·82
7	Umballa ...	665·74	11·88
8	Rúpar ...	1,875·50	...
9	Ludhiána ...	240·25	12·20
10	Simla ...	15·46	1·26
11	Jullundur ...	382·81	14·60
12	Hoshiárpur ...	28·25	1·65
13	Dharmsála ...	125·41	13·77
14	Amritsar ...	588·91	20·80
15	Gurdáspur ...	264·09	8·91
16	Siálkot ...	447·72	14·34
17	Lahore Central ...	2,374·05	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	181·45
19	Gujránwála ...	473·62	7·97
20	Ferozepore ...	362·02	4·64
21	Ráwalpindi ...	790·84	30·75
22	Jhelum ...	270·71	7·02
23	Gujrát ...	239·48	6·20
24	Shahpur ...	260·93	6·99
25	Mooltan ...	726·66	15·69
26	Jhang ...	293·05	5·20
27	Montgomery ...	479·11	2·14
28	Muzaffargarh ...	24·50	0·25
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	510·20	20·25
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	328·02	20·06
31	Bannu ...	77·95	4·24
32	Pesháwar ...	392·61	18·04
33	Hazára ...	29·89	1·74
34	Kohát ...	114·35	10·41
	Total ...	13,617·11	474·90

WHO WERE EMPLOYED AS GUARDS, OVERSEERS, AND WARDERS, DURING THE YEAR 1874.

4										5	
Total Number employed during the Year.											
A.		B.		C.		D.		E.			
Warders.		Work Overseers.		Intra-mural Guards.		Extra-mural Guards.		Total.		Average number employed during the Year.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	8·16	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	12	...	11·47	...
2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	4·09	...
3	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	10	...	9·35	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	...	20	...	22	...	...	...	84	...	42·65	...
...	...	425	...	...	...	...	...	425	...	93·77	...
14	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	24	...	8·50	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	12	...	10	...	...	...	37	...	3·16	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	3	3·61	1·16
25	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	40	...	15·66	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4·50	...
...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	18·84	...
120	...	61	...	22	...	24	...	227	...	111·30	...
...	5	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	14	...	2·68
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	4·47	...
10	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	1·33	...
49	1	29	...	14	...	...	...	92	1	47·40	0·60
10	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	18	...	6·67	...
12	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	23	...	8·75	...
15	...	7	...	...	...	14	...	36	...	12·25	...
37	...	11	...	14	...	4	...	66	...	45·76	...
25	...	9	...	6	...	...	...	40	...	19·00	...
...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	34	...	34·00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	16·99	...
17	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	27	...	27·00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	39	...	15	...	10	...	92	...	26·77	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0·22	...
492	9	711	3	169	6	52	...	1,424	18	585·67	4·44

No. 26.—Statement showing Particulars regarding the Convicts in the Punjab Jails.

1	2	6	7							
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Ratio of average number so employed per cent. of average number of Prisoners in Jail, column 3.	Period of imprisonment accomplished by those so employed on date of first appointment.							
			A. One year.		B. Above 1 and not exceeding 2 years.		C. Above 2 and not exceeding 5 years.		D. Above 5 years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	2·48	1	...	10	...	2	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	6·09	...	...	8	...	4	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	4·82	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	5.60	...	...	6	...	3	...	1	...
6	Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	6·29	...	...	35	...	28	...	21	...
8	Rúpar ...	5·00	275	...	115	...	35	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	3·36	13	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
10	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	0·80	3	...	24	...	10	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	3·42	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	1
14	Amritsar ...	2·55	14	...	55	...	1	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	1·64	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	4·07	18	...	16	...	8	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central ...	4·68	...	...	5	...	130	...	92	...
18	Do. Female ...	1·48	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	11
19	Gujránwála ...	0·92	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...
20	Ferozepore ...	0·36	10	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ráwalpindi ...	5·84	25	...	20	1	38	...	9	...
22	Jhelum ...	2·41	...	...	10	...	8	...	...	...
23	Gujrát ...	3·56	8	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
24	Shahpur ...	4·57	34	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
25	Mooltan ...	6·16	4	...	29	...	32	...	1	...
26	Jhang ...	6·37	...	...	39	...	1	...	...	...
27	Montgomery ...	7·07	18	...	15	...	1	...	...	...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	3·20	2	...	24	...	6	...	...	...
30	Dera Ghází Khan ...	7·76	7	...	15	...	3	...	2	...
31	Bannu ...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
32	Peshawar ...	6·52	32	...	58	...	2	...	...	...
33	Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Kohát ...	0·18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4·19	472	...	503	1	321	5	128	12

WHO WERE EMPLOYED AS GUARDS, OVERSEERS AND WARDERS, DURING THE YEAR 1874.—*(Concluded.)*

8								9		10	
PORTION OF SENTENCE REMAINING UNEXPIRED ON DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.											
A.		B.		C.		D.		Number reduced for misconduct during the Year.		Number otherwise punished during the Year.	
Under 1 year.		Above 1 and under 2.		Above 2 and under 5.		Above 5.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
9	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
3	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	...
8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	...	35	...	9	...	...	...	4	...	5	...
175	...	227	...	23	...	...	...	47	...	...	...
11	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	10	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	2	1	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
22	...	14	...	3	...	1	...	15	...	...	...
3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
25	...	13	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
18	...	71	...	118	...	20	...	27	...	...	...
...	3	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
12	1	62	1	17	...	1	...	14	...	8	...
12	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
25	...	22	...	13	...	6	...	12	...	...	...
35	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
30	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
20	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	61	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
605	3	574	5	216	10	29	...	182	...	24	...

No. 27.—Statement showing the Expenses incurred in the the Punjab, during the Year 1874, (excluding cost of Repairs) compared with the expences incurred on

MEDIATELY

1	2	3									
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Cost of rations per head of average strength.									
		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
		Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A
1	Delhi ...	25	5	12	13	21	7	22	7	26	13
2	Gurgaon ...	23	4	17	12	18	11	18	10	19	5
3	Karnál ...	25	4	18	15	19	11	18	7	17	12
4	Hissar ...	25	8	19	2	21	7	17	9	20	1
5	Rohtak ...	26	4	20	5	21	10	19	5	20	0
6	Sirsa ...	27	8	19	5	21	4	17	0	17	13
7	Umballa ...	25	10	18	4	20	5	18	13	18	8
8	Rúpar ...	30	12	27	5	33	9	27	8	26	12
9	Ludhiána ...	24	7	18	8	19	9	17	9	17	11
10	Simla ...	40	10	37	9	33	7	34	4	31	3
11	Jullundur ...	25	11	18	14	20	8	19	14	17	14
12	Hoshiárpur ...	23	12	16	15	18	12	18	5	17	7
13	Dharmsála ...	29	12	21	5	24	4	22	14	23	7
14	Amritsar ...	27	8	20	6	20	1	18	2	17	7
15	Gurdáspur ...	27	8	19	4	20	9	17	15	17	11
16	Siálkote ...	29	7	21	1	22	15	18	9	17	1
17	Lahore Central ...	32	12	23	6	24	1	20	6	20	2
18	Do. Female ...	24	0	21	6	22	8	19	5	18	15
19	Gujránwála ...	27	5	20	11	22	6	20	4	20	4
20	Ferozepore ...	28	2	20	6	22	6	17	15	17	2
21	Ráwalpindi ...	26	3	23	13	24	12	23	11	21	10
22	Jhelum ...	27	6	23	3	23	0	23	10	20	0
23	Gujrát ...	25	9	20	6	22	8	21	4	19	13
24	Shahpur ...	26	5	22	2	20	8	17	0	15	11
25	Mooltan ...	28	15	22	15	22	11	21	10	23	2
26	Jhang ...	28	9	22	3	21	3	19	14	19	0
27	Montgomery ...	31	6	24	14	24	2	20	10	20	4
28	Muzaffargarh ...	32	13	22	15	27	8	24	2	24	0
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	31	1	24	13	25	7	21	11	20	10
30	Dera Ghází Khan ...	35	4	27	4	26	0	24	2	24	0
31	Bannu ...	21	1	21	14	20	12	21	1	18	11
32	Pesháwar ...	27	2	29	13	28	12	24	11	24	3
33	Hazára ...	28	0	25	11	27	13	27	0	25	14
34	Kohát ...	25	3	26	3	25	13	22	2	18	15
	Total ...	945	1	758	9	790	3	717	9	699	1
	Average ...	28	8	22	7	23	5	21	0	21	0

GUARDING AND MAINTENANCE OF EACH CONVICT IN THE JAILS OF BUILDING NEW JAILS AND OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND THE SAME ACCOUNT IN EACH OF THE FOUR YEARS IMPRECEDING.

4										5									
Cost of fixed Establishment, Police Guard, and Extra Establishment per head of average strength.										Cost of all Hospital Charges per head of average strength.									
1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A
17	2	22	6	25	7	24	14	23	8	1	6	1	12	2	8	1	6	1	12
16	6	16	10	23	4	36	9	34	11	0	13	0	13	1	11	2	2	1	12
16	5	21	13	22	0	22	14	26	5	0	11	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11
25	8	23	10	25	1	28	1	27	6	0	12	1	1	1	5	1	7	1	8
25	4	25	10	23	14	32	3	34	5	1	2	1	0	0	13	1	11	2	2
17	13	20	2	21	3	26	15	30	0	0	13	0	11	0	15	0	14	1	0
16	14	15	11	16	14	15	8	17	11	1	6	0	15	1	6	1	0	1	2
17	6	22	4	24	9	24	8	19	10	1	2	1	10	2	13	4	1	2	7
21	2	26	3	20	1	25	0	27	6	1	4	0	15	1	3	1	4	1	6
209	14	146	0	64	4	82	1	76	8	0	15	0	7	1	6	1	8	0	1
21	7	19	14	21	9	19	5	21	0	0	15	0	8	0	10	0	9	0	6
34	12	38	9	32	0	7	12	8	7	1	11	0	14	1	14	1	4	1	15
40	5	40	3	43	6	43	10	44	12	1	5	1	1	1	5	1	8	1	13
19	1	15	13	16	8	18	10	19	11	0	7	0	4	2	1	1	12	1	1
19	6	19	10	18	15	21	0	24	5	1	0	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	6
17	15	19	15	16	5	18	8	17	6	0	15	0	12	1	10	2	10	2	12
15	5	14	3	16	4	18	2	19	12	1	4	0	13	1	9	2	7	3	1
20	15	21	6	13	5	22	9	22	8	2	7	1	9	1	13	2	0	1	11
16	2	14	15	14	4	15	14	17	4	0	7	0	6	0	9	1	0	0	10
16	8	17	6	18	7	18	2	20	11	0	15	0	11	0	9	0	10	0	10
15	10	14	1	12	13	14	1	16	5	3	7	3	8	1	4	3	7	1	14
31	9	27	1	24	0	25	9	25	9	1	3	0	13	0	9	0	14	1	0
21	8	21	12	26	10	24	2	27	13	0	6	0	6	0	12	0	7	0	6
19	11	18	13	21	12	22	1	23	9	0	4	0	2	0	15	1	2	1	4
16	2	15	10	14	11	15	7	16	3	1	13	0	15	1	7	1	2	0	15
21	13	20	15	22	4	22	3	26	3	0	10	1	1	0	13	1	0	1	4
13	4	13	2	11	15	11	12	16	1	0	9	0	10	0	9	0	6	0	10
38	9	55	11	60	10	...	...	...	...	1	12	1	11	1	5	1	6	1	15
23	8	23	11	20	14	20	6	19	10	1	5	1	4	1	14	1	11	1	13
11	13	13	13	15	6	14	3	21	11	2	11	1	12	2	15	1	1	0	12
41	11	36	13	35	9	52	9	57	7	1	8	1	7	1	7	2	6	4	11
21	5	20	7	16	7	23	12	25	10	1	7	1	6	1	14	2	9	2	4
40	7	51	2	42	5	...	...	...	...	2	13	2	8	5	2	4	4	4	12
25	8	24	5	24	14	31	5	36	14	1	10	1	15	2	1	1	3	0	15
947	12	919	7	837	10	799	7	846	1	43	0	36	10	49	8	53	3	52	9
18	11	18	11	18	8	20	0	21	5	1	5	1	1	1	6	1	12	1	12

No. 27.—Statement showing the Expenses incurred in the the Punjab during the Year 1874, (excluding cost of Repairs) compared with the expenses incurred on

MEDIATELY

1	2	6									
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Cost of Clothing per head of average strength.									
		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
		Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A.
1	Delhi ...	3	0	1	8	3	9	2	12	4	0
2	Gurgaon ...	4	7	3	8	3	0	1	4	3	14
3	Karnál ...	7	5	3	6	4	15	3	1	4	7
4	Hissar ...	4	9	1	1	5	13	5	2	4	2
5	Rohtak ...	3	9	2	8	2	5	2	8	2	9
6	Sirsa ...	3	1	2	4	2	11	2	13	4	4
7	Umballa ...	4	13	4	11	5	13	5	0	3	12
8	Rúpar ...	2	5	2	9	6	15	2	9	7	15
9	Ludhiána ...	2	14	4	6	2	3	3	11	4	14
10	Simla ...	...	...	0	12	...	..	14	14	0	12
11	Jullundur ...	2	9	2	6	2	13	3	8	4	0
12	Hoshiárpur ...	3	1	0	14	0	15	2	10	1	15
13	Dharmsála ...	3	9	3	6	3	5	4	12	4	3
14	Amritsar ...	5	1	3	2	3	7	3	10	3	13
15	Gurdáspur ...	8	1	3	10	5	1	5	4	5	13
16	Siálkot ...	4	11	5	4	1	10	9	8	5	6
17	Lahore Central ...	5	1	3	14	3	14	4	4	3	15
18	Do. Female ...	5	11	4	4	3	14	3	13	4	6
19	Gujránwála ...	2	12	3	5	3	9	3	8	3	11
20	Ferozepore ...	1	10	4	11	4	0	3	15	4	7
21	Ráwalpindi ...	4	1	10	14	4	1	1	7	5	9
22	Jhelum ...	4	13	5	1	5	8	5	7	5	6
23	Gujrát ...	1	3	4	1	2	6	6	11	3	11
24	Shahpur ...	2	2	3	6	2	1	2	5	3	15
25	Mooltan ...	2	8	3	7	5	3	3	13	7	0
26	Jhang ...	4	12	3	9	0	5	10	3	4	13
27	Montgomery ...	4	2	3	15	3	7	6	3	5	14
28	Muzaffargarh ...	2	0	0	7	0	1	1	10	1	8
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	2	14	4	3	3	6	7	13	5	15
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	3	3	1	4	5	14	3	11	5	10
31	Bannu ...	1	12	0	12	2	7	2	6	2	9
32	Pesháwar ...	3	11	3	15	6	1	5	3	3	6
33	Hazára ...	3	11	2	0	...	...	3	3	4	6
34	Kohát ...	3	0	2	0	3	15	3	8	3	13
	Total ...	121	13	110	13	114	7	151	13	145	9
	Average ...	3	13	3	15	3	15	4	5	5	0

GUARDING AND MAINTENANCE OF EACH CONVICT IN THE JAILS OF BUILDING NEW JAILS AND OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND THE SAME ACCOUNT IN EACH OF THE FOUR YEARS IMPRECEDING.—*(Concluded.)*

7										8									
Cost of Contingencies per head of average strength.										Total Cost per head of average strength.									
1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A	Rs.	A.
3	3	7	5	6	8	5	11	7	9	50	0	52	12	59	7	57	2	[illegible]	10
6	9	2	9	3	0	5	13	7	13	51	7	41	4	49	10	64	6	67	7
3	4	6	3	4	15	3	8	3	15	52	13	50	13	52	2	48	8	5[illegible]	2
2	9	2	15	3	15	4	7	4	7	58	14	47	13	57	9	56	10	57	8
3	4	4	10	3	10	5	2	6	4	59	7	54	1	52	4	60	13	65	4
1	2	1	12	2	5	2	14	6	7	50	5	44	2	48	6	50	8	59	8
2	12	1	9	4	14	2	13	2	13	51	7	41	2	49	4	43	2	43	14
5	12	3	1	4	13	4	12	4	15	57	5	56	13	72	11	63	6	61	11
2	10	3	1	2	0	7	6	7	7	52	5	53	1	45	0	54	14	58	12
19	7	16	4	6	10	22	0	11	4	270	14	201	0	105	11	154	11	119	12
2	11	3	2	4	3	3	8	3	0	53	5	44	12	49	11	46	12	46	4
3	11	2	6	1	3	6	5	1	10	66	15	59	10	54	12	36	4	31	6
3	4	3	7	4	12	4	2	6	3	78	3	69	6	77	0	76	14	80	6
2	8	0	15	2	2	2	7	2	8	54	9	40	8	44	3	44	9	44	8
2	3	2	3	4	13	4	2	4	15	58	1	45	3	50	0	48	15	53	2
2	10	2	1	3	2	2	10	2	8	55	10	49	1	45	10	51	13	45	1
4	4	3	8	7	12	4	12	3	11	58	10	45	12	53	8	49	15	50	9
2	14	4	2	4	1	4	14	3	14	55	15	52	11	55	9	52	9	51	6
1	9	1	4	1	10	2	3	1	10	48	3	40	9	42	6	42	13	43	7
2	3	2	8	3	11	2	2	2	7	49	6	45	10	49	1	42	12	45	5
2	2	3	8	3	9	3	12	2	1	51	7	55	12	46	7	46	12	47	7
2	1	2	10	1	8	2	14	3	2	67	0	58	12	54	9	58	6	55	1
2	3	2	14	3	8	4	9	3	6	50	13	49	7	55	12	57	1	55	1
1	7	1	8	1	6	1	14	2	14	49	13	45	15	46	10	44	6	47	5
2	2	2	3	3	2	5	9	10	3	51	8	45	2	47	2	47	9	57	7
2	10	4	7	3	5	3	15	5	8	58	6	52	3	47	14	57	3	56	12
1	9	2	1	2	5	5	2	7	7	50	14	44	12	42	6	44	1	50	4
3	3	3	11	8	13	8	1	9	14	78	5	84	7	98	5	35	3	37	5
2	7	2	3	3	3	4	2	3	10	61	3	56	2	54	12	54	11	51	10
1	2	1	5	2	0	3	15	4	1	54	1	46	0	51	9	47	0	56	2
3	7	3	4	1	15	2	12	5	4	69	7	64	2	62	2	81	2	88	10
3	3	2	14	1	14	5	6	3	11	56	12	58	7	55	0	61	9	59	2
18	4	20	3	11	4	8	10	9	11	91	3	101	8	86	8	43	1	44	11
2	4	2	5	3	14	2	12	6	2	57	9	56	12	60	9	60	14	66	11
124	5	129	13	131	9	163	12	172	2	2,181	15	1,955	4	1,923	6	1,885	12	1,915	6
2	13	2	14	4	2	4	1	4	6	55	4	49	0	51	4	51	2	53	7

No. 28.—Statement showing the Results of the Manufac

1	2	3								
		C A								
		Debits.								
		A.			B.			C.		
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Balance at close of previous Year.			Cash Receipts during the Year.			Total Cash Debits (against the Superintendent).		
		Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.
1	Delhi ...	...	...	...	10,369	6	8	10,369	6	8
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	..	2,082	5	11	2,082	5	11
3	Karnál ...	...	...	...	4,415	1	5	4,415	1	5
4	Hissar ...	...	...	...	4,886	15	9	4,886	15	9
5	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	5,926	13	5	5,926	13	5
6	Sirsa ...	...	...	...	5,798	12	4	5,798	12	4
7	Umballa ...	...	...	...	15,257	14	11	15,257	14	11
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	65,724	2	0	65,724	2	0
9	Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	12,150	4	4	12,150	4	4
10	Simla ...	...	...	...	26	12	0	26	12	0
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	18,337	3	11	18,337	3	11
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	551	6	9	551	6	9
13	Dharmsala ...	...	...	...	3,807	12	10	3,807	12	10
14	Amritsar ...	...	...	...	11,919	13	9	11,919	13	9
15	Gurdáspur ...	...	...	...	6,551	6	7	6,551	6	7
16	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	9,788	2	10	9,788	2	10
17	Lahore Central ...	...	...	...	86,295	6	6	86,295	6	6
18	Do. Female ...	...	...	...	4,669	1	6	4,669	1	6
19	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	10,221	6	5	10,221	6	5
20	Ferozepore ...	...	..	...	10,855	14	1	10,855	14	1
21	Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	21,371	14	5	21,371	14	5
22	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	6,956	6	9	6,956	6	9
23	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	9,051	3	9	9,051	3	9
24	Shahpur ...	...	..	...	5,630	4	11	5,630	4	11
25	Mooltan ...	...	...	...	25,328	15	10	25,328	15	10
26	Jhang ...	...	...	...	9,384	10	4	9,384	10	4
27	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	2,865	10	2	2,865	10	2
28	Muzaffargarh ...	...	..	...	18	10	0	18	10	0
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	10,693	0	10	10,693	0	10
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	..	7,701	12	7	7,701	12	7
31	Bannu ...	...	...	...	533	8	10	533	8	10
32	Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	8,521	8	3	8,521	8	3
33	Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...
34	Kohát ...	...	...	.	3,874	14	7	3,874	14	7
	Total ...	...	...	...	4,01,568	13	2	4,01,568	13	2

TORIES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1874.

																				4
S H.																				OUTSTANDINGS.
CREDITS.																				A.			B.		
D.			E.			F.														
Expended during the Year.			Cash remitted to the Treasury and finally credited to Government.			Balance in hand at close of the Year 1874.			Amount of outstanding Bills due by the Jails.			Amount of outstanding Bills due to the Jails.		
Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.
8,671	10	3	1,697	12	5	...	..	...	1,259	2	1	630	10	10
1,096	15	2	985	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,364	8	7	2,050	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,398	1	5	1,488	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	542	0	3
3,798	13	8	2 127	15	9	...	...	...	156	14	1	595	5	7
3,324	1	8	2,474	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	0	10
9,984	11	4	5,273	3	7	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,156	6	4
6,901	4	6	58,822	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
7,936	10	8	4,213	9	8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	0	0	5	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,675	9	0	8,661	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,250	8	10
310	0	0	241	6	9	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
2,829	10	4	978	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	6	2
8,908	10	0	3,011	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	..	420	8	0
4,500	13	10	2,050	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	573	11	7
7,718	0	0	2,070	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	674	4	10
56,296	12	5	29,998	10	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	4,693	11	11
3,535	10	7	1,133	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
5,445	11	11	4,775	10	6	...	.	..	48	13	0	579	13	3
7,724	15	8	3,130	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,105	5	3
13,999	12	9	7,372	1	8	...	...	..	...	...	..	1,789	7	8
4,225	11	9	2,730	11	0	...	..	...	7	3	9	778	14	6
5,987	8	8	3,063	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	0	0
3,225	8	10	2,404	12	1	...	...	...	...	.	.	295	1	0
18,253	10	1	7,075	5	9	...	...	...	685	11	0	3,356	5	10
6,019	13	11	3,364	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
2,472	3	2	393	7	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,162	9	6
6	2	9	12	7	3	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,176	0	6	4,517	0	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	424	7	6
5,735	14	5	1,965	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	938	2	6
324	8	1	209	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	10	0
6,143	15	11	2,377	8	4	...	...	...	473	15	6	2,278	9	9
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..
2,103	15	7	1,770	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,29,118	9	5	1,72,450	3	9	...	...	...	2,631	11	5	26,308	1	11

No. 28.—Statement showing the Results of the Manufactories

1	2		5								
										S T	
			Raw Materials.						Manufactured		
			A.			B.			C.		
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.		Value at close of previous Year.			Value at close of the Year 1874.			Value at close of previous Year.		
			Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.
1	Delhi	...	473	2	5	597	8	2	314	6	9
2	Gurgaon	...	355	7	3	413	8	9	31	14	0
3	Karnál	...	106	4	4	145	6	8	260	3	11
4	Hissar	...	167	5	6	105	2	2	211	9	3
5	Rohtak	...	100	9	6	87	8	10	74	10	9
6	Sirsa	...	57	12	0	97	5	1	83	7	0
7	Umballa	...	199	5	6	65	2	6	1,888	13	6
8	Rúpar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána	...	38	13	0	...	...	...	200	13	9
10	Simla	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	...	...	...
11	Jullundur	...	498	12	0	593	8	3	891	14	0
12	Hoshiárpur	...	18	11	8	11	10	0	89	13	0
13	Dharmsála	...	317	8	7	315	13	9	673	1	11
14	Amritsar	...	330	9	0	323	4	0	1,348	7	0
15	Gurdáspur	...	339	14	11	875	9	7	318	10	3
16	Siálkot	...	196	0	0	275	0	0	611	4	0
17	Lahore Central	...	3,340	7	4	5,617	3	0	3,995	0	0
18	Do. Female	...	20	0	0	...	...	...	68	5	4
19	Gujránwála	..	580	4	4	195	2	0	373	9	7
20	Ferozepore	...	588	3	8	854	6	1	670	9	8
21	Ráwalpindi	...	671	13	5	446	13	10	1,781	2	3
22	Jhelum	...	419	15	7	100	12	5	1,770	7	11
23	Gujrát	...	351	0	0	216	12	0	529	0	0
24	Shahpur	...	141	3	10	179	5	10	230	0	9
25	Mooltan	...	93	14	9	227	13	9	1,776	3	9
26	Jhang	...	391	4	0	271	7	3	803	1	7
27	Montgomery	...	84	4	9	24	13	3	344	15	0
28	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan	...	458	3	10	497	4	9	632	4	8
30	Dera Ghází Khan	...	134	8	2	1,242	8	5	267	8	3
31	Bannu	...	...	...	...	168	0	1	...	...	...
32	Pesháwar	...	769	7	4	213	9	0	1,301	0	6
33	Hazára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Kohát	...	7	9	0	47	5	0	122	12	3
	Total	...	11,252	7	8	14,214	12	5	2,1665	2	7

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1874.—*(Concluded.)*

																									6
O C K.																									
Goods.									Plant and Machinery.																
D.									E.							F.									
Value at close of the Year 1874.									Value at close of previous Year.							Value at close of the Year 1874.									Average actual cash earnings per head of average number of prisoners sentenced to labor.
Rs.	A	P.							Rs.	A	P.					Rs.	A	P.							Rs.	A	P.
1,843	1	5							510	4	0					1,458	7	10							11	12	2
39	13	3							124	4	0					124	4	0							9	2	5
451	0	4							...	...	...					...	...	...							12	1	0
436	4	0							350	15	6					250	8	0							7	6	4
49	13	9							268	0	0					605	8	0							14	6	1
219	9	0							453	0	0					453	0	0							13	1	0
1,493	1	0							1,641	2	3					570	12	0							4	0	0
...	...	...							...	...	...					...	...	...							31	5	10
81	15	3							326	3	0					196	0	0							15	8	10
18	0	0							7	8	0					23	0	0							3	0	1
2,001	8	3							1,234	12	8					1,328	14	2							9	12	2
27	12	2							...	...	...					...	...	...							6	11	9
518	2	6							200	0	0					65	0	0							6	3	11
1,268	10	0							8,340	0	0					8,360	0	0							4	13	3
494	15	3							484	8	0					514	8	0							9	6	5
750	4	0							1,761	8	0					1,831	5	0							6	4	2
2,913	3	0							11,261	9	4					13,032	1	4							14	7	10
68	8	6							65	2	0					30	0	0							6	0	1
660	3	10							953	13	11					855	5	10							9	10	0
590	14	0							...	...	...					146	3	0							10	12	10
1,481	10	4							2,261	8	2					2,200	0	0							7	5	0
1,290	7	11							2,190	7	6					1,391	4	4							5	6	6
575	6	9							849	0	0					1,065	0	0							13	5	6
327	15	2							200	0	0					200	0	0							10	2	2
3,770	10	3							1,150	0	0					1,180	0	0							9	4	1
381	13	0							316	0	0					236	0	0							9	4	1
228	6	9							276	12	0					276	12	0							2	9	9
...	...	...							...	...	...					...	...	...							0	8	2
557	9	1							1,000	0	0					1,055	0	0							9	0	9
316	1	2							38	8	0					215	4	0							11	0	10
41	12	0							...	...	...					209	12	1							8	12	9
774	3	8							800	0	0					987	0	0							7	12	5
...	...	...							...	...	...					...	...	...							...	...	...
189	10	11							30	0	0					30	0	0							15	5	11
23,962	6	6							37,094	14	4					38,830	13	7							14	13	6

No. 29.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN THE AND REPAIRS, WITH THE GROSS AND NET COST OF THE INCLUDING ALL

1	2	3			4		
Serial Number.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Estimated cost of new Jails, if any, sanctioned.			Expended on the construction of new Jails in previous Year.		
		Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P.
1	Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Rúpar ...	85,736	0	0	55,198	1	0
9	Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	5,47,889	0	0	28,813	14	6
15	Gurdáspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central ...	68,940	0	0	32,440	4	9
18	Do. Female ...	96,261	0	0	60,948	1	9
19	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Shahpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Mooltan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Montgomery ...	1,62,229	0	0	14,761	9	4
28	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ghází Khah ...	1,40,000	0	0	6,861	3	8
31	Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	11,01,055	0	0	1,99,023	3	0

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW JAILS AND ON ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, CONVICTS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1874, CHARGES.

5						6					
EXPENDED ON NEW JAILS DURING THE PAST YEAR.						EXPENDED DURING PAST YEAR ON ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS.					
A.			B.			A.			B.		
By Jail Department.			By Public Works Department.			By Jail Department.			By Public Works Department.		
Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,630	9	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	4	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,604	4	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,525	8	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	7	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,368	9	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,160	9	2
...	...	...	18,064	2	2	...	...	...	813	15	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,987	1	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	1	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,230	11	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	7	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	980	12	11
...	...	...	81,012	13	2	...	...	...	491	6	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,708	6	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,820	14	7
...	...	...	21,171	3	8	...	...	...	4,456	9	0
...	...	...	30,669	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,466	8	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,697	10	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,150	1	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,938	8	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	13	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,831	13	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,224	11	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,013	11	0
...	...	...	351	4	10	...	...	...	214	6	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	9	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,826	15	4
...	...	...	1,861	3	3	...	...	...	2,809	4	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142		8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	10	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	12	11
...	...	...	1,53,130	5	10	...	...	...	1,10,745	6	2

No. 29.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the and Repairs, with the Gross and Net Cost of the including all

1	2	7			8		
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Total expended, columns 5 and 6.			Expended on maintenance and guarding of the Prisoners during the past Year, as shown in Statement No. IX.		
		Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.
1	Delhi ...	3,630	9	10	20,939	11	3
2	Gurgaon ...	1,027	4	9	7,751	1	7
3	Karnál ...	5,604	4	6	10,003	5	9
4	Hissar ...	1,525	8	6	12,944	2	3
5	Rohtak ...	451	7	9	10,889	12	5
6	Sirsa ...	1,368	9	7	14,476	1	4
7	Umballa ...	11,160	9	2	29,745	14	9
8	Rúpar ...	18,878	1	4	1,15,654	7	4
9	Ludhiána ...	3,987	1	11	14,838	7	6
10	Simla ...	104	1	10	2,002	2	4
11	Jullundur ...	1,230	11	9	18,383	0	7
12	Hoshiárpur ...	252	7	6	938	1	10
13	Dharmsála ...	980	12	11	11,186	5	2
14	Amritsar ...	81,504	3	2	27,117	4	10
15	Gurdáspur ...	3,708	6	4	14,499	8	9
16	Siálkot ...	5,820	14	7	21,592	14	5
17	Lahore Central ...	25,627	12	8	1,20,009	3	7
18	Do. Female ...	30,669	10	9	9,326	7	4
19	Gujránwála ...	7,466	8	0	20,917	5	8
20	Ferozepore ...	1,697	10	9	16,604	6	4
21	Ráwalpindi ...	10,150	1	8	38,995	10	4
22	Jhelum ...	4,938	8	3	15,299	0	0
23	Gujrát ...	119	13	4	13,531	0	3
24	Shahpur ...	2,831	13	6	12,685	9	11
25	Mooltan ...	17,224	11	2	42,630	15	5
26	Jhang ...	3,013	11	0	16,917	5	10
27	Montgomery ...	565	10	10	24,173	13	6
28	Muzaffargarh ...	297	9	3	924	10	0
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	12,826	15	4	27,369	2	8
30	Dera Ghází Khan ...	4,670	7	6	19,533	4	8
31	Bannu ...	100	0	0	7,282	6	7
32	Pesháwar ...	142	1	8	24,270	11	5
33	Hazára ...	64	10	0	1,412	14	0
34	Kohát ...	232	12	11	8,319	8	2
	Total ...	2,63,875	12	0	7,53,165	13	9

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW JAILS AND ON ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, CONVICTS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1874, CHARGES.—*(Concluded.)*

9			10			11			12		
Total Expenditure on the Prisoners of the Jails during the past Year, columns 7 and 8.			Deduct cash receipts remitted to the Treasury,			Net cost to Government during the Year per convict.			Net profits to Government during the Year per convict.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
24,570	5	1	1,697	12	5	69	7	10	...	...	...
8,778	6	4	985	6	9	67	13	1	...	...	...
15,607	10	3	2,050	18	10	71	15	11	...	...	...
14,469	10	9	1,488	14	4	57	10	10	...	...	...
11,341	4	2	2,127	15	9	55	3	0	...	...	...
15,844	10	11	2,474	10	8	54	15	7	...	...	...
40,906	7	11	5,273	3	7	52	9	7	...	...	...
1,34,532	8	8	58,822	13	6	40	5	11	...	...	...
18,825	9	5	4,213	9	8	57	14	1	...	...	...
2,106	4	2	5	12	0	125	10	0	...	...	...
19,613	12	4	8,661	10	11	27	8	11	...	...	...
1,190	9	4	241	6	9	31	11	10	...	...	...
12,167	2	1	978	2	6	80	6	3	...	...	...
1,08,621	8	0	3,011	3	9	173	3	5	...	...	...
18,207	15	1	2,050	8	9	59	2	11	...	...	...
27,413	13	0	2,070	2	10	54	13	7	...	...	...
1,45,637	0	3	29,998	10	1	*48	11	4	...	...	...
39,996	2	1	1,133	6	11	214	2	10	...	...	...
28,383	13	8	4,775	10	6	49	0	4	...	...	...
18,302	1	1	3,130	14	5	41	6	1	...	...	...
49,145	12	0	7,372	1	8	50	13	6	...	...	...
20,237	8	3	2,730	11	0	63	0	7	...	...	...
13,650	13	7	3,063	11	1	43	1	6	...	...	...
15,517	7	5	2,404	12	1	48	15	1	...	...	...
59,855	10	7	7,075	5	9	71	1	7	...	...	...
19,931	0	10	3,364	12	5	55	8	8	...	...	...
24,739	8	4	393	7	0	50	9	5	...	...	...
1,222	3	3	12	7	3	48	14	0	...	...	...
40,196	2	0	4,517	0	4	67	4	2	...	...	...
24,203	12	2	1,965	14	2	63	14	2	...	...	...
7,382	6	7	209	0	9	87	4	5	...	...	...
24,412	13	1	2,377	8	4	53	10	7	...	...	...
1,477	8	0	...			46	1	4	...	...	...
8,552	5	1	1,770	15	0	54	5	8	...	...	...
10,17,041	9	9	1,72,450	3	9	59	14	11	...		...

No. 30.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality Year

1	2	3			4			5		
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 36 superficial feet.			Average number of Prisoners above capacity.			Average number of Prisoners below capacity.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	349	27	376	...	...	...	27·42	19·44	46·86
2	Gurgaon ...	138	9	147	...	...	...	26·79	5·30	32·09
3	Karnál ...	204	6	210	...	...	...	20·34	1·36	21·70
4	Hissar ...	249	16	265	...	...	...	31·87	8·07	39·94
5	Rohtak ...	202	13	215	...	...	...	40·97	7·20	48·17
6	Sirsa ...	380	32	412	...	...	...	139·63	29·18	168·81
7	Umballa ...	791	15	806	...	...	...	125·26	3·12	128·38
8	Rúpar ...	2,500	...	2,500	...	...	...	624·50	...	624·50
9	Ludhiána ...	298	23	321	...	...	...	57·75	10·80	68·55
10	Simla ...	47	18	65	...	...	...	31·54	16·74	48·28
11	Jullundur ...	353	19	372	29·81	...	29·81	...	4·40	4·40
12	Hoshiárpur ...	40	4	44	...	...	...	11·75	2·35	14·10
13	Dharmsála ...	139	12	151	...	1·77	1·77	13·59	...	13·59
14	Amritsar ...	835	20	855	...	0·80	0·80	246·29	...	246·29
15	Gurdáspur ...	286	18	304	...	...	...	21·91	9·09	31·00
16	Siálkot ...	405	17	422	42·72	...	42·72	...	2·66	2·66
17	Lahore Central...	2,276	...	2,276	98·05	...	98·05	...	...	...
18	Do. Female...	...	209	209	...	...	...	...	27·55	27·55
19	Gujránwála ...	534	8	542	...	...	...	60·38	0·03	60·41
20	Ferozepore ...	406	8	414	...	...	...	43·98	3·36	47·34
21	Ráwalpindi ...	825	33	858	...	...	...	34·16	2·25	36·41
22	Jhelum ...	255	19	274	15·71	...	15·71	...	11·98	11·98
23	Gujrát ...	263	6	269	...	0·20	0·20	23·52	...	23·52
24	Shahpur ...	300	4	304	...	2·99	2·99	39·07	..	39·07
25	Mooltan ...	742	40	782	...	...	...	15·34	24·31	39·65
26	Jhang ...	336	6	342	...	...	...	42·75	0·80	43·75
27	Montgomery ...	840	20	860	...	...	...	360·89	17·86	378·75
28	Muzaffargarh ...	18	1	19	6·50	...	7·50	...	0·75	0·75
29	Dera Ismail Khan	488	13	501	22·20	7·25	29·45	...	...	...
30	Dera Ghází Khan,	298	8	306	30·02	12·06	42·08	...	...	...
31	Bannu ...	52	2	54	25·95	2·24	28·19	...	...	...
32	Pesháwar ...	416	29	445	...	...	...	23·39	10·96	34·35
33	Hazára ...	27	4	31	2·89	...	2·89	...	2·26	2·26
34	Kohát ...	115	16	131	...	...	...	0·65	5·59	6·24
	Total ...	15,407	675	16,082	...	...	...	1,789·89	200 10	1,989·99

AMONG THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1874.

6			7			8			9		
Average daily strength during the Year.			Total population during the Year.			Number admitted into Hospital during the Year.			Daily average number of sick during the Year.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
321·58	7·56	329·14	1,247	45	1,292	236	2	238	13·80	0·16	13·96
111·21	3·70	114·91	566	18	584	203	3	206	4·43	0·77	5·20
183·66	4·64	188·30	644	22	666	124	1	125	3·13	0·05	3·18
217·13	7·93	225·06	899	25	924	229	...	229	4·29	...	4·29
161·03	5·80	166·83	636	18	654	361	...	361	5·21	...	5·21
240·37	2·82	243·19	738	11	749	236	3	239	6·48	0·07	6·55
665·74	11·88	677·62	1,816	57	1,873	329	4	333	7·37	0·13	7·50
1,875·50	...	1,875·50	3,513	...	3,513	3,528	...	3,528	97·33	...	97·33
240·25	12·20	252·45	872	42	914	188	6	194	6·60	0·30	6·90
15·46	1·26	16·72	122	10	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
382·81	14·60	397·41	1,171	51	1,222	152	6	158	4·53	0·37	4·90
28·25	1·65	29·90	572	38	610	49	8	57	1·59	0·38	1·97
125·41	13·77	139·18	498	49	547	166	28	194	3·96	0·93	4·89
588·91	20·80	609·71	2,243	84	2,327	782	33	815	16·86	0·58	17·44
264·09	8·91	273·00	967	50	1,017	95	6	101	2·21	0·10	2·31
447·72	14·34	462·06	1,307	54	1,361	539	20	559	28·07	1·91	29·98
2,374·05	...	2,374·05	3,996	...	3,996	3,442	...	3,442	142·82	...	142·82
...	181·45	181·45	...	295	295	...	295	295	...	9·14	9·14
473·62	7·97	481·59	1,253	36	1,289	167	2	169	7·14	0·04	7·18
362·02	4·64	366·66	1,186	18	1,204	122	3	125	2·61	0·15	2·76
790·84	30·75	821·59	2,027	70	2,097	792	15	807	33·31	0·55	33·86
270·71	7·02	277·73	902	25	927	239	31	270	5·41	0·57	5·98
239·48	6·20	245·68	829	30	859	37	...	37	0·98	...	1·98
260·93	6·99	267·92	940	26	966	254	1	255	8·07	0·01	8·08
726·66	15·69	742·35	2,422	62	2,484	303	4	307	8·50	0·30	8·80
293·05	5·20	298·25	930	26	956	166	1	167	4·41	0·01	4·42
479·11	2·14	481·25	1,446	11	1,457	381	...	381	9·48	...	9·48
24·50	0·25	24·75	604	13	617	50	1	51	1·07	0·02	1·09
510·20	20·25	530·45	1,292	61	1,353	697	40	737	20·82	0·88	21·70
328·02	20·06	348·08	890	42	932	463	72	535	5·91	0·95	6·86
77·95	4·24	82·19	500	24	524	208	12	220	6·49	0·35	6·84
392·61	18·04	410·65	1,632	53	1,685	679	34	713	19·83	0·91	20·74
29·89	1·74	31·63	417	22	439	59	...	59	2·00	...	2·00
114·35	10·41	124·76	531	33	564	120	3	123	2·88	0·14	3·02
13,617·11	474·90	14,092·01	39,608	1,421	41,029	15,396	634	16,030	487·59	19·77	507·36

No. 30.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality Year

1	2	10							11		
		Number of Deaths.									
		A.		B.		C.			Ratio of deaths per cent. of total population.		
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	In Hospital.		Out of Hospital.		Total.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	29	...	...	...	29	...	29	2·33	...	2·24
2	Gurgaon ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	0·35	...	0·36
3	Karnál ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	0·31	...	0·30
4	Hissar ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	0·23	...	0·22
5	Rohtak ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	0·15	...	0·15
6	Sirsa ...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	0·67	...	0·67
7	Umballa ...	12	...	1	...	13	...	13	0·72	...	0·69
8	Rúpar ...	55	...	3	...	58	...	58	1·65	...	1·65
9	Ludhiána ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	0·34	...	0·33
10	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	0·17	...	0·16
12	Hoshiárpur ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	0·17	...	0·17
13	Dharmsála ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	0·60	...	0·55
14	Amritsar ...	21	...	...	...	21	...	21	0·93	...	0·90
15	Gurdáspur ...	5	...	1	...	6	...	6	0·62	...	0·58
16	Siálkot ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	0·07	...	0·07
17	Lahore Central ...	127	...	1	...	128	...	128	3·20	...	3·20
18	Do. Female ...	...	5	...	...	...	5	5	...	1·69	1·69
19	Gujránwála ...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	0·71	...	0·70
20	Ferozepore ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	0·25	...	0·25
21	Ráwalpindi ...	70	1	1	...	71	1	72	3·50	1·43	3·43
22	Jhelum ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	0·11	...	0·11
23	Gujrát ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	0·12	...	0·11
24	Shahpur ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	0·42	...	0·42
25	Mooltan ...	17	...	...	...	17	...	17	0·70	...	0·69
26	Jhang ...	4	...	1	...	5	...	5	0·53	...	0·52
27	Montgomery ...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	0·35	...	0·34
28	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	20	1	...	...	20	1	21	1·55	1·64	1·55
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	0·67	...	0·64
31	Bannu ..	11	...	...	...	11	...	11	2·20	...	2·10
32	Pesháwar ...	2	...	11	1	13	1	14	0·79	1·88	0·83
33	Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Kohát ...	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	1·32	...	1·25
	Total ...	431	7	19	1	450	8	458	1·14	0·56	1·12

AMONG THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1874.—*(Concluded.)*

12														
RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into Hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of Hospital.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
73·39	26·46	72·31	4·29	2·12	4·24	...	...	...	9·02	...	8·81	9·02	...	8·81
182·54	86·08	179·27	3·98	20·81	4·35	...	...	...	1·80	...	1·74	1·80	...	1·74
67·51	21·55	66·38	1·70	1·08	1·68	...	...	...	1·09	...	1·06	1·09	...	1·06
105·47	...	101·75	1·98	...	1·91	...	...	...	0·92	...	0·86	0·92	...	0·89
2·24	...	2·24	3·12	...	3·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	...	0·62
98·18	106·38	98·27	2·69	2·48	1·69	...	...	...	2·08	...	2·05	2·08	...	2·05
49·42	33·67	49·14	1·11	1·09	1·11	...	...	...	1·95	...	1·92	1·95	...	1·92
188·11	...	188·11	5·19	...	5·19	...	...	...	3·09	...	3·09	3·09	...	3·09
78·25	49·18	76 85	2·74	2·45	2·73	...	...	...	1·24	...	1·19	1·24	...	1·19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39·71	41·10	39·76	1·18	2·53	1·23	...	...	...	0·52	...	0·50	0·52	...	0·50
17·34	4·84	1·90	5·62	0·23	6·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·53	...	3·53
132·36	203 34	139·38	3·16	6·75	3·51	...	...	...	2·39	...	2·15	2·39	...	2·59
137·08	158·65	130·35	2·86	2·78	2·85	...	...	...	3·56	...	3·44	3·56	...	3·44
35·97	67·34	37 00	0·83	1·12	0·84	...	...	...	2·27	...	2·19	2·27	.	2·19
120·38	139·20	120·97	6·27	13·31	6·48	...	...	...	0·22	...	0·21	0·22	...	0·21
144·99	...	144·99	6·02	...	6·02	...	...	...	5·39	...	5·39	5·39	...	5·39
...	162·58	162·58	...	5·03	5·03	...	...	...	...	2·76	2·76	...	2·76	2·76
35·26	25·09	35·09	1·50	0·50	1·49	...	...	...	1·90	...	1·86	1·90	...	1·86
33·70	64 66	34·09	0·73	3·23	0·75	...	...	...	0·83	...	0·82	0·83	...	0·82
100·15	48·78	98·22	4·21	1·79	4·12	...	...	...	8·99	3·25	8·84	8·99	3·25	8·84
88·28	441·59	97 22	2·00	8·12	2·12	...	...	...	0·37	...	0·36	0·27	...	0·36
15·45	...	15·06	0·40	...	0·40	...	...	...	0·42	...	0·10	0·42	...	0·40
97·33	14·30	95·17	3·09	0·14	3·01	...	...	...	1·53	...	1·49	1·53	...	1·49
41·70	25·49	41·36	1·16	1·91	1·18	...	...	...	2·33	...	2·29	2·33	...	2·29
56·64	19·23	55·99	1·50	0·19	1·48	...	...	...	1·70	...	1·67	1·70	...	1·67
79·52	...	79·17	1·97	...	1·97	...	...	...	1·04	...	10·04	1·04	...	1·04
204·08	400·00	206·06	4·36	0·08	4·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136·61	197·53	138·94	4·08	4·35	4·09	...	...	...	3·92	4·94	3·96	3·92	4·94	3·96
141·15	358·92	153·70	1·80	4·73	1·97	...	...	...	1·83	...	1·72	1·83	...	1·72
266·84	283·02	267·67	8·32	8·25	8·32	...	...	...	14·11	...	13·38	14·11	...	13·38
172·95	188·47	173·63	5·05	5·04	5·05	...	...	...	3·31	5·54	3·41	3·31	5·54	3·41
197·39	...	186·53	6·69	...	6·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104·94	28 82	98·59	2·52	1·35	2·42	...	...	...	6·11	...	5·61	6·31	...	5·61
113·06	133·50	113·75	3·58	4·16	3·60	...	...	...	3·30	1·68	3·25	3·30	1·68	3·25

No. 31.—Statement showing the State of Health of the of the Punjab during

1	2	3			4
		State of health on admission into Jails of those admitted during the Year.			State of from Jails during
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	A.	B.	C.	A.
		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.
1	Delhi ...	774	166	9	850
2	Gurgaon ...	489	10	1	475
3	Karnál ...	433	20	22	461
4	Hissar ...	661	7	35	666
5	Rohtak ...	471	8	5	469
6	Sirsa ...	464	22	2	489
7	Umballa ...	1,136	4	9	1,228
8	Rúpar ...	2,340	20	4	1,411
9	Ludhiána ...	618	57	16	649
10	Simla ...	96	18	...	110
11	Jullundur ...	839	14	6	883
12	Hoshiárpur ...	568	9	1	562
13	Dharmsála ...	345	26	7	389
14	Amritsar ...	1,528	22	5	1,679
15	Gurdáspur ...	544	156	46	675
16	Siálkot ...	917	29	27	832
17	Lahore Central ...	1,500	25	35	1,497
18	Do. Female ...	108	2	1	101
19	Gujránwála ...	781	39	4	768
20	Ferozepore ...	586	205	30	662
21	Ráwalpindi ...	1,145	111	21	1,127
22	Jhelum ...	590	30	6	630
23	Gujrát ...	530	23	3	597
24	Shahpur ...	508	60	11	648
25	Mooltan ...	1,357	232	9	1,602
26	Jhang ...	580	28	12	588
27	Montgomery ...	706	64	11	996
28	Muzaffargarh ...	548	30	24	558
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	798	3	9	803
30	Dera Ghází Khan ...	575	4	2	633
31	Bannu ...	336	80	30	363
32	Pesháwar ...	1,152	87	23	1,195
33	Hazára ...	420	2	5	412
34	Kohát ...	430	6	2	460
	Total ...	24,873	1,619	433	25,468

Convicts admitted into, and discharged from, the Jails the Year 1874.

		5		6		
Health on discharge of those discharged the Year.		Number of those discharged.		State of health on their admission into Jails of those who died during the Year.		
B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.
Indifferent.	Bad.	Who gained weight during imprisonment.	Who lost weight.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
160	6	939	77	17	2	10
1	2	450	28	...	...	2
4	5	334	136	2	...	...
6	12	499	185	2	...	...
...	4	195	278	...	...	1
1	5	470	25	1	3	1
13	3	610	307	11	...	2
20	81	998	514	48	6	4
21	5	573	102	2	1	...
8	...	101	17	...	...	...
...	1	289	595	2	...	...
12	1	...	..	1	...	...
5	4	288	110	2	1	...
2	10	150	1,542	21	...	...
79	36	370	216	1	1	4
9	8	10	826	1	...	...
15	161	433	1,240	28	60	40
3	3	95	12	5	...	...
5	2	86	689	5	4	...
115	2	483	296	3	...	...
34	26	51	1,136	63	6	3
13	2	59	586	1	...	...
...	2	452	147	...	...	1
30	6	390	201	3	...	1
70	5	1,855	455	10	3	4
3	...	386	205	3	...	2
75	3	253	244	5	...	...
33	5	...	...	...	...	...
2	4	573	236	21	...	...
4	8	274	371	5	...	1
60	15	150	288	3	3	5
34	9	755	483	3	9	2
3	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	7	447	25	7	...	...
841	443	13,018	11,572	276	99	83

No. 32.—Statement showing Particulars regarding Civil

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Number remained at close of previous Year.		Number received during the Year.		Total Population.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	9	...	87	1	96	1
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	11	...	11	...
3	Karnál ...	2	...	11	...	13	...
4	Hissar ...	2	...	21	1	23	1
5	Rohtak ...	4	...	19	...	23	...
6	Sirsa ...	...	...	5	...	5	...
7	Umballa ...	2	1	20	5	22	6
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	2	...	38	3	40	3
10	Simla ...	2	...	39	4	41	4
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	6	...	66	1	72	1
13	Dharmsála ...	...	...	4	4	4	4
14	Amritsar ...	4	1	182	6	186	7
15	Gurdáspur ...	1	...	20	...	21	...
16	Siálkot ...	5	...	65	2	70	2
17	Lahore Central ...	8	...	44	...	52	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
19	Gujránwála ...	3	...	12	2	15	2
20	Ferozepore ...	4	1	24	2	28	3
21	Ráwalpindi ...	3	...	36	2	39	2
22	Jhelum ...	4	...	8	2	12	2
23	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Shahpur ...	2	...	8	...	10	...
25	Mooltan ...	3	...	18	1	21	1
26	Jhang ...	...	...	5	1	5	1
27	Montgomery ...	...	...	12	...	12	...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	17	1	17	1
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	1	...	28	5	29	6
30	Dera Ghází Khan ...	7	1	34	...	41	1
31	Bannu ...	2	1	20	3	22	4
32	Pesháwar ...	10	1	58	13	68	14
33	Hazára ...	...	...	31	2	31	2
34	Kohát ...	1	1	17	3	18	4
	Total ...	87	8	960	65	1,047	73

PRISONERS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1874.

6		7		8		9		10		11	
Average daily number.		Released during the Year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1874.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6·37	0·02	94	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
0·45	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1·05	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
2·71	0·05	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1·69	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
0·45	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·65	0·82	21	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·83	0·72	36	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
1·66	0·10	39	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6·88	0·30	66	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	6	...
0·17	0·18	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9·70	0·71	176	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	..
1·67	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5·95	0·02	67	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
4·65	..:	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
...	0·11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·50	0·27	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2·63	0·30	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
3·91	0·04	37	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1·01	0·33	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·72	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1·52	0·12	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
0·17	0·04	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0·83	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2·30	0·17	12	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
3·79	1·02	26	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
3·49	0·38	37	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
1·66	0·29	22	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5·83	1·58	62	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
1·96	0·13	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1·50	0·20	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
82·70	7·90	972	71	...	...	3	...	1	...	71	2

No. 32.—Statement showing Particulars regarding Civil

1	2	12		13		14	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Capacity of barracks at 36 superficial feet.		Average number of Prisoners above capacity.		Average number of Prisoners below capacity.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	12	3	...	...	5·63	2·98
2	Gurgaon ...	8	...	...	...	7·55	...
3	Karnál ...	8	...	...	...	6·95	...
4	Hissar ...	5	2	...	...	2·29	1·95
5	Rohtak ...	5	...	...	...	3·31	...
6	Sirsa ...	4	...	...	...	3·55	...
7	Umballa ...	7	...	...	0·82	4·35	...
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	19	4	...	...	16·17	3·28
10	Simla ...	5	2	...	...	3·34	1·90
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	6·26	0·16	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	2	...	...	0·18	1·83	...
14	Amritsar ...	12	...	...	...	2·30	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	...	...	1·67	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	10	...	...	...	4·05	...
17	Lahore Central ...	4	...	0·65	...	...	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...
19	Gujránwála ...	7	...	...	...	5·50	...
20	Ferozepore ...	8	...	...	0·30	5·37	...
21	Ráwalpindi ...	10	...	...	0·04	6·09	...
22	Jhelum ...	4	...	...	...	2·99	...
23	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Shahpur ...	2	2	...	...	0·28	2·00
25	Mooltan ...	7	3	...	...	5·48	2·88
26	Jhang ...	2	2	...	...	1·83	1·96
27	Montgomery ...	6	...	...	...	5·17	...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	7	...	...	0·17	4·53	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	9	...	...	1·02	5·21	...
30	Dera Ghází Khan ...	...	...	3·49	0·38	...	...
31	Bannu ...	2	...	...	0·29	0·34	...
32	Pesháwar ...	18	...	...	1·58	12·17	...
33	Hazára ...	5	...	...	0·13	3·04	...
34	Kohát ...	...	...	1·50	0·20	...	...
	Total ...	188	18	...	...	105·30	10·10

PRISONERS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1874.—*(Concluded.)*

15								16											
HOSPITAL.								COST.											
A.		B.		C.		D.		A.			B.			C.			D.		
Number of admissions.		Daily average sick.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.		Guards and Establishment.			Other charges.			Total cost.			Average cost per Prisoner.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	13	6	7	4	9	47	2	3	7	6	0
2	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	21	8	0	...	...	...	21	8	0	47	12	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	6	4	2	8	11	11	2	11	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	0	0	...	...	...	65	0	0	23	8	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	7	...	...	...	12	12	7	7	9	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	8	6	...	...	...	27	8	6	7	14	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	12	4	4	1	0	27	13	4	7	13	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	11	9	8	7	11	60	3	8	8	6	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	9	1	12	3	5	1	0	14	4	10
9	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	63	13	0	35	13	9	99	10	9	9	8	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	6	...	...	...	9	10	6	5	12	6
1	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	34	4	8	32	5	10	66	10	6	11	1	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	6	5	...	...	...	22	3	5	4	13	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	0	5	4	0	2	15	5
1	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	19	0	0	...	...	...	19	0	0	6	7	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	0	2	10	11	22	2	11	5	9	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	9	4	3	1	12	9	10	9	6	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	0	...	...	...	10	7	0	6	5	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	7	...	...	...	4	12	7	5	12	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	8	14	6	8	8	5	9
2	1	0·13	0·10	1	...	26·38	...	26	15	6	6	5	4	33	4	10	6	14	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	0	...	...	...	3	15	0	1	0	3
1	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	16	11	9	11	0	4	27	12	1	14	3	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	3	5	27	8	5	71	11	10	9	10	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0	...	...	...	15	0	0	8	13	2
16	1	0·80	0·10	1	...	1·21	...	552	2	6	165	6	11	717	9	5	7	14	9

No. 33.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip
Districts of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Money due.						
	On written promise for sum certain.						
Courts.	Registered.	Unregistered.	On written promise for sum certain.	On account stated.	For money paid or received.	For goods sold and delivered.	For breaches of contract not included in above.
Small Cause Courts ...	1,608	18,100	8,196	4,604	307	4,540	1,092
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... *(Honorary Civil Judges.)*	527	4,557	3,681	2,869	49	139	39
Paid sub-divisional Tribunals ... *(Tahsildárs and Naib Tahsildárs.)*	4,719	30,280	25,958	24,524	220	883	105
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... *(Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.)*	4,810	16,679	9,815	9,339	165	525	123
Chief Courts of Districts ... *(Deputy Commissioners.)*	24	55	36	53	4	...	3
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction *(Chief Court.)*	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,688	69,684	47,686	41,389	745	6,087	1,362

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1874.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		SUITS FOR DAMAGES.							
Suits for rent other than of land.	Recovery of personal property of the value thereof.	For injuries to the person.	For injuries to property.	For defamation.	For other injuries not included in above.	Suits to compel specific performance of contract.	Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident.	Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of *mandamus* or injunction.	Suits to settle partnership and other accounts.
1,106	1,717	14	205	...	16	..	...	...	...
53	923	2	50	51	35	5	5	...	23
818	8,384	28	581	182	407	183	15	15	184
491	3,324	24	417	257	140	154	69	36	355
1	11	...	1	4	2	5	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
2,469	14,359	68	1,254	494	601	347	89	51	570

No. 33.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip
Districts of the Punjab

1	19	20	21	22	23
Courts.	Suits connected with religion and caste.	Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments.	Suits relating to Marriage, Dower and Divorce.		
			Suits connected with betrothal.	Suits for custody of wives.	Other suits.
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... *(Honorary Civil Judges.)*	...	...	141	44	5
Paid sub-divisional Tribunals ... *(Tahsildárs and Naib Tahsildárs.)*	5	10	443	24	49
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... *(Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.)*	7	53	1,153	1,459	197
Chief Courts of Districts ... *(Deputy Commissioners.)*	...	1	40	30	2
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction *(Chief Court.)*	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	12	64	1,777	1,557	256

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1874.—*(Continued.)*

24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Suits to establish or dispute adoption.	Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics.	Other suits to establish or declare personal rights.	Suits to establish or contest wills.	CLAIM TO INHERITANCE.						Suits to establish or contest acts of Hindu widows.
				Under Muhammadan Law.		*Under Hindu Law.*		*Under any other Law.*		
				Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	12	...	...	7	68	2	187	75	...
7	22	123	8	122	41	180	25	1,068	358	12
38	12	221	7	274	87	150	87	1,287	306	20
...	4	3	1	2	...	...	7	8	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
46	38	359	16	398	135	398	121	2,550	743	32

No. 33.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip
Districts of the Punjab

1	35	36	37	38	39	40
		Suits relating to Mortgage of Immovable Property.		Claim in right of Inheritance.		
Courts.	Suits relating to the Revenue.	Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	Suits regarding the relative right of superior and inferior holder of land (other than rent suits).
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... *(Honorary Civil Judges.)*	174	63	33	18	9	66
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ... *(Tahsildárs and Náib Tahsildárs.)*	3,840	985	572	284	89	625
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... *(Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.)*	1,384	1,303	794	480	168	227
Chief Courts of Districts ... *(Deputy Commissioners.)*	4	6	1	7	...	3
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction *(Chief Court.)*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,402	2,357	1,400	789	266	921

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1874.—*(Continued.)*

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
SUITS FOR PARTITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.				RENT SUITS, NOT BEING SUITS UNDER THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.					
Land only.	Other property.	Suits regarding boundaries.	Suits for, or relating to, real property not included in the foregoing.	Suits to recover arrears of rent from Tenants without right of occupancy.	Suits to recover arrears of rent from Tenants with right of occupancy.	Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint, or demand.	Suits regarding accounts, &c., by or against Agents, &c.	Suits to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent.	Suits not included in columns 45 to 49, not being suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	5	4	269	124	14	...	...	20	1
121	158	83	2,815	3,114	989	65	26	23	394
315	205	37	3,300	900	276	20	29	32	40
...	4	...	13	6	1	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
458	372	124	6,397	4,144	1,280	86	55	75	436

No. 33.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip
Districts of the Punjab

1	51	52	53	54
	Suits under the			
Courts.	Suits under Section 5 by Tenants for right of occupancy.	Suits to establish right of occupancy under Section 8 on other grounds than those mentioned in the previous Sections of the Act.	Suits under Section 6 by landlord for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy.	Suits under Sections 10 and 11 for enhancement of rent.
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... *(Honorary Civil Judges.)*	13	...	1	2
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ... *(Tahsildárs and Naib Tahsildárs.)*	216	56	14	78
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... *(Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.)*	368	76	119	297
Chief Courts of Districts ... *(Deputy Commissioners.)*	3	...	...	...
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction *(Chief Court.)*	...	...	...	...
Total ...	600	132	134	377

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1874.—*(Concluded.)*

55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.							
Suits under Section 14 for abatement of rent.	Suits for arrears of rent where remission is allowed under Section 15.	Suits under Section 18 to set aside award of division and appraisement of produce taken for rent.	Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of Tenants with right of occupancy (Section 19, Clause 1.)	Suits under Section 10 by landlords for ejectment of Tenants with right of occupancy (Section 19, Clause 2).	Suits under Section 20 by landlords for ejectment of Tenants without right of occupancy.	Suits under Section 25 by Tenants to contest notice of ejectment.	Suits under Section 26 by Tenants on account of illegal ejectment.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	8	...	5
2	...	...	9	51	234	40	151
2	...	4	48	67	95	45	132
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	57	118	338	85	291

No. 34.—Statement showing the Value of Suits disposed of

1	2		3	
	Number of Suits disposed			
Value of Suits.	Small Cause Courts.		Unpaid Local Tribunals. (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)	
	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.
Not exceeding Rs. 5	...	6,438	164	1,841
Ditto 20	...	15,862	218	5,621
Ditto 100	...	15,076	210	5,178
Ditto 500	...	3,629	39	774
Ditto 1,000	...	...	12	15
Ditto 5,000	...	...	...	1
Ditto 10,000	...	...	...	...
Ditto 1,00,000	...	...	...	...
Exceeding 1,00,000	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	41,005	643	13,430

IN THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1874.

4		5		6		7	8	
OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.								
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals. (*Tahsildárs and Naib-Tahsildárs*)		District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*)		Chief Courts of Districts. (*Deputy Commissioners.*)		Chief Court of Province.	Total Value of Suits.	
Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other		Land.	Other.
							Rs.	Rs.
2,835	17,776	1,721	3,959	2	9	...	15,044	1,12,051
4,208	42,179	2,639	13,323	8	22	...	87,923	9,90,949
3,193	36,405	3,225	22,784	12	78	2	3,18,319	35,02,649
596	5,386	1,356	9,761	13	60	1	4,18,777	36,50,490
...	...	193	1,141	3	32	4	1,27,276	8,62,802
2	35	59	515	3	18	5	1,22,006	10,03,947
...	...	1	27	...	8	2	7,340	2,85,801
...	...	...	2	2	24	1	38,560	5,04,155
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,834	1,01,781	9,194	51,512	43	251	15	11,35,245	1,09,12,844

No. 35.—Statement showing the General Result of the in the Punjab during

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Number of Cases on the File.				Disposed of without Decree.			
Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Filed in 1874.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Adjusted by mutual agreement.
Small Cause Courts ...	1,016	41,259	413	42,688	6	6,854	161	4,515
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... *(Honorary Civil Judges.)*	555	13,902	492	14,949	...	2,289	136	1,328
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ... *(Tahsíldárs and Naib-Tahsíldárs.)*	4,054	1,13,125	3,377	1,20,556	140	20,025	1,323	16,668
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts *(Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.)*	4,407	62,009	2,046	68,462	35	11,542	910	5,461
Chief Courts of Districts ... *(Deputy Commissioners.)*	15	338	5	358	4	31	5	20
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction ... *(Chief Court.)*	3	17	...	20	...	...	...	1
Total ...	10,050	2,30,649	* 6,333	2,47,033	185	40,741	2,535	27,993

* Cases re-admitted under Section 119, Act VIII.

† Cases referred to arbitration (Column 16) have

TRIAL OF CIVIL SUITS IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION THE YEAR 1874.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
DECREE PASSED.												AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
Without contest.				*With contest.*									
Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant	Referred to arbitration.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months	Plaints rejected or returned.	Contested.	Uncontested.
5,474	7,232	3,806	75	9,838	3,384	288	41,345	1,343	...	...	426	11	14
1,299	3,071	950	90	4,061	1,187	433	14,411	538	12	1	34	25	14
10,395	20,503	7,035	1,075	27,719	10,766	2,082	1,15,649	4,907	144	7	1,491	22	15
4,017	8,490	4,358	404	18,508	9,379	1,410	63,104	5,358	322	29	1,459	33	21
23	26	27	2	132	61	22	331	27	2	5	61	32	20
...	...	...	...	13	3	...	17	3	...	2	1	127	40
21,208	39,322	16,176	1,646	60,271	24,780	† 4,235	2,34,857	12,176	480	44	3,472	24	15

of 1857, have been included in Column 4.
been included in Columns 14, 15 and 17.

No. 36.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	For disposal.					
Class of Courts.	Remaining from last Year.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default, or under Section 5 or 6, Act XXIII of 1871.
Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... *(Assistant Commissioners.)*	...	10	...	10	...	2
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ... *(Deputy Commissioners.)*	490	6,656	1	7,147	16	393
Total ...	490	6,666	1	7,157	16	395
Superior Appellate Courts ... *(Commissioners.)*	602	4,310	9	4,921	3	280
Additional Commissioners ...	624	1,824	...	2,448	...	46
Total ...	1,226	6,134	9	7,369	3	326
Chief Court of Province ... Regular	152	493	8	653	6	18
Chief Court of Province ... Special	183	1,252	4	1,439	8	60
Total ...	335	1,745	12	2,092	14	78
Grand Total ...	2,051	14,545	22	16,618	33	799

APPELLATE COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1874.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
HEARD *ex parte*.			CONTESTED.										
Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending at end of Year.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration.	Objections under Section 348 of Act VIII. of 1859.	Objections allowed.
...	...	...	5	1	1	1	10	...	...	...	18	...	...
1,226	24	29	2,959	525	1,163	396	6,731	416	33	3	25	1	...
1,226	24	29	2,964	526	1,164	397	6,741	416	33	3	21	1	...
360	14	21	2,444	208	752	148	4,230	691	94	220	70	6	3
53	...	2	685	91	181	82	1,140	1,308	201	792		...	...
413	14	23	3,129	299	933	230	5,370	1,999	295	1,012	70	6	3
107	...	...	196	18	118	17	480	172	47	60	40	...	...
650	...	...	328	14	54	113	1,227	213	74	50		...	...
757	...	...	524	32	172	130	1,707	385	121	110	40	...	...
2,396	38	52	6,617	857	2,269	757	13,818	2,800	449	1,125	...	7	3

No. 37.—Statement showing the execution of the Decrees

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Applications to execute Decrees.					
Class of Courts.	Pending.	Filed.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.
Small Cause Courts ...	798	26,969	15	27,782	5,821	11,345
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... *(Honorary Civil Judges.)*	525	5,643	2	6,170	2,399	1,360
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals... *(Tahsíldárs and Naib Tahsíldárs.)*	5,189	53,405	236	58,830	22,715	14,347
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... *(Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.)*	3,827	33,551	307	37,685	11,788	7,704
Chief Courts of Districts ... *(Deputy Commissioners.)*	38	313	6	357	122	61
Total ... 1873	9,330	83,969	*26,874	1,20,773	41,194	30,722
Total ... 1874	10,377	1,19,881	566	1,30,824	42,845	34,817

* These figures include 26,165 re-admitted cases. In the year

OF THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1874.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
					Nature and Number of Coercive Processes issued.					
						Movable Property.		*Immovable Property.*		
Decrees in which there was no execution.	Transferred.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Arrest of person.	Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	Orders under Section 243 of Act VIII. of 1859.
8,932	489	26,587	1,195	471	3,385	10,710	2,369	...	...	...
1,803	1	5,563	607	17	69	2,406	396	476	139	6
15,994	210	53,266	5,564	348	2,429	24,046	5,616	2,688	818	109
12,945	348	32,785	4,900	530	1,728	13,498	3,512	2,507	830	308
143	11	337	20	12	22	104	28	35	25	1
37,593	875	1,10,384	10,389	1,466	6,107	40,626	8,254	5,189	1,362	37
39,817	1,059	1,18,538	12,286	1,378	7,633	50,764	11,921	5,706	1,812	424

under report they were shewn with institutions.

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Districts

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Registrations affecting			
		Com			
Name of Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause 1).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other Instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses 2 and 3.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	1	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	4	34	759	922	71
Gurgaon ...	7	6	178	509	6
Karnál ...	6	21	268	329	43
Hissar ...	6	5	153	191	5
Rohtak ...	5	13	138	319	...
Sirsa ...	4	4	66	57	...
Umballa ...	13	14	525	884	13
Ludhiána ...	7	15	335	894	17
Simla ...	4	2	51	104	15
Jullundur ...	9	33	506	1,022	13
Hoshiárpur ...	12	19	424	1,631	8
Kángra ...	18	8	255	388	18
Amritsar ...	6	31	754	1,137	49
Gurdáspur ...	8	14	252	1,127	17
Siálkot ...	8	17	341	1,647	30
Lahore ...	6	17	827	1,262	37
Gujránwála ...	5	5	257	339	...
Ferozepore ...	9	15	201	614	2
Ráwalpindi ...	9	20	504	488	31
Jhelum ...	5	20	237	292	18
Gujrát ...	4	26	180	414	...
Shahpur ...	4	15	132	291	105
Mooltan ...	7	9	412	483	96
Jhang ...	4	5	160	343	14
Montgomery ...	5	3	60	131	36
Muzaffargarh ...	4	3	231	342	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6	3	159	221	13
Dera Gházi Khan ...	5	2	471	581	49
Bannu ...	5	3	175	347	9
Pesháwar ...	8	5	479	761	...
Hazára ...	4	...	39	104	...
Kohát ...	3	1	27	25	...
Total ...	211	388	9,556	18,199	715

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1874-75.

7	8	9	10			11	12	13	14
IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.									
PULSORY.						OPTIONAL.			
Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause 4).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.	Total of compulsory Registration.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.			Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses 1 and 2.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause 3) and leases exempted under the provision in Section 17.
			Rs.	A	P.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	55	1,861	5,344	4	0	283	353	...	74
12	27	738	1,907	0	0	97	335	...	159
...	74	735	1,721	8	0	135	198	...	21
4	37	395	942	0	0	106	213	...	3
...	15	485	1,068	0	0	92	247	...	61
20	22	169	400	8	0	51	56	...	...
10	36	1,482	3,715	12	0	312	564	...	6
...	...	1,261	3,080	0	0	178	344	...	...
..	...	172	805	0	0	21	15	...	1
...	18	1,592	3,871	12	0	310	551	...	...
2	42	2,126	4,984	12	0	296	909	...	7
4	5	678	1,547	0	0	211	374	8	2
...	26	1,997	4,938	4	0	509	1,138	...	6
1	30	1,441	3,366	0	0	212	577	...	2
1	27	2,063	4,762	0	0	263	848	...	...
4	21	2,168	5,316	0	0	308	523	...	22
...	20	621	1,380	8	0	188	201	...	...
36	...	870	2,011	4	0	179	417	1	...
...	5	1,048	2,779	0	0	430	287	3	...
...	2	569	1,302	8	0	230	152	...	...
...	1	621	1,357	4	0	217	527	...	1
...	5	548	1,259	8	0	97	157	26	...
5	2	1,007	3,100	12	0	65	91	...	3
...	...	522	1,230	0	0	66	188	7	...
...	...	230	579	0	0	35	52	...	...
...	...	576	1,440	0	0	123	125	...	3
...	6	402	1,046	8	0	73	66	5	...
...	3	1,106	2,622	8	0	408	324	...	2
...	30	564	1,241	0	0	271	447	...	5
1	26	1,272	3,181	0	0	215	177	...	1
...	...	143	396	0	0	57	56	...	...
...	...	53	136	0	0	7	9	...	...
122	535	29,515	72,832	8	0	6 045	10,521	50	379

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Districts

1	15	16	17	18	19		
	Registrations affecting Immovable						
	Optional.						
Name of Office.	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional Registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.		
					Rs.	A	P.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	2	34	...	746	619	10	0
Gurgaon ...	...	40	...	631	447	6	0
Karnál ...	5	9	...	368	296	12	0
Hissar ...	...	...	...	322	356	10	0
Rohtak ...	...	4	...	404	289	8	0
Sirsa ...	2	...	...	109	95	8	0
Umballa ...	...	2	...	884	714	12	0
Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	522	452	8	0
Simla ...	...	...	...	37	27	8	0
Jullundur ...	...	...	...	861	721	0	0
Hoshiárpur ...	5	4	...	1,221	986	14	0
Kángra ...	...	4	...	599	483	4	0
Amritsar ...	1	6	...	1,660	1,325	10	0
Gurdáspur ...	...	9	...	800	638	14	0
Siálkot ...	...	4	...	1,115	917	0	0
Lahore ...	1	14	...	868	737	8	0
Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	389	323	0	0
Ferozepore ...	2	...	...	599	488	0	0
Ráwalpindi ...	...	9	...	729	573	8	0
Jhelum ...	...	4	...	386	315	8	0
Gujrát ...	...	33	...	778	657	0	0
Shahpur ...	...	...	...	280	220	0	0
Mooltan ...	...	4	...	163	147	12	0
Jhang ...	...	...	...	261	222	0	0
Montgomery ...	...	11	...	98	81	0	0
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	251	223	0	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	144	118	0	0
Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	3	...	737	641	4	0
Bannu ...	...	13	...	736	591	2	0
Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	393	324	12	0
Hazára ...	...	...	...	113	85	8	0
Kohát ...	...	...	...	16	16	0	0
Total ...	18	207	...	17,220	14,037	10	0

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1874-75.—*(Continued.)*

20	21	22	23	24	25			26	27
PROPERTY, BOOK I.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.								
Total value of immovable property transferred.	Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property (Clause 5, Section 18).	Obligations for the payment of money, (Section 18, Clause 7).	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	Total of Registration in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for same.			Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.
Rs.					Rs.	A	P.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,05,649	55	502	226	783	927	0	0	...	17
3,94,952	21	701	217	939	1,004	12	0	...	5
3,54,499	62	550	48	660	582	4	0	...	...
1,59,591	42	305	68	415	391	12	0	...	1
1,55,821	23	587	24	634	595	8	0	...	...
1,02,574	3	83	25	111	129	0	0	...	...
6,68,923	67	1,190	252	1,509	1,573	8	0	...	8
4,95,635	7	353	79	439	511	12	0	...	3
5,60,267	...	38	45	83	138	0	0	...	...
6,87,446	86	1,404	161	1,651	1,823	4	0	...	7
9,34,225	93	1,784	330	2,207	2,359	12	0	...	12
2,20,831	4	225	94	323	399	12	0	...	2
9,73,273	38	794	283	1,115	1,240	4	0	...	11
4,98,107	21	949	144	1,114	1,239	12	0	...	...
7,22,442	66	504	355	925	1,034	0	0	...	...
9,71,868	158	812	253	1,223	1,451	0	0	...	18
1,97,156	48	437	151	636	726	4	0	1	6
3,43,910	22	938	101	1,061	945	12	0	...	2
7,64,584	23	220	254	497	668	4	0	...	3
1,88,266	10	156	197	363	547	8	0	...	3
2,14,717	9	759	147	916	954	8	0	...	...
1,92,394	3	54	39	96	164	8	0	...	...
6,99,077	18	220	191	429	603	4	0	...	11
1,49,009	3	114	159	276	436	8	0	...	2
94,371	10	344	183	537	563	0	0	...	...
2,61,978	25	255	...	280	341	0	0	...	...
1,64,019	15	65	84	164	268	8	0	...	...
5,08,133	12	87	254	353	479	12	0	...	...
2,52,458	5	241	53	299	283	8	0	...	1
5,36,199	38	257	189	484	730	0	0	...	6
82,872	...	5	42	47	78	0	0	...	2
26,536	...	4	2	6	10	0	0	...	2
1,40,82,653	987	14,939	4,648	20,574	23,201	8	0	1	122

No. 38.—Statements of Deeds registered in the Districts

1	28	29	30	31
Name of Office.	Number of written Authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills, Book III.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	12
Karnál ...	...	...	...	2
Hissar ...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	3
Umballa ...	...	...	...	21
Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	6
Simla ...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	...	...	...	12
Hoshiárpur ...	...	1	...	3
Kángra ...	...	2	...	12
Amritsar ...	...	1	...	5
Gurdáspur ...	...	...	...	1
Siálkot ...	...	...	...	1
Lahore ...	...	...	...	8
Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	6
Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	10
Jhelum ...	...	...	...	2
Gujrát ...	...	...	...	6
Shahpur ...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan ...	...	...	...	8
Jhang ...	...	...	...	3
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	5
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	1
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	4
Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	1	...	...
Bannu ...	...	2	...	1
Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...
Hazára ...	...	...	...	2
Kohát ...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	...	8	...	134

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1874-75.—*(Concluded.)*

32	33	34			35			36		
Number of Powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary Fees, including the entries in Columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total Fees paid for Registration under Columns 27 and 28.			Total extraordinary Fees and Fines.			Total Expenditure.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,553	7	6
50	174	6,958	14	0	2,765	7	0	3,925	3	1
8	71	3,379	2	0	1,075	14	0	2,560	13	9
23	50	2,600	8	0	1,036	12	0	2,141	14	8
2	39	1,594	6	0	613	4	0	1,836	10	11
9	50	1,953	0	0	686	4	0	2,003	4	0
11	17	625	0	0	247	0	0	1,035	2	5
9	175	6,036	0	0	2,168	15	6	4,090	6	0
5	257	4,056	4	0	1,236	4	0	2,687	8	11
17	11	970	8	0	229	0	0	995	8	6
6	254	6,444	0	0	2,134	12	0	4,087	13	7
6	156	8,379	6	0	2,561	14	0	6,171	3	10
8	28	2,438	0	0	1,064	0	0	2,616	1	11
14	188	7,550	2	0	2,803	7	0	4,380	13	3
10	95	5,244	10	0	1,690	8	6	2,987	2	8
9	63	6,713	0	0	2,078	0	0	3,174	12	8
24	57	7,578	8	0	2,362	8	6	4,564	6	7
5	33	2,453	12	0	875	0	0	2,326	9	10
3	115	3,453	0	0	1,254	8	0	2,810	8	8
27	87	4,032	12	0	1,343	0	6	3,420	4	1
7	39	2,177	8	0	654	5	0	1,975	15	3
11	39	2,968	12	0	1,001	12	0	2,256	15	11
4	41	1,644	0	0	523	8	0	1,551	12	11
21	48	3,895	12	0	1,301	8	0	2,773	10	5
2	46	1,896	8	0	895	12	0	1,686	8	3
1	23	1,223	0	0	325	12	0	1,299	12	11
9	6	2,004	0	0	592	4	0	1,649	1	7
7	23	1,433	0	0	450	0	0	1,646	11	8
9	24	3,743	8	0	1,157	5	0	2,409	5	2
3	16	2,119	10	0	749	6	0	2,092	14	1
20	67	4,259	12	0	1,279	11	6	3,379	13	5
2	1	567	8	0	144	4	0	1,004	12	5
2	4	170	0	0	66	12	0	540	4	6
344	2,297	1,10,563	10	0	37,368	10	6	97,637	7	4

No. 39.—Statement showing the Towns and Places in the Punjab in which Municipal Committees were appointed under the Provisions of Act IV. of 1873 at the close of 1874-75.

Division.	District.	Town.	Class.
Delhi	Delhi ...	Delhi ...	I.
		Najafgarh ...	III.
		Ballabgarh ...	III.
		Farídabad ...	III.
		Sonepat ...	III.
	Gurgaon ...	Rewári ...	III.
		Firozpur ...	III.
		Palwal ...	III.
		Farukhnagar ...	III.
	Karnál ...	Karnál ...	II.
		Pánipat ...	III.
		Kunjpura ...	III.
		Kaithal ...	III.
		Púndri ...	III.
Hissar	Hissar ...	Hissar ...	II.
		Hánsi ...	III.
		Bhiwáni ...	III.
		Fatahabad ...	III.
		Rattia ...	III.
		Tohána ...	III.
	Rohtak ...	Rohtak ...	III.
		Beri ...	III.
		Jhajjar ...	III.
		Bahádurgarh ...	III.
		Kharkhauda ...	III.
		Gohána ...	III.
	Sirsa ...	Sirsa ...	II.
		Fazilka ...	III.
		Ellenabad ...	III.
		Ránia ...	III.
		Rori ...	III.

No. 39.—Statement showing the Towns and Places in the Punjab in which Municipal Committees were appointed under the Provisions of Act IV. of 1873 at the close of 1874-75.—*(Continued.)*

Division.	District.	Town.	Class.
Umballa.	Umballa ...	Umballa ...	II.
		Jagádhri ...	III.
		Sádhaura ...	III.
		Rúpar ...	III.
		Búriya ...	III.
		Thánesar ...	III.
		Shahabad ...	III.
		Kharar ...	III.
		Pihewa ...	III.
		Radaur ...	III.
		Ládwa ...	III.
	Ludhiána ...	Ludhiána ...	II.
		Jagraon ...	III.
		Raekot ...	III.
		Máchiwára ...	III.
		Khanna ...	III.
		Bhilolpur ...	III.
	Simla ...	Simla ...	I.
Jullundur.	Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	II.
		Kartárpur ...	III.
		Aláwalpur ...	III.
		A'dampur ...	III.
		Banga ...	III.
		Nawashahr ...	III.
		Ráhon ...	III.
		Phillour ...	III.
		Núrmahal ...	III.
		Mahatpur ...	III.
		Nakodar ...	III.
	Hoshiárpur ...	Hoshiárpur ...	II.
		Urmar Tánda ...	III.
		Mukerián-Tikkowál ...	III.
		Dasúya-Kaithan ...	III.
		Anandpur ...	III.
		Hariána ...	III.
		Garhdiwála ...	III.
		Una ...	III.
		Miáni ...	III.

No. 39.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOWNS AND PLACES IN THE PUNJAB IN WHICH MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES WERE APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF ACT IV. OF 1873 AT THE CLOSE OF 1874-75.—*(Continued.)*

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Town.	Class.
JULLUNDUR—*(Concluded).*	Kángra ...	Dharmsála ...	I.
		Núrpur ...	III.
		Jawálamukhi ...	III.
		Haripur ...	III.
		Sujánpur Tíra ...	III.
		Kángra ...	III.
AMRITSAR.	Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	I.
		Jandiála ...	III.
		Majítha ...	III.
		Rámdás ...	III.
		Tarn Táran Khás ...	III.
		Vairowál ...	III.
	Gurdáspur ...	Dalhousie ...	I.
		Gurdáspur ...	III.
		Batála ...	III.
		Dínanagar ...	III.
		Kalánaur ...	III.
		Pathánkot ...	III.
		Narot ...	III.
		Sujánpur ...	III.
		Naina Kot ...	III.
		Bahrámpur ...	III.
		Srígovindpur ...	III.
		Dera Nának ...	III.
		Darman ...	III.
		Shahpur ...	III.
		Sukhuchak ...	III.
		Fatahgarh ...	III.
		Mádhopur ...	III.
	Siálkot ...	Siálkot ...	II.
		Jámki ...	III.
		Daska ...	III.
		Zafarwál ...	III.
		Sankhatra ...	III.
		Chawinda ...	III.
		Kila Sobha Singh ...	III.
		Pasrúr ...	III.
		Nárowál ...	III.
		Mitranwála ...	III.

No. 39.—Statement showing the Towns and Places in the Punjab in which Municipal Committees were appointed under the Provisions of Act IV. of 1873 at the close of 1874-75.—*(Continued.)*

Division.	District.	Town.	Class.
Lahore.	Lahore ...	Lahore ...	I.
		Kasur ...	III.
		Khem Karn ...	III.
		Chunián ...	III.
		Sharakpur ...	III.
		Patti ...	III.
		Khudián ...	III.
	Gujránwála ...	Gujránwála ...	II.
		Wazirabad ...	III.
	Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore ...	II.
		Muktsar ...	III.
		Dharmkot ...	III.
		Zíra ...	III.
		Makhu ...	III.
		Fatahgarh ...	III.
		Kot Isa Khan ...	III.
Rawalpindi.	Ráwalpindi ...	Murree ...	I.
		Ráwalpindi ...	II.
		Attock ...	III.
		Hazro ...	III.
		Makhad ...	III.
		Pindigheb ...	III.
	Jhelum ...	Jhelum ...	II.
		Pind Dádan Khan ...	III.
		Chakwál ...	III.
		Talagang ...	III.
		Domeli ...	III.
	Gujrát ...	Gujrát ...	II.
		Jalálpur ...	III.
		Kunjáh ...	III.
		Dinga ...	III.
	Sháhpur ...	Miáni ...	III.
		Sáhiwál ...	III.
		Khusháb ...	III.
		Bhera ...	III.
		Sháhpur ...	III.
		Ghirot ...	III.

No. 39.—Statement showing the Towns and Places in the Punjab in which Municipal Committees were appointed under the Provisions of Act IV. of 1873 at the close of 1874-75.—*(Continued.)*

Division.	District.	Town.	Class.
Mooltan.	Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	I.
		Shujabad ...	III.
		Kahror ...	III.
		Talamba ...	III.
		Jalálpur ...	III.
		Dunyapur ...	III.
	Jhang	Jhang-Maghiána ...	II.
		Chiniot ...	III.
		Shorkot ...	III.
		Ahmadpur ...	III.
	Montgomery	Montgomery ...	II.
		Pákpattan ...	III.
		Kamália ...	III.
		Sayadwála ...	III.
		Dipálpur ...	III.
	Muzaffargarh ...	Muzaffargarh ...	II.
		Alipur ...	III.
		Sitpur ...	III.
		Jatoi ...	III.
		Shahr Sultán ...	III.
		Khairpur ...	III.
		Khangarh ...	III.
Derajat.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	II.
		Kuláchi ...	III.
		Bhakkar ...	III.
		Leiah ...	III.
		Kharar ...	III.
		Kot Sultán ...	III.
		Mankera ...	III.
		Tánk ...	III.
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	Dera Gházi Khan ...	II.
		Jámpur ...	III.
		Rájanpur ...	III.
		Mithankot ...	III.
		Dájal-Nowshera ...	III.
	Bannu ...	Edwardes-abad ...	II.
		Laki ...	III.
		Kálabágh ...	III.
		Isa Khel ...	III.

No. 39.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOWNS AND PLACES IN THE PUNJAB IN WHICH MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES WERE APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF ACT IV. OF 1873 AT THE CLOSE OF 1874-75.—*(Concluded.)*

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Town.	Class.
PESHAWAR.	Pesháwar ...	Pesháwar ...	II.
		Shankargarh ...	III.
	Hazára ...	Haripur ...	III.
		Abbott-abad ...	III.
		Baffa ...	III.
		Mansahra ...	III.
	Kohát ...	Kohát ...	III.

...EMENT SHOWING THE STRENGTH, COST AND OTHER PARTICULARS OF THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1875.

Arm of Service.	Total Number of fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at end of the Year.							Average annual Pay and Allowance of each					Total Cost, including Contingencies.
	Remaining at end of last Year.	Recruited this Year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of Year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.				Paid Camp-followers and Non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting Man.	Camp-follower.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men							
Artillery ...	623	34	...	8	8	16	24	609	5	16	9	10	61	529	471	5,144	769	161	105	79	2,26,758
Cavalry ...	2,841	264	...	34	34	88	159	2,824	6	...	43	78	324	2,378	308	8,553	1,565	469	334	87	14,29,165
Infantry ...	3,964	1,124	...	198	198	325	630	8,935	12	...	94	192	959	7,690	1,503	8,132	687	166	94	70	18,78,826
Staff ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,223
Total ...	12,430	1,422	...	240	240	429	813	12,370	23	16	148	280	1,344	10,598	2,282	7,276	1,007	265	177	79	35,71,972

No. 41.—Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the Punjab Frontier Force for the Year ending 31st March 1875.

[illegible]m of Service.	Employment on last Day of the Year.							Employment during the Year.						
	[illegible]giments, Batteries, [illegible] active service.	[illegible] of permanent Canton[illegible]nts occupied.	No. of Outposts occupied.	*Average number of Men at Head-Quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.*		*Average number of Men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for Outpost duty.*		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	*Average number of days spent by each Man not on active service.*			No. of Divisional or Station Parades during the Year.	No. of Regimental Parades during the Year.	Average number of days devoted to Musketry Instruction, &c.
				[illegible] duty.	[illegible] duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With Corps or Company not on duty.	On furlough.			
Artillery ...	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	65	277	42	4	288	19
Cavalry ...	6	6	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	65	...	61	249	54	7	148	25
Infantry ...	12	6	24	76	545	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	62	266	36	7	153	90

No. 42.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab in Acres

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other Food Grains. Joar (great Millet).	Bajra (spiked Millet).	Kangni (Italian Millet).	Makai (Indian-corn.)	Jow (Barley).	Chinan (Panicum Miliaceum).
De[illegible]	35,200	105,956	52,920	43,195	399	17,000	71,127	30
Gurg[illegible]	520	99,852	135,033	267,000	142	2,490	193,070	...
Karn[illegible]	[illegible]9,060	98,275	93,529	32,407	172	11,900	32,024	284
Hiss[illegible]	[illegible]371	47,853	167,816	749,875	...	2,112	32,312	...
Roh[illegible]	[illegible]40	125,833	160,145	128,740	...	175	52,343	75
Sirsa	[illegible]2	42,970	117,533	461,820	1	182	66,178	71
Umba[illegible]		256,729	113,824	21,080	1,126	102,351	42,789	10,651
Ludhia[illegible]		202,883	86,768	6,359	19	56,630	69,899	104
Simla		2,500	..	...	...	1,500	250	...
Jullundu[illegible]		828	104,834	457	4,049	120,833	19,909	24,699
Hoshiárp[illegible]		[illegible]94	57,893	22,516	791	86,546	42,366	4,661
Kángra		[illegible]5	328	334	1,857	58,146	40,211	887
Amritsar ...			[illegible]3,094	...	4,148	55,613	37,740	4,733
Gurdáspur			[illegible]305	12,359	4,282	42,963	126,761	1,509
Siálkot ...			[illegible]34	1,418	9,747	49,950	54,954	646
Lahore ...			[illegible]	1,640	3,347	29,422	29,034	3,622
Gujránwála				4,010	1,354	12,213	66,559	10,460
Ferozepore			[illegible]5	65,662	1,444	33,083	106,841	4,511
Ráwalpindi			[illegible]	135,398	678	36,274	49,782	2
Jhelum ...	1[illegible]			23,987	2,270	2,371	32,313	129
Gujrát ...	10,[illegible]			116,671	1,626	18,245	65,909	3,259
Shahpur ...	[illegible]			82,218	460	896	9,231	3,746
Mooltan ...	10,1[illegible]		[illegible]9	12,564	596	168	11,791	3,046
Jhang ...	682[illegible]		[illegible],162	3,203	72	1,901	8,000	5,008
Montgomery	8,716	[illegible]	30,471	357	8,984	2,261	33,309	3,929
Muzaffargarh	6,203	1[illegible]	[illegible],225	11,690	1,161	27	38,942	1,805
D. I. Khan	1,893	128[illegible]	[illegible]803	34,382	10	95	7,995	115
D. G. Khan	10,742	108,[illegible]	[illegible]15	34,245	17	56	22,832	24
Bannu ...	1,250	293,6[illegible]	[illegible]	136,850	...	16,530	29,150	...
Pesháwar ...	7,989	310,29[illegible]		1,283	739	48,700	200,397	...
Hazára ...	10,750	91,320		12,990	8,872	172,956	68,045	...
Kohát ...	5,605	40,300		21,584	...	12,380	15,150	...
Grand Total	754,787	6,025,771	1,981,299	[illegible]	56,364	995,969	1,677,213	88,004
Spring Crop	...	6,025,771	...	...	18	...	1,677,213	5,319
Autumn Crop	754,787	...	1,981,299	2,662,179	[illegible],346	995,969	...	82,685

(ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE) DURING 1874-75.

Pulses.							Drugs and Spices.		
Gram (Cicer arietinum).	Moth (Phaseolus aconitifolius).	Matr (Peas).	Mash (Phaseolus radiatus).	Mung (Phaseolus mungo).	Masur (Ervum lens).	Arhar (Cajanus flavus).	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Turmeric.
36,540	13,000	7,029	8,061	7,072	49	2,547	...	5,827	...
58,597	82,207	269	9,389	22,437	69	1,642	...	4,257	...
72,930	8,300	3	8,182	7,645	2,515	...	330	1,146	...
52,142	194,221	...	14,883	77,965	...	...	...	3,172	...
104,999	22,404	...	15,053	20,425	428	...	...	4,710	...
19,775	145,396	...	185	5,194	578	...	...	506	...
134,982	12,222	201	17,878	1,300	8,585	...	2,467	2,627	...
129,972	60,496	...	9,259	12,020	2,323	...	149	1,791	...
12	...	10	170	...	12	...	300	30	15
53,663	39,108	...	24,018	2,029	8,658	...	390	3,690	...
58,673	37,334	...	49,325	5,547	25,506	1,245	106	4,850	21
32,660	2,420	3,122	14,539	363	5,280	118	510	1,493	1,151
107,217	13,206	...	12,500	2,442	14,323	...	1,727	4,195	...
21,096	20,716	3,257	22,884	568	4,811	...	181	5,381	955
15,244	10,287	2,419	8,320	1,685	28,547	...	1,055	4,220	108
107,256	32,798	5	15,543	4,690	4,782	...	1,485	2,709	...
39,254	44,932	617	635	15,935	1,368	16	244	5,168	...
88,665	111,241	235	16,602	15,255	13,962	...	138	5,520	...
45,630	51,736	50	4,879	19,190	3,169	...	16	465	1
26,781	47,753	130	1,565	1,209	1,015	...	75	1,233	...
28,304	30,545	292	4,139	2,474	6,769	...	253	2,700	...
15,686	9,297	232	202	1,007	726	...	440	983	...
6,955	406	18,177	2,836	1,150	7,526	14	62	1,639	...
4,203	2,809	4,989	5,211	3,059	2,001	12	36	1,133	...
15,269	2,073	9,054	4,910	3,015	6,6880	214	90	1,677	...
10,541	2,120	34,434	1,015	490	1,540	...	83	3,012	...
6,250	1,080	1,100	272	584	425	...	56	2,125	...
4,404	305	9,110	1,110	189	7,860	...	532	4,961	...
50,081	5,608	3,479	146	3,196	865	...	4	464	425
...	6,189	...	5,310	5,889	4,375	751	73	1,264	113
50	18,746	7,169	6,675	281	1,797	...	117	447	539
1,350	350	...	112	1,540	...	...	...	13	...
1,349,181	1,029,304	105,183	285,809	257,185	180,252	6,559	11,019	83,408	3,329
1,349,181	155	98,001	...	...	180,203	1,915	10,633	81,977	136
...	1,029,149	71,82	285,809	257,185	49	4,644	386	1,431	3,193

No. 42.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab in Acres

Districts.	Drugs and Spices.—(*Concluded.*)				Oil Seeds.			
	Coriander Seed.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Other kinds.	Linseed.	Sarso (Mustard).	Til (Sesamum Orientale).	Tára Mira (Sinapis eruca).
Delhi ...	105	...	6,504	8,425	...	6,250	684	2,056
Gurgaon ...	285	...	4,008	1,247	...	8,413	1,156	1,621
Karnál ...	9	...	550	1,580	30	7,940	1,830	...
Hissar ...	3,077	...	3,707	1,383	...	6,893	11,364	...
Rohtak ...	51	...	60	4,275	...	8,832	21,250	700
Sirsa ...	...	...	53	244	...	19,828	42,564	60
Umballa ...	44	235	820	2,700	2,374	19,635	3,300	3,332
Ludhiána ...	190	...	54	...	63	14,386	613	389
Simla ...	...	20	...	...	...	15	...	...
Jullundur ...	26	...	691	3,165	205	7,677	2,231	1,034
Hoshiárpur	223	...	47	...	2,020	15,794	3,424	5,267
Kángra ...	108	90	66	1,243	3,995	4,382	5,952	31
Amritsar ...	125	...	536	...	932	30,270	193	912
Gurdáspur...	462	...	3,936	5,468	5,709	6,464	11,138	1,768
Siálkot ...	95	...	839	7,437	2,732	7,644	8,987	996
Lahore ...	101	...	1,381	16,918	6	26,172	2,011	859
Gujránwála	84	...	243	...	226	16,168	1,883	1,061
Ferozepore	402	...	1,697	...	...	34,887	10,676	5,466
Ráwalpindi	20	...	126	...	3	26,605	1,688	43,699
Jhelum ...	...	...	326	...	245	15,306	811	37,407
Gujrát ...	377	...	239	6,105	2,486	19,823	9,598	26,571
Shahpur ...	12	...	...	44	22	24	2,804	2,687
Mooltan ...	206	5	16	58	2	704	8,766	1,385
Jhang ...	199	...	15	92	2	70	5,128	202
Montgomery	230	...	111	3,578	...	11,039	7,519	402
Muzaffargarh	150	...	629	11,910	...	6,054	4,689	6,250
D. I. Khan	60	...	62	...	...	4,300	686	2,050
D. G. Khan	12	...	49	27	...	13,433	280	18,197
Bannu ...	41	...	126	...	5	399	1,361	2,916
Pesháwar ...	7	...	...	814	...	22,370	3,314	1,107
Hazára ...	12	...	32	1,198	...	10,082	1,636	...
Kohát ...	3	...	8	...	...	11	90	190
Grand Total	6,716	350	26,931	77,911	21,057	371,869	177,626	168,615
Spring Crop	6,596	...	1,684	51,245	21,054	355,922	...	168,213
Autumn Crop	120	350	25,247	26,666	3	15,947	177,626	402

(ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE) DURING 1874-75.—*(Concluded.)*

Fibres.		Dyes.					
Cotton.	Hemp.	Kassambha (Safflower).	Indigo.	Vegetable.	Tea.	Sugar-cane.	Total.
30,005	3,000	264	163	11,702	...	37,675	532,785
49,956	1,857	824	21	12,877	...	916	960,155
19,658	1,050	380	410	1,585	...	12,005	465,729
20,885	2,349	1,137	625	2,722	...	67	1,407,931
49,084	94	260	1,000	2,901	...	33,480	760.757
235	22	...	...	1,195	...	10	930,802
39,531	1,913	6,677	1,318	6,137	...	21,486	984,134
13,316	1,785	5	2,464	11,495	...	9,769	696,484
10	...	...	...	13	...	...	5,457
25,261	4.333	273	2,681	8,650	...	34,578	825,927
29,203	6,362	8,851	568	3,590	...	42,712	903,384
8,009	3,853	1,013	...	4,570	5,623	8,424	451,576
27,053	697	...	...	5,428	...	31,936	713,043
11,474	3,002	467	...	4,282	...	34.046	637,994
35,234	1,438	80	...	14,486	...	53,097	856,211
29,596	546	...	...	4,541	...	2,278	589,297
38,041	488	10	...	41.972	...	21,583	16,168
5,457	1,238	...	...	3,098	...	250	915,869
35,280	1,187	335	...	4,388	...	691	868,324
31,604	695	102	...	7,410	...	201	936,959
24,619	16,055	2,212	48	20,202	...	6,988	675,481
21,380	15	...	...	27,852	...	770	357,887
24,203	36	14	44,572	18,585	...	4,290	426,824
16,529	...	2	5	36,052	...	2,019	282,051
19,945	204	...	21	2,884	...	59	370,543
19,165	100	100	23,723	1,767	...	5,999	416,439
10,838	15	...	...	1,070	...	75	189,591
17,208	...	39	41,160	1,006	...	27	399,947
17,796	...	...	...	417	...	5,830	578,468
15,381	16	20	36	5,005	...	5,310	720,953
8,420	6	...	...	250	...	549	1,248,453
4,556	...	...	...	534	...	15	103,897
699,332	52,456	23,080	118,815	268,666	5,623	297,136	19,968,976
...	211	23,046	21	148,987	5,625	216	10,213,338
699,332	52,245	34	118,794	119,679	...	396,920	9,755,638

No. 43.—Statement of

Districts.		Cows, Bullocks, and Buffaloes.	Horses.	Ponies.
Delhi	...	159,500	1,920	950
Gurgaon	...	252,929	1,362	2,137
Karnál	...	193,240	3,060	1,108
Hissar	...	147,140	807	950
Rohtak	...	225,719	1,430	1,420
Sirsa	...	65,562	341	487
Umballa	...	449,075	8,781	3,077
Ludhiána	...	267,331	1,339	1,182
Simla	...	550	20	50
Jullundur	...	376,170	3,639	1,449
Hoshiárpur	...	285,731	4,200	1,554
Kángra	...	344,948	1,815	2,681
Amritsar	...	214,705	3,860	3,456
Gurdáspur	...	195,777	3,020	3,018
Siálkot	...	469,677	9,138	4,499
Lahore	...	161,149	1,506	1,950
Gujránwála	...	155,670	600	1,254
Ferozepore	...	167,202	1,930	1,905
Ráwalpindi	...	159,016	4,061	1,538
Jhelum	...	228,195	1,245	1,180
Gujrát	...	216,452	3,627	2,031
Shahpur	...	189,561	615	2,294
Mooltan	...	167,174	2,032	1,187
Jhang	...	258.337	1,623	517
Montgomery	...	241,760	1,375	4,125
Muzaffargarh	...	144,449	4,512	1,533
Dera Ismail Khan	...	150,689	3,051	465
Dera Gházi Khan	...	121.792	5,586	461
Bannu	...	159,817	2,224	470
Pesháwar	...	137,372	1,808	638
Hazára	...	189,952	3,108	1,721
Kohát	...	73,571	946	108
Total	...	6,570,212	84,639	51,395

Note.—This return is prepared quinquennially.

Stock in the Punjab.

Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Camels.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
4,350	53,088	600	5,350	24,850	37
16,477	74,998	866	7,402	57,485	10
11,456	65,242	756	6,239	39,865	40
6,860	88,107	13,561	2,437	41,108	3
9,170	51,720	2,128	8,561	40,522	...
3,180	50,072	9,900	300	28,090	31
12,002	128,884	621	12,733	92,927	59
8,280	59,198	1,810	11,393	63,859	75
40	1,100	...	...	350	...
12,647	58,124	735	15,893	83,158	234
9,425	118,420	607	7,583	109,667	62
700	365,356	103	32	75,687	44
12,716	53,242	1,024	2,455	84,486	240
6,865	105,481	96	3,367	74,253	59
8,812	49,376	154	1,181	108,669	49
11,129	95,049	1,745	5,206	68,777	42
8,549	57,550	4,177	340	51,909	121
5,787	63,890	2,993	4,648	51,177	220
24,216	176,211	7,626	37	92,465	107
7,365	82,915	7,195	65	59,990	281
7,414	72,005	1,727	812	62,061	2,040
10,784	182,653	15,448	1,514	46,449	88
9,465	311,589	15,050	124	54,742	114
4,680	259,833	19,918	2	35,894	61
4,995	272,159	11,748	32	40,275	61
6,075	105,144	6,946	45	49,906	81
8,666	384,898	14,672	21	44,329	208
7,914	96,279	12,289	13	34,477	87
31,444	52,828	7,498	4	36,363	79
7,068	84,245	1,115	98	35,418	119
4,361	144,215	353	12	37,129	10
5,226	85,971	2,106	10	20,340	7
288,118	3,849,842	165,567	97,909	1,746,687	4,669

The statistics given above were collected for the Report for 1873-74.

No. 44.—Statement showing Rates of Rent

Districts.	Rent per Acre for																	
	Rice.						Indigo.						Cotton.					
	Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi ...	9	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	3	8	0
Gurgaon ...	3	7	3	2	4	9	10	0	0	3	3	0	5	8	0	2	5	2
Karnál ...	9	0	0	6	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0
Hissar ...	12	0	6	0	8	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	4	12	0	0	6	0
Rohtak ...	10	0	0	1	5	8	5	10	8	2	15	2	10	0	0	2	8	0
Sirsa ...	10	0	0	1	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	3	0	0
Umballa ...	16	0	0	7	0	0	9	12	0	4	14	5	8	1	7	5	2	0
Ludhiána ...	10	0	0	6	8	8	15	4	0	9	3	0	8	10	8	5	1	0
Simla ...	1	8	0	1	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	1	2	0
Jullundur ...	21	4	0	11	0	0	10	4	0	5	0	0	20	14	0	12	4	0
Hoshiárpur ...	23	0	0	0	6	2	46	0	0	5	4	0	21	0	0	1	2	0
Kángra ...	14	5	8	6	9	0	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	9	0	2	6	9
Amritsar ...	10	0	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	3	0	0
Gurdáspur ...	5	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	4	0	0
Siálkot ...	31	7	0	1	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0	0	9	0
Lahore ...	6	11	4	2	0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	11	2	3	3
Gujránwála ...	5	0	0	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	3	0	0
Ferozepore ...	3	8	10	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	1	1	14	8
Ráwalpindi ...	9	12	10	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	0	0	1	5
Jhelum ...	17	0	0	9	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0	8	0	0
Gujrát ...	4	13	0	1	3	8	3	5	4	0	10	4	3	10	8	0	13	1
Shahpur ...	12	0	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	0	2	0	0
Mooltan ...	10	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0
Jhang ...	19	1	7	10	0	0	65	0	0	33	8	0	42	2	3	21	1	0
Montgomery ...	13	7	2	7	2	8	20	0	0	6	0	0	6	13	0	4	2	3
Muzaffargarh ...	8	3	0	3	10	4	4	5	4	1	13	4	4	13	0	1	13	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	5	0	0	3	4	0	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	9	2	1	10	0
Dera Ghází Khan ...	6	10	0	4	0	0	4	13	0	3	13	0	7	7	0	4	8	0
Bannu ...	20	0	0	16	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	5	3	1	9
Pesháwar ...	14	10	6	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	0	0	4	5
Hazára ...	11	0	0	0	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	0	8	0
Kohát ...	21	0	0	9	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	12	0	0
General Average ...	11	10	4	4	12	10	12	6	8	4	15	3	9	10	11	3	12	1

AND PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1874-75.

LAND SUITED FOR

Sugar.						Opium.						Tobacco.					
Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
12	8	0	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	0	5	0	0
14	8	0	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	9	3	5	2
15	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	7	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0
8	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	13	0	0	8	0
10	0	0	4	6	0	...	.	.	...	...	...	6	8	0	1	12	9
31	0	0	20	0	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	26	0	0	0	4	0
11	3	5	6	8	7	14	3	0	8	3	0	10	15	10	6	0	2
15	10	8	9	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0	7	2	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	0
28	8	0	16	4	0	20	0	0	9	12	0	30	8	0	17	4	0
54	0	0	1	7	1	34	0	0	1	8	0	45	12	0	2	15	0
7	6	6	5	6	0	10	8	0	7	8	0	7	10	0	4	12	0
14	0	0	4	0	0	16	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	0
12	0	0	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0	6	0	0
50	0	0	1	10	8	...	...	...	...	..	...	36	0	0	4	0	0
16	0	0	5	11	0	7	10	8	3	4	4	6	4	9	2	3	5
12	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0	5	4	0	5	10	8	3	9	8
22	0	0	3	8	0	11	0	0	1	8	0	15	0	0	2	0	0
28	0	0	14	0	0	32	0	0	16	0	0	17	0	0	9	0	0
6	10	8	1	1	0	3	5	4	0	13	1	5	2	6	0	15	1
14	0	0	6	0	0	20	0	0	12	0	0	20	0	0	4	0	0
27	0	0	19	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	17	0	0	10	0	0
35	8	8	25	2	0	63	3	4	41	8	0	41	5	0	28	7	0
22	0	0	13	0	0	13	2	0	6	8	0	12	1	2	9	2	6
22	12	2	8	5	4	10	8	0	3	8	0	12	1	3	6	0	8
...	...	..	...	...	...	15	0	0	11	0	0	4	12	0	3	4	0
15	0	0	12	0	0	18	4	0	14	10	0	15	3	0	12	2	0
57	0	0	24	0	0	..	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	9	9	2	0
45	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	3	4	2
32	0	0	10	12	0	32	0	0	8	0	0	32	0	0	6	0	0
40	0	0	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	4	1	10	2	4	16	14	7	7	12	6	15	5	1	5	13	3

No. 44.—Statement showing Rates of Rent

Districts.	Rent per Acre for Wheat. Irrigated. Maximum rent.			Wheat. Irrigated. Minimum rent.			Wheat. Unirrigated. Maximum rent.			Wheat. Unirrigated. Minimum rent.			Inferior. Irrigated. Maximum rent.			Inferior. Irrigated. Minimum rent.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi ...	6	4	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	1	11	0	5	6	0	2	0	0
Gurgaon ...	6	6	5	3	5	5	3	2	0	1	8	8	4	14	0	2	14	0
Karnál ...	8	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Hissar ...	6	0	9	1	4	0	1	2	0	0	5	4	3	1	0	0	8	0
Rohtak ...	10	0	0	1	12	0	4	12	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	12	0
Sirsa ...	10	13	0	1	14	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	4	11	0	0	9	0
Umballa ...	11	3	2	8	13	8	7	6	8	3	1	8	5	10	1	3	9	7
Ludhiána ...	12	12	4	9	2	8	6	2	8	2	14	8	7	14	3	5	0	0
Simla ...	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	12	0	1	8	0	1	2	0
Jullundur ...	18	0	0	11	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	14	12	0	7	8	0
Hoshiárpur ...	24	0	0	0	2	3	20	0	0	0	7	11	25	0	0	1	8	0
Kángra ...	6	9	0	3	9	9	6	3	1	3	2	2	6	11	4	4	1	3
Amritsar ...	10	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0
Gurdáspur ...	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0
Siálkot ...	24	11	3	1	8	0	12	0	0	0	9	6	9	0	0	0	9	3
Lahore ...	4	2	4	1	8	2	4	5	7	1	11	8	2	10	8	0	14	4
Gujránwála ...	5	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Ferozepore ...	4	5	7	2	8	0	2	15	5	1	15	7	2	0	0	1	0	0
Ráwalpindi ...	11	0	0	1	8	0	19	8	0	0	3	3	11	0	0	3	6	0
Jhelum ...	9	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0
Gujrát ...	5	2	7	0	13	1	5	0	0	0	9	4	3	12	4	0	11	0
Shahpur ...	10	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
Mooltan ...	9	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0
Jhang ...	23	4	9	11	12	11	14	15	0	8	14	0	12	0	0	6	9	0
Montgomery ...	8	3	9	4	15	0	4	15	6	3	5	1	2	10	8	2	1	9
Muzaffargarh ...	8	0	9	2	12	8	4	9	6	3	1	0	5	0	0	1	4	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	3	7	7	2	7	2	2	12	3	2	1	6	2	8	2	1	11	5
Dera Ghází Khan ...	4	13	0	1	7	0	3	9	0	2	2	0	2	14	0	1	12	0
Bannu ...	3	6	9	1	13	0	2	6	0	1	8	6	2	0	9	1	4	0
Pesháwar ...	8	5	0	1	3	0	6	0	0	0	5	0	12	3	0	2	4	0
Hazára ...	28	0	0	0	9	0	20	0	0	0	12	0	16	0	0	0	9	0
Kohát ...	20	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	9	0	0
General Average ...	10	1	7	3	10	4	6	11	0	2	4	2	6	10	11	2	9	9

AND PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1874-75.—*(Continued.)*

LAND SUITED FOR

GRAINS.						OIL SEEDS.											
Unirrigated.						*Irrigated.*						*Unirrigated.*					
Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
3	5	0	1	2	0	3	8	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	11	0
3	9	7	1	6	0	3	15	2	2	2	0	3	2	2	1	2	6
2	0	0	1	8	0	3	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
0	13	0	0	3	0	4	6	0	0	8	0	1	9	6	0	3	9
3	0	0	0	8	5	5	6	5	0	12	0	3	0	0	0	10	0
0	13	0	0	2	0	5	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	2	0
4	9	7	2	3	7	7	3	4	4	5	10	4	4	0	2	6	0
7	12	5	2	2	8	10	0	8	6	15	7	6	1	4	3	14	0
1	2	0	0	12	0	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	12	0
7	8	0	3	12	0	11	4	0	8	0	0	6	12	0	3	0	0
20	0	0	0	7	5	28	0	0	1	4	0	18	8	0	1	0	0
5	2	6	2	8	1	4	12	15	2	2	6	5	0	0	2	2	0
4	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
2	8	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
11	3	9	0	3	4	8	11	1	1	0	10	9	0	0	0	4	3
1	15	0	0	14	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	4	4	6	1	10	3
2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
2	5	4	0	13	8	5	0	0	2	0	0	3	4	0	1	9	0
3	0	0	0	3	3	6	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3
5	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
3	1	4	0	6	0	4	0	0	0	2	4	3	12	0	0	9	0
4	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0
11	15	0	4	0	2	12	9	0	7	1	0	12	2	1	6	0	0
2	9	4	2	0	10	3	2	0	1	10	10	4	0	0	3	3	4
3	12	0	1	14	0	8	8	9	3	2	9	7	2	9	3	9	4
2	0	9	1	6	3	3	8	0	1	15	0	2	6	5	1	8	5
2	5	0	0	9	6	3	3	0	2	8	0	3	13	0	0	15	0
1	6	9	1	0	10	2	8	0	1	10	0	1	9	0	1	2	6
6	1	6	0	3	4	7	10	10	1	8	0	6	0	0	0	4	3
16	0	0	0	0	9	5	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	0
8	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0
4	14	2	1	10	9	6	6	8	2	8	1	4	9	4	1	10	3

No. 44.—Statement showing Rates of Rent

District.	Rent per Acre for Land suited for Fibres. Irrigated. Maximum rent.			Irrigated. Minimum rent.			Unirrigated. Maximum rent.			Unirrigated. Minimum rent.			Average Produce of Rice.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Sugar.
	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.				
Delhi ...	5	5	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1,090	30	80	450
Gurgaon ...	4	12	0	1	13	0	2	9	9	1	0	0	520	8	55	...
Karnál ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	0	1,214	3	64	...
Hissar ...	3	0	0	0	9	7	0	14	0	0	2	9	716	...	99	...
Rohtak ...	5	0	0	1	12	0	3	0	0	0	10	0	500	...	76	1,147
Sirsa ...	1	0	0	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	656	...	64	410
Umballa ...	5	0	0	2	12	0	2	6	10	1	13	0	1,100	66	105	320
Ludhiána ...	6	8	0	4	0	0	4	5	8	2	12	8	1,096	...	84	607
Simla ...	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	12	0	620	...	131	...
Jullundur ...	13	0	0	8	4	0	5	12	0	3	10	0	1,154	52	119	512
Hoshiárpur ...	2	8	0	1	4	0	7	1	0	1	0	0	1,804	43	80	399
Kángra ...	2	4	5	1	7	10	3	2	2	1	5	4	579	...	38	505
Amritsar ...	5	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	1,640	...	66	...
Gurdáspur ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	1,000	...	58	250
Siálkot ...	8	0	0	0	14	3	9	14	5	0	5	6	964	...	77	...
Lahore ...	6	13	4	2	7	4	5	6	6	2	6	2	912	...	61	...
Gujránwála ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	806	...	85	...
Ferozepore ...	3	8	0	1	6	6	4	0	0	1	0	0	448	...	103	430
Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0	1	0	0	533	...	110	340
Jhelum ...	8	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	941	...	50	...
Gujrát ...	3	10	8	0	13	1	2	4	0	0	6	8	586	101	43	656
Shahpur ...	6	0	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	790	...	49	...
Mooltan ...	6	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	938	30	50	...
Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	30	53	601
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,403	20	88	...
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	714	22	50	...
Dera Ismail Khan	0	14	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	261	...	150	...
Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	25	120	...
Bannu ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	960	...	90	...
Pesháwar ...	13	12	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	634	...	17	1,145
Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	892	...	90	1,240
Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	104	...
General Average	5	6	4	2	11	4	3	6	10	1	6	1	863	48	80	570

AND PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1874-75.—*(Concluded.)*

LAND PER ACRE IN lbs.

Opium.	Tobacco.	Wheat.	Inferior Grains.	Oil Seeds.	Fibres.	Gram.	Vegetable.	Potatoes.	Chillies.	Tea.
...	865	800	500	220	300	...	...	...	...	...
...	512	796	444	250	124	620	6,000	...	640	...
10	560	1,500	560	566	490	640	...	...	...	...
...	572	818	236	170	171	...	1,154	...	...	...
...	...	847	549	220	149	...	...	...	...	...
...	656	345	90	56	59	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	880	856	810	400	...	...	...	...	...
...	924	1,112	1,351	667	304	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	550	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,508	960	554	516	1,052	...	...	...	...
...	1,817	1,012	1,017	315	471	...	...	...	...	...
4	695	445	424	452	272	...	1,230	...	...	84
20	1,056	1,476	574	615	451	1,640	...	...	492	...
...	1,000	840	640	440	350	...	...	...	...	...
...	742	923	651	906	163	...	...	...	...	...
6	389	615	410	236	184	...	...	...	...	...
50	457	780	459	289	280	...	...	...	...	...
...	694	487	407	372	191	...	1,627	3,200	566	...
70	776	645	700	343	62	...	...	...	...	...
12	789	961	720	481	361	...	...	...	...	...
15	593	736	632	291	286	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	790	1,100	750	246	...	...	...	...	...
6	732	820	482	468	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	802	674	220	258	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	959	1,290	449	282	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	760	914	634	660	...	666	...	...	160	...
8	640	567	586	351	235	...	...	...	...	...
15	960	645	557	502	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	900	468	445	162	...	292	...	...	...	...
...	868	607	593	438	400	...	...	...	...	...
7	960	776	640	506	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	700	868	600	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	823	821	601	436	266	856	2,503	3,200	465	84

No. 45.—Statement showing the Price of Agricultural Pro

Districts.	Wheat, 1st sort.				Flour (*Ata*), 1st sort.			
	1st June 1873.	1st January 1874.	1st June 1874.	1st January 1875.	1st June 1873.	1st January 1874.	1st June 1874.	1st January 1875.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	M. S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Delhi ...	20 0	19 0	20 8	0 21 8	16 8	16 0	17 8	18 8
Gurgaon ...	22 6	17 8	21 8	0 22 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	18 0
Karnál ...	20 0	19 0	21 8	0 22 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 8
Hissar ...	24 0	21 0	18 0	0 23 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	17 8
Rohtak ...	21 0	18 0	19 0	0 21 0	17 0	15 0	16 8	17 0
Sirsa ...	25 0	22 0	21 0	0 22 8	20 4	18 8	18 8	19 0
Umballa ...	22 0	22 0	23 8	0 26 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	21 0
Ludhiána ...	27 0	24 0	25 0	0 27 0	23 0	19 8	18 8	23 0
Simla ...	13 0	15 0	14 0	0 15 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	13 0
Jullundur ...	26 8	24 0	26 0	0 28 8	20 0	19 0	22 0	23 0
Hoshiárpur ...	27 0	24 0	26 0	0 28 0	23 0	19 0	22 0	24 0
Kángra ...	21 4	15 4	21 0	0 20 0	19 4	14 12	19 0	19 0
Amritsar ...	26 8	23 0	25 8	0 24 8	24 0	19 8	23 0	21 8
Gurdáspur ...	28 0	24 0	28 0	0 28 0	23 0	20 0	25 0	25 0
Siálkot ...	24 0	20 0	23 0	0 24 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	20 0
Lahore ...	24 0	22 0	23 8	0 24 0	19 0	17 0	20 0	20 0
Gujránwála ...	23 4	20 4	22 4	0 23 8	20 4	16 8	18 4	19 8
Ferozepore ...	29 0	26 0	26 0	0 27 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	22 0
Ráwalpindi ...	19 0	17 8	20 8	0 32 0	17 0	16 8	18 0	28 0
Jhelum ...	21 0	16 4	22 8	0 28 0	20 0	15 8	21 0	27 0
Gujrát ...	21 8	18 4	23 0	0 26 0	18 8	16 0	20 0	12 8
Shahpur ...	23 0	18 0	24 0	0 27 0	20 0	17 0	22 0	24 0
Mooltan ...	21 0	16 0	18 0	0 20 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	17 0
Jhang ...	23 0	18 0	22 0	0 23 8	19 0	15 0	19 0	18 12
Montgomery ...	24 0	19 0	20 0	0 21 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	17 0
Muzaffargarh ...	21 0	17 0	20 0	0 22 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0
Dera I. Khan ...	27 8	33 2	25 0	0 30 0	22 8	18 12	20 5	23 2
Dera G. Khan ...	22 8	17 8	20 10	0 21 14	17 8	14 6	16 4	17 8
Bannu ...	19 1	27 3	34 6	1 0 10	26 4	23 12	30 0	35 0
Pesháwar ...	18 8	18 3	22 12	0 24 6	18 14	18 8	17 14	20 6
Hazára ...	17 8	17 8	18 0	0 27 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	24 8
Kohát ...	21 6	21 1	25 8	0 31 4	19 12	19 2	23 4	28 11
General Average ...	22 9	20 0	22 9	0 25 1	19 4	17 1	19 1	21 4

Note.—This table shows the number of sers (of

DUCE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEARS 1873-74 AND 1874-75.

Barley (*Jow*),				Gram, 1st sort.			
1st June 1873.	1st January 1874.	1st June 1874.	1st January 1875.	1st June 1873.	1st January 1874.	1st June 1874.	1st January 1875.
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
0 27 8	0 25 8	0 27 0	0 30 0	0 25 8	0 26 0	0 25 0	0 29 0
0 30 0	0 27 8	0 27 0	0 34 0	0 28 0	0 26 8	0 27 0	0 31 0
0 33 0	0 31 0	0 32 0	0 36 0	1 38 0	0 30 0	0 31 0	0 35 8
1 3 0	0 35 0	0 28 0	0 34 0	0 37 0	0 32 0	0 30 0	0 34 0
0 35 0	0 28 0	0 26 0	0 30 0	1 30 0	0 29 0	0 26 8	0 29 0
1 3 0	0 38 0	0 33 0	1 1 0	0 36 0	0 38 0	0 32 0	0 38 0
0 35 0	0 31 0	0 30 0	0 36 0	0 25 0	0 32 0	0 31 0	0 37 0
1 2 0	0 35 0	0 33 0	1 1 8	0 32 8	0 34 0	0 32 0	1 0 8
0 15 0	0 23 0	0 17 0	0 15 0	0 15 8	0 15 0	0 18 0	0 18 0
0 38 0	0 34 0	0 34 0	1 10 0	0 31 0	0 31 8	0 32 0	1 2 8
0 36 0	0 32 0	0 32 0	1 0 0	0 31 0	0 28 0	0 24 0	0 28 0
0 30 0	0 22 0	0 32 0	0 28 0	0 20 10	0 21 12	0 23 0	0 26 0
0 36 0	0 30 0	0 35 0	0 37 0	0 29 0	0 33 0	0 32 8	0 37 0
1 0 0	0 32 0	0 39 0	1 0 0	0 33 0	0 30 0	0 35 0	1 0 0
0 35 0	0 27 0	0 34 0	0 34 0	0 25 0	0 27 0	0 31 0	0 32 0
0 37 0	0 36 0	0 35 0	1 0 0	0 24 0	0 31 0	0 32 0	0 38 0
1 1 0	0 34 0	0 38 0	1 0 0	0 26 0	0 27 0	0 34 0	0 36 0
1 0 0	1 0 0	0 37 0	1 1 8	0 33 0	0 37 0	0 33 0	0 39 0
0 31 8	0 24 8	0 27 8	1 2 0	0 27 8	0 29 0	0 31 8	1 6 0
0 26 0	0 23 0	0 30 0	1 2 0	0 22 8	0 22 8	0 28 4	0 34 0
0 30 0	0 25 0	0 32 0	1 3 0	0 22 8	0 24 0	0 31 0	0 37 0
0 39 0	0 25 0	0 36 0	1 8 0	0 29 8	0 26 8	0 34 0	1 6 0
0 26 8	0 22 0	0 28 0	0 29 0	0 22 8	0 22 0	0 23 0	0 29 0
0 32 0	0 28 0	0 34 0	0 36 0	0 26 0	0 24 0	0 25 8	0 34 8
0 30 0	0 26 0	0 30 0	0 28 0	0 30 0	0 26 0	0 26 0	0 31 0
0 25 0	0 22 0	0 28 0	0 30 0	0 21 0	0 22 0	0 23 0	0 28 0
1 2 8	0 36 4	0 38 12	1 10 0	0 38 12	0 33 12	0 37 8	1 7 8
0 29 6	0 25 10	0 28 12	0 33 12	0 27 8	0 22 13	0 26 9	0 30 0
1 16 4	1 12 8	1 22 8	2 1 4	1 1 9	1 0 10	1 1 4	1 16 4
0 36 2	0 33 2	0 36 6	0 39 0	0 22 1	0 24 11	0 27 5	0 29 10
0 32 0	0 30 0	0 32 0	1 6 0	0 15 8	0 24 0	0 24 0	0 30 8
1 2 1	1 4 10	1 11 0	1 23 12	0 28 1	0 33 2	0 29 5	1 4 4
0 34 14	0 26 13	0 33 4	0 39 5	0 27 15	0 28 3	0 29 4	0 35 7

80 tolas) obtainable per Government Rupee.

No. 45.—Statement showing the Price of Agricultural Produce

District.	Indian Corn (*Makki*).												Jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*).											
	1st June 1873.			1st January 1874.			1st June 1874.			1st January 1875.			1st June 1873.			1st January 1874.			1st June 1874.			1st January 1875.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	20	0	0	29	0	0	28	0	0	27	0	0	24	0	0	26	0
Gurgaon ...	0	28	0	0	24	0	0	14	0	0	28	0	0	28	0	0	28	0	0	22	0	0	32	0
Karnál ...	0	38	0	0	30	0		...		0	35	0	0	32	0	0	30	0		...		0	27	0
Hissar ...		...			...			...			...		1	3	0	0	32	0	0	24	0	0	31	0
Rohtak ...	0	20	0	0	20	0		...			...		0	32	0	0	28	0	0	24	0	0	27	0
Sirsa ...		...			...			...			...		1	3	0	0	34	0	0	24	0	0	36	0
Umballa ...	0	30	0	0	28	0	0	23	0	0	35	0	0	32	0	0	24	0	0	26	0	0	30	0
Ludhiána ...	0	38	0	0	31	0	0	26	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	34	0	0	26	0	0	37	0
Simla ...	0	14	0	0	17	0	0	16	0	0	18	0		...			...		0	22	0	0	22	0
Jullundur ...	0	32	0	0	34	0	0	36	0	1	1	0	0	34	0	0	32	0	0	20	0	0	31	0
Hoshiárpur	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	37	0	0	37	0	1	0	0	0	32	0	0	24	0	0	32	0
Kángra ...	0	18	8	0	20	8	0	24	0	0	24	0		...			...			...			...	
Amritsar ...	0	28	0	0	31	0	0	25	0	0	35	0	0	30	0	0	34	0	0	22	0	0	31	0
Gurdáspur	0	30	0	0	28	0	0	28	0	0	35	0	0	24	0	0	30	0	0	28	0	0	34	0
Siálkot ...	0	30	0	0	23	0	0	21	0	0	29	0	0	24	0	0	26	0	0	17	0	0	30	0
Lahore ...	0	28	0	0	28	0	0	25	0	0	35	0	0	32	0	0	35	0	0	22	0	0	35	0
Gujránwála	0	30	0	0	27	0	0	20	0	0	29	0	0	25	0	0	30	0	0	20	0	0	30	0
Ferozepore	0	35	0	0	35	0	0	30	0	0	36	0	1	0	0	0	35	0	0	25	0	0	36	0
Ráwalpindi	0	24	0	0	26	0	0	21	0	1	4	0	0	19	8	0	27	8	0	19	8	1	0	0
Jhelum ...	0	21	0	0	20	0	0	15	0	0	34	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	17	0	0	32	0
Gujrát ...	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	20	0	0	34	0	0	20	0	0	25	0	1	0	0	0	32	0
Shahpur ...	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	25	0	0	28	0	0	24	0	0	37	0
Mooltan ...	0	16	0	0	24	0	0	17	0	0	26	0	0	26	0	0	25	0	0	22	0	0	27	0
Jhang ...	0	29	0	0	27	0	0	25	0	0	30	0	0	28	0	0	24	0	0	21	0	0	30	0
Montgomery		...			...			...			...			...		0	25	0		...			...	
Muzaffargarh		...			...			...			...		0	24	0	0	21	0	0	20	0	0	26	0
D. I. Khan	1	0	0	0	30	0	0	25	0	1	5	0	1	7	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
D. G. Khan	0	17	8	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	17	8	1	6	14	0	27	8	0	22	8	0	32	8
Bannu ...	1	10	0	1	6	14	1	7	8	1	25	0	1	7	8	1	10	0	1	0	0	1	25	0
Pesháwar ...	0	26	0	0	31	3	0	31	5	0	39	6	0	27	5	0	39	0	0	23	6	0	29	14
Hazára ...	0	23	8	0	26	0	0	21	4	0	38	0		...			...			...			...	
Kohát ...	0	29	5	0	33	2	0	35	11	0	37	0		...			...			...			...	
General Average...	0	27	13	0	26	14	0	23	14	0	34	0	0	31	15	0	30	2	0	27	7	0	36	0

IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEARS 1873-74 & 1874-75.—*(Continued.)*

Bajra (*Panicum spicatum.*)				Rice, 1st sort.			
1st June 1873.	1st January 1874.	1st June 1874.	1st January 1875.	1st June 1873.	1st January 1874.	1st June 1874.	1st January 1875.
M. S. C.	S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
0 23 0	22 0	0 18 0	0 26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0
0 24 0	23 8	0 19 0	0 27 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0
0 25 0	24 0	0 20 0	0 26 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
0 35 0	25 0	0 24 0	0 28 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0
0 30 0	23 0	0 22 0	0 25 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
0 34 8	27 8	0 33 4	0 31 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	10 0
0 25 0	27 0	0 18 0	0 26 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0
0 32 0	29 8	0 25 0	0 30 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
0 10 0	18 0	0 16 0	0 18 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	5 0
0 26 0	26 0	0 16 0	0 26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
0 24 0	24 0	0 16 0	0 20 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	9 0
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 0	12 0	15 0
0 28 0	27 0	0 18 0	0 22 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	13 0
0 20 0	20 0	0 20 0	0 20 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0
0 25 0	21 0	0 19 0	0 30 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	14 0
0 32 0	33 0	0 18 0	0 27 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	13 0
0 23 0	20 0	0 18 0	0 30 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	9 0
0 38 0	30 0	0 27 0	0 36 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	15 0
0 21 0	24 8	0 22 8	1 3 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	7 0
0 22 0	21 0	0 16 0	0 37 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
0 22 0	23 0	0 20 0	0 36 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
0 34 0	24 0	0 21 0	0 37 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	10 0
0 22 0	22 0	0 21 0	0 25 0	6 8	8 0	7 8	7 0
0 28 0	27 0	0 24 0	0 32 0	7 0	...	7 0	6 0
...	24 0	...	...	6 0	6 8	6 0	6 0
0 22 0	21 0	0 20 0	0 27 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
1 5 0	38 12	1 0 0	1 1 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
0 35 0	25 0	0 30 0	0 30 0	10 0	9 6	9 6	8 12
1 0 0	37 8	0 32 8	1 15 0	6 4	6 0	7 8	7 8
0 24 11	24 11	0 22 1	0 32 8	5 14	7 11	6 8	6 8
0 24 0	...	...	0 35 0	7 0	6 0	15 0	15 0
0 30 10	35 3	0 38 4	1 5 14	6 5	6 6	6 6	6 6
0 21 5	25 7	0 23 6	0 30 15	8 8	8 11	8 9	9 0

No. 45.—Statement showing the Price of Agricultural Produce

District.	Urd Dal (*Phaseolus radiatus*).				Potatoes.			
	1st June 1873.	1st January 1874.	1st June 1874.	1st January 1875.	1st June 1873.	1st January 1874.	1st June 1874.	1st January 1875.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Delhi ...	18 0	20 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0
Gurgaon ...	20 0	21 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	20 0	12 0
Karnál ...	19 0	21 0	19 0	24 0	...	20 0	...	20 0
Hissar ...	22 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	...	13 0	...	16 0
Rohtak ...	13 0	20 0	17 0	19 0	8 8	16 0	20 0	16 0
Sirsa ...	17 8	20 0	14 0	17 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	12 0
Umballa ...	16 0	15 0	20 0	21 8	16 0	13 0	12 0	16 0
Ludhiána ...	20 0	28 0	21 0	25 0	11 0	16 0	12 0	16 0
Simla ...	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 7	22 13	9 0	26 0
Jullundur ...	17 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	16 0	12 10	8 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur ...	16 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0
Kángra ...	12 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	9 8	19 0	16 0	24 0
Amritsar ...	24 0	22 0	19 0	22 8	12 5	16 0	10 0	16 0
Gurdáspur ...	18 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	16 0
Siálkot ...	15 8	19 0	17 0	19 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	16 0
Lahore ...	17 0	17 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	12 0	11 0	16 0
Gujránwála ...	15 8	15 0	17 0	19 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	23 0
Ferozepore ...	19 0	20 0	18 0	23 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
Ráwalpindi ...	12 8	13 0	11 8	15 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	32 0
Jhelum ...	11 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	25 0
Gujrát ...	13 8	16 4	14 8	15 8	8 0	10 0	8 0	20 0
Shahpur ...	14 8	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...
Mooltan ...	15 0	16 0	16 8	18 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	14 0
Jhang ...	17 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	10 0	11 8	12 0	16 0
Montgomery ...	14 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	10 0	8 0	...	13 0
Muzaffargarh ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	12 0
Dera I. Khan ...	13 12	13 2	15 8	11 14	...	8 0	...	16 4
Dera G. Khan ...	11 14	11 14	13 2	13 12	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0
Bannu ...	11 4	13 12	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 8	13 0	13 0
Pesháwar ...	14 0	15 9	8 12	16 4	6 8	11 1	10 6	15 7
Hazára ...	14 8	12 0	8 0	22 0	6 0	20 0	16 0	38 0
Kohát ...	14 11	14 1	3 15	12 12	8 15	10 3	8 15	12 12
General Average ...	16 0	16 15	16 2	17 14	10 15	14 2	12 7	17 7

IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEARS 1873-74 & 1874-75.—*(Continued.)*

COTTON *(cleaned)*.				SUGAR, 1ST SORT.			
1st June 1873.	1st January 1874.	1st June 1874.	1st January 1875.	1st June 1873.	1st January 1874.	1st June 1874.	1st January 1875.
S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
3 6	3 4	2 10	2 10	2 6	2 6	2 10	2 10
3 14	3 6	3 0	3 8	3 4	3 0	3 4	3 8
3 12	3 0	3 0	3 8	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 8
3 8	3 0	3 0	3 4	2 12	3 0	...	...
4 8	4 8	4 0	4 0	3 10	3 12	3 8	3 8
3 8	3 0	2 12	3 2	2 12	3 0	2 12	2 12
3 15	3 12	3 8	3 8	2 12	1 10	3 0	3 0
3 4	3 0	3 4	3 8	2 12	3 0	3 0	3 3
1 12	2 4	2 12	2 8	2 8	2 8	3 0	2 8
2 12	2 12	2 4	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 4
3 0	2 12	2 12	3 0	3 8	3 8	3 4	3 0
2 9	2 6	2 8	2 4	2 12	2 4	3 3	3 0
5 5	5 5	2 10	2 12	3 4	2 12	3 0	3 0
2 8	2 4	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 12	2 12
3 4	2 8	2 4	3 0	3 0	2 12	2 12	3 0
3 0	2 12	2 8	2 12	2 12	2 12	3 0	2 12
3 0	3 0	2 8	3 4	3 8	3 12	4 0	4 0
3 8	3 4	2 12	3 8	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 12
2 6	2 4	2 0	2 8	2 8	2 12	2 12	2 12
2 12	2 8	2 4	2 12	2 8	2 8	2 12	2 12
3 2	2 10	2 6	2 12	3 2	3 0	3 2	3 2
3 0	2 12	2 8	3 0	...	...	...	...
2 14	2 12	2 12	3 2	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 12
2 8	2 9	2 9	2 12	2 12	2 13	3 0	3 0
3 0	3 0	2 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 12
2 8	2 8	2 12	3 0	2 8	2 12	2 12	2 12
2 8	2 9	2 8	2 15	2 11	2 11	2 10	2 10
2 15	2 13	2 13	3 1	2 5	2 5	2 8	2 8
2 8	2 6	2 3	3 2	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 13
2 7	1 15	1 14	2 7	2 3	2 13	2 13	2 15
...	2 0	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 6	2 6	2 8
1 15	2 1	2 3	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 14
3 0	2 13	2 10	2 15	2 12	2 12	2 10	2 15

No. 45.—Statement showing the Price of Agricultural Produce

District.	Ghi, Cow's.								Fire-wood, 1st sort.											
	1st June 1873.		1st January 1874.		1st June 1874.		1st January 1875.		1st June 1873.			1st January 1874.			1st June 1874.			1st January 1875.		
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	1	11	1	10	1	10	1	12	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Gurgaon ...	1	13	1	12	1	11	1	12	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Karnál ...	1	13	1	12	1	14	1	15	4	15	0	4	15	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Hissar ...	2	5	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Rohtak ...	1	9	1	14	1	13	2	2	3	20	0	3	20	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Sirsa ...	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Umballa ...	1	10	1	11	1	12	1	13	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Ludhiána ...	1	11	1	10	1	12	1	8	2	5	0	3	0	0	2	15	0	2	10	0
Simla ...	1	6	1	8	1	8	1	8	2	20	0	3	0	0	3	20	0	3	0	0
Jullundur ...	1	9	1	9	1	11	1	11	2	30	0	2	20	0	2	10	0	2	20	0
Hoshiárpur	1	12	1	12	1	12	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Kángra ...	1	8	1	8	1	8	2	0	3	30	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Amritsar ...	1	9	1	9	1	12	1	9	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Gurdáspur	2	0	2	0	1	12	1	12	2	20	0	2	20	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Siálkot ...	1	12	1	12	1	14	1	14	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Lahore ...	1	10	1	10	1	13	1	10	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	15	0	2	20	0
Gujránwála	1	12	1	12	1	15	1	13	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Ferozepore	1	12	1	14	1	15	2	0	3	0	0	2	30	0	2	20	0	3	0	0
Ráwalpindi	1	12	2	0	1	14	2	4	1	30	0	3	0	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Jhelum ...	1	12	1	14	1	12	2	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Gujrát ...	1	12	1	14	2	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	20	0	2	0	0	2	20	0
Shahpur ...	1	14	1	14	1	15	1	14	6	6	0	5	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	0
Mooltan ...	1	15	1	13	1	15	1	12	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Jhang ...	1	14	1	15	2	3	1	15	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0
Montgomery	1	14	1	12	1	14	1	12	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	20	0	4	20	0
Muzaffargarh	1	10	1	8	1	12	1	12	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
D. I. Khan	1	11	1	9	1	6	1	15	2	20	0	2	32	0	2	32	0	2	32	0
D. G. Khan	1	11	1	9	1	13	1	14	3	30	0	3	30	0	3	30	0	3	30	0
Bannu ...	1	11	1	11	1	14	1	14	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Peshâwar ...	1	10	2	0	1	14	2	0	2	30	0	2	24	0	2	30	0	2	11	0
Hazára ...	2	0	2	0	2	4	2	6	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Kohát ...	1	11	1	15	1	15	1	15	3	33	0	4	18	0	4	18	0	3	33	0
General Average ...	1	12	1	12	1	13	1	14	3	3	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	0

* Kohát salt is excluded

IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEARS 1873-74 & 1874-75.—*(Concluded.)*

Tobacco.				Salt, Lahore.			
1st June 1873.	1st January 1874.	1st June 1874.	1st January 1875.	1st June 1873.	1st January 1874.	1st June 1874.	1st January 1875.
S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
2 0	2 0	2 8	2 8	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	0 7 8	0 7 8	0 7 8	0 7 8
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0 8 8	0 8 12	0 8 8	0 8 8
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0 8 8	0 8 0	...	...
8 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	0 5 8	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 8
6 0	6 6	6 0	6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 8 12	0 9 4
10 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	0 9 8	0 9 8	0 9 8	0 9 12
4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	0 6 0	0 6 12	0 6 8	0 7 4
12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	0 9 8	0 9 8	0 9 8	0 9 10
14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	0 9 8	0 9 8	0 9 8	0 9 8
5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	0 8 4	0 8 8	0 8 0	0 8 8
10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0 10 0	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 10 4
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 4
9 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
4 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	0 10 4	0 10 4	0 10 8	0 10 8
8 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	0 10 4	0 10 4	0 10 4	0 10 4
6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	0 10 8	0 10 12	0 10 8	0 10 8
5 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	0 10 8	0 10 8	0 10 8	0 10 12
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	0 11 12	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 11 0
4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	0 10 12	0 10 12	0 10 12	0 10 8
5 0	4 8	4 0	6 0	0 10 8	0 10 8	0 11 0	0 10 12
6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
3 12	5 0	5 0	6 4	0 10 0	0 9 6	0 8 12	0 8 12
9 8	10 0	10 0	11 4	0 6 4	0 6 4	0 6 4	0 6 4
9 1	11 1	11 11	13 0	...	...	...	...
3 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	0 8 8	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
4 2	6 6	5 12	6 6	*2 22 0	*2 22 0	*2 22 0	*2 22 0
5 9	5 7	7 9	7 14	0 9 0	0 9 3	0 9 3	0 9 4

from the General Average.

No. 46.—Price of Labor in the Punjab.

District.		Wages per Diem. Skilled. Rs.	A.	P.	Wages per Diem. Unskilled. Rs.	A.	P.	Carts per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Camels per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Donkeys per score per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Boats per day. Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0												
Gurgaon	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	4	6	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0				0	6	0	3	2	0	0	5	4
Karnál	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	7	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	1	6				0	4	0	3	9	0	0	5	0
Hissar	Highest	0	5	0	0	2	0	1	12	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	0	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	6				0	6	0	1	8	0	0	0	0
Rohtak	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	0	0
	Lowest	0	3	0	0	1	6				0	6	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
Sirsa	Highest	0	5	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	7	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	1	6				0	6	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
Umballa	Highest	0	7	0	0	3	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	4	9
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0												
Ludhiána	Highest	0	5	9	0	3	3	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	9	0	2	9				0	7	0	3	4	9	0	14	3
Simla	Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jullundur	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0				0	6	0						
Hoshiárpur	Highest	0	8	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	1	9	0	2	8	0
	Lowest	0	3	0	0	2	0												
Kángra	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	6	3	0	0	0	8	0	4	6	0	2	4	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	0	0				0	6	0						
Amritsar	Highest	0	8	6	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6				0	6	9	3	8	0	1	8	0
Gurdáspur	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	4	0						
Siálkot	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	6				0	6	0				0	8	0
Lahore	Highest	0	6	9	0	3	4	1	12	0	0	5	3	3	1	0	0	9	4
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0												

Gujránwála	Highest	0 5 0	0 4 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0
	Lowest	0 4 0	0 3 0		0 7 0	3 12 0	
Ferozepore	Highest	0 6 0	0 2 6	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 12 0
	Lowest	0 5 0	0 2 0		0 4 0	2 4 0	0 10 8
Ráwalpindi	Highest	0 12 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	3 4 0
	Lowest	0 3 0	0 2 0	1 12 0	0 3 0	2 8 0	1 10 0
Jhelum	Highest	0 10 0	0 4 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	2 4 0
	Lowest	0 6 0	0 2 6		0 6 0	3 0 0	1 0 0
Gujrát	Highest	0 5 0	0 3 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
	Lowest	0 4 6	0 2 6	1 8 0		3 0 0	
Shahpur	Highest	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	2 8 0	Rates according to tonnage & distance.
	Lowest	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 5 0			
Mooltan	Highest	0 10 0	0 4 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
	Lowest	0 6 0	0 2 0		0 6 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Jhang	Highest	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	5 0 0
	Lowest	0 6 0	0 2 6		0 6 0		
Montgomery	Highest	0 8 0	0 3 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	10 0 0
	Lowest	6 4 0	0 2 0				2 0 0
Muzaffargarh	Highest	0 8 0	0 3 0	No carts available in the district for general hire.	0 8 0	1 8 0	Rates according to tonnage & distance.
	Lowest	0 3 0	0 2 0		0 6 0		
Dera Ismail Khan	Highest	0 8 0	0 6 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	Mds. Tonnage Rs. 500 ,, 2 600 ,, 3 800 ,, 4
	Lowest	0 6 0	0 4 0		0 6 0		
Dera Gházi Khan	Highest	0 10 0	0 4 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
	Lowest	0 7 0	0 3 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	2 6 0	
Bannu	Highest	0 10 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	6 8 0
	Lowest	0 6 0	0 3 0		0 6 0		
Pesháwar	Highest	0 10 0	0 3 0	3 0 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
	Lowest	0 8 0	0 2 6	2 0 0	0 4 3	2 8 0	0 6 0
Hazára	Highest	0 9 0	0 4 0	2 0 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	0 0 0
	Lowest	0 6 0	0 3 0		0 4 0	2 8 0	0 0 0
Kohát	Highest	0 12 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	0 7 6	3 12 0	6 0 0
	Lowest	0 6 0	0 2 0				5 0 0
GENERAL AVERAGE ...	Highest	0 7 10	0 3 6	2 0 6	0 7 11	3 11 0	0 0 0
	Lowest	0 5 1	0 2 5	1 13 10	0 6 1	3 1 9	0 0 0

Note.—This return is revised once in 5 years. The above statistics are reprinted from the Report for 1873-74.

No. 47.—Statement of Mines and Quarries

District.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.
Delhi ...	Kasumpur and Arangpur ...	Chalk ...
Gurgaon ...	Páli, Majra, Manáti, Basái Meo, and Bawánagujar ...	Slate ...
	Máhouli ...	Stone ...
Karnál ...	...	...
Hissar ...	Hissar and 7 other villages ...	Lime kankar ...
	Hissar and 59 other villages ...	Saltpetre ...
	Bhiwáni and 17 other villages	Kankar for road making ...
Rohtak ...	Lahádpur and Silanah, 128 villages ...	Khári salt ...
		Unrefined saltpetre ...
	Singpura ...	Kankar of whitish and soft description ...
	In almost every village ...	Kankar, bluish and hard ...
Sirsa ...	...	...
Jullundur ...	Daulatpur and Sikandarpur ...	Kankar ...
Hoshiárpur ...	Nanguráon, Kalmat, Mahádpur, Rupowál in Unah ; and Behrámpur and Hajipur, in Garhshankar tahsíls ...	Lime-stone ...
Kángra ...	Bir Banghal, Mándi State ...	Iron ...
	Dewál, Dharmsála, Nurwána and Kanyára ...	Slate ...
	Gomah, Darang, in Mandi State	Salt ...
Ráwalpindi ...	Sadkal near Fátahjang, Jaba in tahsíl Pindigheb, Ratta Hotar in Ráwalpindi tahsíl ...	Petroleum or rock oil ...
Jhelum ...	Khewra, Sardi, Mukrach, Khura and Jotáns ...	Salt ...

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB.

Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	REMARKS.
	Mds.	
2	Not known	The mine at Kasumpur belongs to zamindárs, and is leased out annually by them for Rs. 410.
14 4	78,500 250	The mine at Arangpur has failed since last year, and there has been no income.
...	...	
8 * 116 † 18	146,495 10,716 227,993	* Of these, 2 pans are not worked. † Out of these, 3 mines are not worked.
2 beds 371 pans	121,500 35,000	This saltpetre is crystallized and sent to Calcutta.
1	300,000	This kankar when burnt produces excellent lime for building purposes.
...	700,000	This kankar is chiefly used for metalling roads.
...	...	
2	250,000	
5	10,260	
10	2,042	
5 1	174,135 133,981	
3	2,756 gallons	At Sadkal the petroleum is obtained from wells or shafts sunk near the spring. At Jaba there are natural springs. Both these mines were worked by Public Works Department. The mine at Ratta Hotar was not worked during the year.
5	Mds. 1,210,173	In addition to these there are some coal mines capable of producing a great quantity of coal, but the expense would probably be enormous.

No. 47.—Statement of Mines and Quarries.

District.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.
Gujrát ...	...	...
Shahpur ...	Warcha ...	Rock-salt ...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...
Dera Ghází Khan ...	...	...
Bannu ...	Laki ...	Flint ...
	Laki and Isa Khel ...	Stone ...
	Bannu, Laki, Isa Khel and Miánwáli ...	Pottery clay ...
	Laki and Miánwáli ...	Clay, a sort of hair-wash ...
	Throughout the district ...	Lime-stone and stone for building purposes ...
	Isa Khel ...	Red earth ...
	Kálabágh and Miánwáli ...	Gold ...
	Miánwáli and Isa Khel ...	Petroleum ...
	Isa Khel ...	Kahí sufaid ...
	Do. Miánwáli ...	Red salt ...
	Do. Do. ...	Crystals, of rock salt ...
	Miánwáli ...	Crystal, common (hírá kani) ...
	Do. and Isa Khel ...	Shora (nitre) ...
	Kálabágh and Do. ...	Coal (lignite) ...
	Isa Khel ...	Saltpetre ...
	Do. ...	Kallar, a kind of earth from which saltpetre is produced...
	Kálabágh ...	Salt ...
Pesháwar ...	Kábul river, Nowshera ...	Auriferous sand ...
	Jabba ...	Lime-stone ...
Hazára ...	Dor stream, Harru, Siran, Bandi Dhandan ...	Lime-stone ...
	Banda, Phugwári, Chachián, Jab, Sirikot and Nartopa ...	Slate ...
	Mulia, Bakot ...	Iron ore ...
	Sarbán hill ...	Oxide of lead or antimony ...
Kohát ...	Khattak ...	Salt ...

Note.—The above table was prepared for the

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB.—*(Concluded.)*

Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	REMARKS.
...	...	
1	290,434 Mds.	
...	...	
...	...	
4	20 Mds.	
3	2,098	
49	4,800 Mds.	
2	Not given.	
Numerous.		
2	400 Mds.	
2	Not given.	
2	Do.	
3	90 Mds.	
2	Not known	
2	Do.	
1	Do.	
2	Do.	
2	255 Mds.	
2	28,000 Mds.	
4	350,000 Mds.	
1	Not known.	
2	Not given.	Gold obtained from auriferous sand is valued at Rs. 576 a year.
1	Do.	There is an income of Rs. 1,590 from the lime-stone mine.
...	Do.	
...	Do.	
1	Do.	
4	Do.	
5	418,904 Mds.	There is an annual income of Rs. 89,604 from the mines.

Report for 1873-74. It is revised quinquennially.

No. 48.—Manufactures in the Punjab for 1874-75.

Description.	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other Fibres.	Paper.	Wool.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.
Number of mills and large manufactories...	17	...	12	...	45	3	1	6	2
Private looms or small works ...	2,546	266,365	9,316	8,495	197	45,440	29,746	1,904	14,910
Number of workmen in large works — Males ...	93	...	392	...	228	137	1,110	41	403
Number of workmen in large works — Females ...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	7,541	684,837	27,710	22,769	507	132,041	85,376	6,954	68,975
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	10
Value of block in ditto, Rs. ...	95,465	...	1,37,650	...	3,300	40,055	18,750	22,300	5,56,475
Estimated annual out-turn of all works, Rs.	20,30,750	206,05,706	10,37,495	8,53,316	1,93,132	63,39,465	39,92,562	9,36,414	39,82,060

No. 48.—Manufactures in the Punjab for 1874-75.—*(Concluded.)*

Description.	Leather.	Gold and Silver Lace.	Dyeing.	Oil.	Tea.	Shawls.	Soap.	Other Manufactures.	Total.
Number of mills and large manufactories...	9	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	102
Private looms or small works ...	45,454	21,028	6,677	11,003	...	2,176	40	25,774	491,071
Number of workmen in large works — Males ...	190	...	...	...	...	...	24	1,700	4,318
Number of workmen in large works — Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	188,061	44,067	17,876	33,764	...	9,984	336	81,856	1,412,654
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	25
Value of block in ditto, Rs. ...	69,025	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	2,46,454	8,91,874
Estimated annual out-turn of all works, Rs.	49,54,271	40,51,919	7,92,228	12,79,499	...	16,20,707	19,175	23,07,230	549,65,959

No. 49.—Statement showing the Amount and Value of External Trade of the Punjab for the Year 1874-75.

	Countries and Provinces.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
		Maunds.	Value. Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.
North Frontier.	Kashmir ...	(a)312,373	55,41,807	449,856	34,25,022	(a)762,229	89,66,829
	Ladakh ...	7,514	1,88,707	2,815	2,65,963	10,329	4,54,670
	Chinese Tibet ...	3,423	51,372	21	1,320	3,444	52,692
	Bajaur ...	110,159	3,57,197	1,654	64,166	111,813	4,21,363
	Total ...	433,469	61,39,083	454,346	37,56,471	887,815	98,95,554
West Frontier.	Kabul ...	594,762	52,53,628	382,014	61,08,795	976,776	1,13,62,423
	Tirah ...	19,029	29,212	411	6,057	19,440	35,269
	Sewistán ...	45,150	1,52,537	5,959	1,43,780	51,109	2,96,317
	Total ...	658,941	54,35,377	388,384	62,58,632	1,047,325	1,16,94,009

South Frontier.	Sind ...	84,923	6,41,499	902,846	35,91,016	987,769	42,32,515
	Bahâwalpur ...	42.233	4,48,820	75,381	6,39,615	117,614	10,88,435
	Bikanér ...	221,640	9,96,088	745,186	18,84,483	966,826	28,80,571
	Jaipur ...	901,488	43,47,356	1,298,179	95,82,884	2,199,667	1,39,30,240
	TOTAL ...	1,250,284	64,33,763	3,021,592	1,56,97,998	4,271,876	2,21,31,761
East Frontier.	North-Western Provinces ...	3,863,138	6,89,06,593	3,060,913	2,49,75,104	(*b*) 6,924,051	9,38,81,697
	Bengal ...	565,445	2,12,90,149	1,863,777	45,08,245	2,429,222	2,57,98,394
	Bombay ...	58,679	51,05.532	9,861	8,49,422	68,540	59,54,954
	Central India ...	526	19,694	1,141	22,175	1,667	41,869
	Oudh ...	1,257	66,717	3,505	43,589	4,762	1,10,306
	Madras ...	56	1,370	24	6,680	80	8,050
	Rájputána ...	62	110	219	2,906	281	3,016
	TOTAL ...	4,489,163	9,53,90,165	4,939,440	3,04,08,121	9,428,603	12,57,90,286
	GRAND TOTAL ...	(*a*) 6,831,857	11,33,98,388	8,803,762	5.61,21,222	(*a*) 15,635,619	16,95,19,610

(*a*) Exclusive of the weight of 54,018 logs of timber.

(*b*) Includes the entire goods traffic of the East Indian Railway, and a portion of that of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

N. B—This Statement does not contain the trade of the first quarter of the year for the districts of Simla, Montgomery, Mooltan and Muzaffargarh; nor the traffic up and down the Indus by the Steam Flotilla of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.

No. 50.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Public Works in the Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways) during the Year 1874-75.

Details.		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Military Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Building for the accommodation of European Troops	...	771	2,513	3,284
Ditto ditto Native Troops	...	35,181	26,354	61,535
Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings	...	578	3,230	3,808
Works of Fortification	...	8,440	14,643	23,083
General Cantonment Works	...	59,151	7,094	66,245
Miscellaneous Works and Buildings	...	10	19,739	19,749
Total	...	1,04,131	73,573	1,77,704
Barrack Department	...	...	...	6,063
Civil Works.				
Postal Buildings	...	14,412	8,299	22,711
Telegraph Do.	...	6,438	3,271	9,709
Revenue Do.	...	24,169	27,905	52,074
Law and Justice Buildings	...	5,03,757	93,596	5,97,353
Educational Do.	...	1,16,651	16,141	1,32,792
Ecclesiastical Do.	...	15,047	10,462	25,509
Other Public Do.	...	48,488	15,772	64,260
Total	...	7,28,962	1,75,446	9,04,408

Communications.				
Roads	...	3,89,236	8,09,532	11,98,768
Bridges, &c.,	...	16,892	2,999	19,891
Boat Bridges and Ferries	...	61,269	1,44,176	2,05,445
Accommodation for travellers	...	73,484	42,118	1,15,602
Annual Repair and Maintenance	...	...	5,947	5,947
TOTAL	...	5,40,881	10,04,772	15,45,653
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	1,47,217	83,572	2,30,789
Establishment	...	...	...	7,33,044
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	54,009
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	31,816
Total Expenditure—				
From Imperial Revenues	...	...	...	2,69,432
„ Provincial Funds	...	...	...	16,26,989
„ Local Funds	...	...	...	17,87,065
TOTAL	...	...	...	36,83,486
Less—				
Decrease in Stock	...	...	...	54,424
TOTAL	...	...	...	36,29,062

No. 51.—Statement showing the Progress made in construction from 1st April 1874 to

Name of Railway.	Mileage open during the Year.	Total Mileage open.	Passengers during the Year.				
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.							
Punjab and Delhi Line,	566	566	14,659	30,171	19,732	2,052,882	2,117,444
Sind Line ...	110	110	1,616	3,508	...	74,691	79,815
Indus Flotilla (about)	575	575	246	185	...	8,661	9,092
Total ...	1,251	1,251	16,521	33,864	19,732	2,136,234	2,206,351

Excess working expenses over

OF RAILWAYS IN THE PUNJAB, AND THE STATE OF THEIR WORKING, 31ST MARCH 1875.

Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandise and Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Profit.	No. of European and Eurasian Staff.	No. of Native Staff.	Total Capital expended from commencement.	REMARKS.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	
18,72,219	32,94,739	51,66,958	29,17,666	22,49,292	388	7,966	6,52,09,115	
1,07,745	7,39,808	8,47,553	6,87,731	1,59,822	197	1,955	1,99,97,921	
59,527	7,29,145	7,88,672	7,92,083	...			46,99,381	
20,39,491	47,63,692	68,03,183	43,97,480	24,09,114	585	9,921	8,99,06,417	

receipts Indus Steam Flotilla 3,411.

No. 52.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on

Details.		Impe		
		Ordinary.		
		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bári Doáb Canal	...	5,032	1,23,182	1,28,214
Mádhopur Workshops	...	2,006	...	2,006
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	...	2,570	9,559	12,129
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	...	41,473	56,750	98,223
Indus Inundation Canals	...	42,129	1,12,387	5,54,516
Sirhind Canal	...	...	...	...
Western Jumna Canal	...	3,618	1,00,237	1,03,855
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works	...	...	14,650	14,650
Shahpur Canals	...	...	3,396	3,396
Special Survey Deraját Canals	...	583	...	583
Special Survey Lower Bári Doáb Canal	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	6,57,329
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	31,578
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	271
Suspense Balances	...	...	...	−36,034
Total	...	...	...	11,70,716
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	16,495
Net Expenditure of the Year	...	...	...	11,54,221

Irrigation Works in the Punjab during the Year 1874-75.

RIAL.

Extraordinary.			Total.		
Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,15,252	...	1,15,252	1,20,284	1,23,182	2,43,466
...	...	...	2,006	...	2,006
...	...	...	2,570	9,559	12,129
...	...	...	41,473	56,750	98,223
...	...	...	42,129	1,12,387	1,54,516
4,25,211	...	4,25,211	4,25,211	...	4,25,211
3,42,525	...	3,42,525	3,46,143	1,00,237	4,46,380
...	...	...	...	14,650	14,650
...	...	...	...	3,396	3,396
...	...	...	583	...	583
3,673	...	3,673	3,673	...	3,673
...	...	4,50,316	...	...	11,07,645
...	...	4,88,023	...	...	5,19,601
...	...	...	...	...	271
...	...	3,00,777	...	...	2,64,743
...	...	21,25,777	...	...	32,96,493
...	...	10,876	...	...	27,371
...	...	21,14,901	..	...	32,69,122

No. 53.—Comparative Statement of Imperial Receipts

Revenue and Receipts.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue ...	1,98,99,633	2,00,45,948	+1,46,315
II. Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	2,80,469	2,82,961	+2,492
III. Forest ...	7,32,539	8,34,874	+1,02,335
IV. Excise on Spirits and Drugs...	8,82,336	9,76,847	+94,511
V. Assessed Taxes ...	5,205	171	— 5,034
VI. Customs ...	10,86,179	8,63,866	— 2,22,313
VII. Salt ...	86,72,755	84,12,527	— 2,60,228
IX. Stamps ...	23,38,341	24,03,814	+65,473
XI. Post Office ...	13,56,869	13,77,629	+20,760
XIII. Law and Justice ...	4,36,674	4,65,370	+28,696
XIV. Marine ...	1,01,566	260	— 1,01,306
XV. Interest ...	14,752	21,468	+6,716
XVI. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ...	10,778	12,873	+2,095
XVII. Gain by exchange on transactions with London ...	...	2,853	+2,853
XVIII. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	1,28,191	1,08,017	— 20,174
Rupees ...	3,59,46,287	3,58,09,478	— 1,36,809
Public Works gain by exchange	57,15,728	...	— 57,15,728
Debt Accounts ...	8,53,97,678	5,73,56,926	— 2,80,40,752
Remittance Accounts ...	9,61,42,957	3,80,48,740	— 5,80,94,217
Opening Balance 1st April...	99,61,338	97,44,548	— 2,16,790
Total ...	23,31,63,988	14,09,59,692	— 9,22,04,296

AND DISBURSEMENTS IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1873-74 AND 1874-75.

DISBURSEMENTS.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Interest on Service Funds and other accounts ...	6,809	7,210	+401
3. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	90,115	1,63,940	+73,825
4. Land Revenue ...	23,88,970	23,93,794	+4,824
5. Forest ...	5,97,162	6,46,480	+49,318
6. Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	60,449	59,669	—780
7. Assessed Taxes ...	20	...	—20
9. Salt ...	7,97,823	7,72,671	—25,152
10. Opium ...	47	...	—47
11. Stamps ...	32,961	58,079	+25,118
13. Post Office ...	15,02,913	14,22,498	—80,415
15. Administration and Public Departments ...	11,30,002	11,02,712	—27,290
16. Minor Departments ...	52,104	38,058	—14,046
17. Law and Justice ...	17,20,499	17,13,168	—7,331
18. Marine ...	36,469	9,631	—26,838
19. Ecclesiastical ...	2,10,238	2,10,267	+29
20. Medical Services ...	2,23,696	2,11,430	—12,266
21. Political Agencies ...	4,42,262	4,56,325	+14,063
22. Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements	13,01,043	8,33,638	—4,67,405
24. Superannuation, Retired. and Compassionate Allowances ...	2,41,406	2,87,393	+45,987
25. Loss by Exchange on Transaction with London ...	1	16	+15
26. Miscellaneous ...	43,382	55,337	+11,955
27. Allotments for Provincial Services	54,61,483	54,20,440	—41,043
Rupees ...	1,63,39,854	1,58,62,756	—4,77,098
Public Works loss by exchange	57,15,728	...	—57,15,728
Debt Accounts ...	8,57,00,536	5,81,25,729	—2,75,74,807
Remittance Accounts ...	11,56,63,322	5,60,52,072	—5,96,11,250
Closing Balance, 31st March ...	97,44,548	1,09,19,135	+11,74,587
TOTAL ...	23,31,63,988	14,09,59,692	—9,22,04,296

No. 54.—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure

Name of Work.	Outlay in Construction to end of 1873-74.		
	On Works in Operation.	On Works under Construction.	Total outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal ...	26,12,526	7,29,633	33,42,159
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works ...	1,83,385	...	1,83,385
Bári Doáb Canal ...	1,23,22,875	14,25,353	1,37,48,228
Mádhopur Workshops ...	5,78,366	...	5,78,366
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals...	1,04,709	...	1,04,709
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	4,42,710	...	4,42,710
Indus Inundation Canals ...	4,37,556	...	4,37,556
Shahpur and Sahiwál Canals ...	21,221	...	21,221
Sirhind Canal ...	...	48,39,368	48,39,368
Special Survey, Lower Bári Doab Canal ...	...	2,78,750	2,78,750
Ditto, Deraját Canals ...	...	1,88,048	1,88,048
Swát River Canal ...	...	69,838	69,838
Total ...	1,67,03,348	75,30,990	2,42,34,338

* Income for the present
Amount erroneously cre-

Balance

ON REPRODUCTIVE WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

Income realised during 1874-75.			Deduct Charges against Income of 1874-75.			Net Surplus or Deficit.
Direct.	Indirect.	Total Income.	Cost of Maintenance, including Establishment.	Interest on Capital of Works in operation.	Total Charges.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
9,12,905	3,72,563	12,85,468	3,38,737	1,17,564	4,56,301	+8,29,167
7,573	...	7,573	23,759	8,252	32,011	—24,438
6,46,680	1,46,249	7,92,929	3,37,458	5,54,529	8,91,987	—99,058
240	...	240	19,425	26,027	45,452	—45,212
1,07,618	2,13,299	3,20,917	1,56,269	4,712	1,60,981	+1,59,936
8,037	62,797	70,834	1,10,640	19,922	1,30,562	—59,728
68,475	—9,723	58,752	1,91,736	19,690	2,11,426	—1,52,674
7,897	...	7,897	3,690	954	4,644	+3,253
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,59,425	7,85,185	25,44,610	11,81,714	7,51,650	19,33,364	+6,11,246

year	...	80,938
dited in accounts for 1873-74 now written back	...	90,661
minus	...	9,723

No. 55.—Comparative Statement of Provincial and for 1873-74

Revenues and Receipts.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balances—			
Provincial Fund	24,474	5,990	— 18,484
Local Funds	35,88,809	32,33,990	— 3,54,819
Unadjusted Items	—25,972	...	+ 25,972
Total ...	35,87,311	32,39,980	— 3,47,331
Provincial Fund—			
Allotment from Imperial Revenues ...	54,61,483	54,20,440	— 41,043
Jail	4,28,378	5,29,911	+ 1,01,533
Registration	1,92,306	1,84,836	— 7,470
Police	1,05,126	89,562	— 15,564
Education	73,022	75,818	+ 2,796
Medical	296	2,849	+ 2,553
Printing	42	48	+ 6
Miscellaneous	68,462	58,693	— 9,769
Public Works	64,936	13,823	— 51,113
Contributions from Local Funds ...	50,000	4,43,256	+ 3,93,256
Total ...	64,44,051	68,19,236	+ 3,75,185
Local Funds—			
General Local Fund. Taxes, Rates and Cesses... ...	19,16,674	19,42,712	+ 26,038
General Local Fund. Departmental Receipts	589	17,119	+ 16,530
General Local Fund. Miscellaneous Receipts	7,57,566	7,84,130	+ 26,564
General Local Fund. Public Works Receipts	1,27,650	1,17,147	— 81,245
General Local Fund. Contributions	8,28,032	3,91,101	+ 3,91,101
District Funds	20,00,694	17,97,994	— 2,02,700
Police General Fund	13,125	14,383	+ 1,258
Cantonment Funds	1,93,136	1,94,705	+ 1,569
Municipal Funds	19,03,972	21,05,893	+ 2,01,921
Total ...	77,41,438	73,65,184	+ 3,81,036
Suspense and Unadjusted Items ...	10,34,746	1,52,654	— 8,82,092
Grand Total ...	1,88,07,546	1,75,770,54	— 4,73,202

Local Fund Receipts and Disbursements in the Punjab and 1874-75.

Disbursements.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Difference.
Provincial Fund—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds	66,183	7,269	— 58,914
Jails	10,29,907	11,30,606	+ 10,069
Police	25,69,350	25,99,602	+ 30,252
Registration	1,08,447	1,18,044	+ 9,597
Education	6,05,940	6,34,880	+ 28,940
Medical	2,94,688	4,26,562	+ 1,31,874
Printing	1,51,404	1,93,933	+ 42,528
Minor Establishments	64,381	67,348	+ 2,967
Miscellaneous	46,674	73,990	+ 27,316
Office Rent	...	15,918	+ 15,918
Public Works	15,25,661	15,50,796	+ 25,235
Total ...	64,62,535	68,18,947	+ 3,56,412
Local Funds—			
General Local Fund. Refunds	6,586	6,848	+ 262
Collection of taxes and cesses ...	68,018	70,732	+ 2,714
Police	...	8,577	+ 8,577
Education	45,042	40,974	— 4,068
Medical	148	453	+ 305
Printing	8,362	5,730	— 2,632
Minor Establishments	1,23,984	1,26,103	+ 2,119
Miscellaneous	1,17,450	1,15,525	— 1,925
Contributions	20,55,240	22,37,994	+ 1,82,754
Public Works	15,28,324	18,15,644	+ 2,87,320
District Funds	20,00,694	17,97,994	— 2,02,700
Police General Fund	5,472	14,732	+ 9,260
Cantonment Funds	1,98,337	2,15,056	+ 16,719
Municipal Funds	19,38,601	21,25,351	+ 1,86,750
Total ...	80,96,258	85,81,713	+ 4,85,455
Suspense and Unadjusted Items ...	10,00,773	1,52,654	— 8,56,119
Closing Balances—			
Provincial Fund	5,990	6,279	+ 289
Local Funds	3,23,39,990	20,17,461	— 12,16,529
Total ...	32,39,980	20,23,740	— 12,16,240
Grand Total ...	1,88,07,546	1,75,77,054	— 12,30,492

No. 56.—Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths during the

Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.	Population according to Census of 1868.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	60,622	50,393	111,015
	Do. Suburbs ...	22,724	20,678	43,402
	Sonepat ...	5,948	6,228	12,176
Gurgaon ...	Farukhnagar ...	5,317	5,314	10,631
	Rewári ...	12,251	12,252	24,503
	Palwal ...	6,616	6,113	12,729
Karnál ...	Karnál ...	15,951	13,056	29,007
	Kaithal ...	7,364	7,484	14,848
	Panipat ...	13,145	12,131	25,276
Hissar ...	Hissar ...	7,912	6,221	14,133
	Hansi ...	6,958	6,605	13,563
	Bhiwani ...	18,228	14,026	32,254
Rohtak ...	Rohtak ...	7,358	6,900	14,258
	Jhajjar ...	5,989	6,524	12,513
Sirsa ...	Sirsa ...	6,271	4,729	11,000
Umballa ...	Umballa ...	13,309	10,731	24,040
	Jagádhri ...	6,388	5,288	11,676
	Shahabad ...	6,422	5,256	11,678
	Sádhaura ...	5,618	5,580	11,198
Ludhiána ...	Ludhiána ...	21,701	18,282	39,983
Simla ...	Simla Sanitarium ...	11,621	3,227	14,848
Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	18,799	14,874	33,673
	Do. Suburbs ...	8,021	7,239	15,260
	Kartárpur ...	5,988	4,965	10,953
	Rahon ...	7,558	6,836	14,394
Hoshiárpur ...	Hoshiárpur ...	7,000	5,964	12,964
	Tánda and Urmar ...	7,747	7,142	14,889
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	79,704	56,905	136,609
Gurdáspur ...	Batála ...	14,586	12,694	27,280
Siálkot ...	Siálkot ...	13,431	11,906	25,237
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	46,154	39,192	85,346
	Do. Suburbs ...	20,650	11,111	31,761
	Kasúr ...	8,943	7,608	16,551
Gujránwála ...	Gujránwála ...	10,873	8,508	19,381
	Wazirabad ...	8,390	7,263	15,653
Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore ...	12,168	8,424	20,592
Ráwalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi ...	11,538	7,690	19,228
	Murree Sanitarium ...	8,771	1,834	10,605
Jhelum ...	Pind Dádan Khan ...	9,473	8,065	17,538
Gujrát ...	Gujrát ...	8,927	6,980	15,907
	Jaláipur ...	8,424	7,202	15,626
Shahpur ...	Bhera ...	7,448	7,066	14,514
Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	14,937	12,861	27,798
	Do. Suburbs ...	10,582	7,222	17,804
Jhang ...	Mághiana ...	5,816	5,038	10,854
	Chiniot ...	6,106	5,371	11,477
D. Ismail Khan ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	9,894	9,681	19,575
D. Ghazi Khan ...	Dera Ghází Khan ...	9,134	8,030	17,164
Pesháwar ...	Pesháwar ...	32,270	26,285	58,555

REGISTERRD IN THE UNDER-MENTIONED TOWNS, &c., OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1874.

Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
2,690	2,518	5,208	24	23	47	2,578	2,715	5,293	42	54	48	...	1
831	750	1,581	19	17	36	673	607	1,280	30	29	29	7	...
231	184	415	19	15	34	269	218	487	45	35	40	...	6
165	167	332	15	16	31	161	174	335	30	33	31	...	...
611	584	1,195	25	24	49	411	413	824	33	34	34	15	...
293	243	536	23	19	42	250	261	511	38	43	40	2	...
401	367	768	14	12	26	404	422	826	25	32	28	...	2
243	197	440	17	13	30	183	143	326	25	19	22	8	...
560	460	1,020	22	18	40	430	425	855	33	35	34	6	...
264	234	498	19	16	35	277	212	489	35	34	34	1	...
267	228	495	19	17	36	208	205	413	30	31	30	6	...
929	855	1,784	29	26	55	578	546	1,122	31	39	35	20	...
259	231	490	18	16	34	218	238	456	30	34	32	2	...
221	148	369	17	12	29	162	130	292	27	20	23	6	...
263	233	496	24	21	45	189	200	389	30	42	35	10	...
520	453	973	21	19	40	470	379	849	35	35	35	5	...
204	142	346	18	12	30	213	181	394	33	34	34	...	4
184	175	359	16	15	31	178	152	330	28	29	28	3	...
219	189	408	19	17	36	184	193	377	33	34	34	2	...
895	785	1,680	22	20	42	584	559	1,143	27	30	28	14	...
28	17	45	2	1	3	65	52	117	5	16	8	...	5
893	821	1,714	27	24	51	485	488	973	26	33	29	22	...
355	377	732	23	25	48	204	233	437	25	32	29	19	...
215	188	403	20	17	37	108	114	222	18	23	20	17	...
157	164	321	11	11	22	141	119	260	19	17	18	4	...
257	263	520	20	20	40	181	188	369	26	31	28	12	...
316	280	596	21	19	40	221	184	405	28	26	27	13	...
3,677	3,201	6,878	27	23	50	2,933	2,619	5,552	37	46	41	9	...
427	382	809	16	14	30	277	276	553	19	22	20	10	...
644	585	1,229	25	23	48	440	414	854	33	35	34	14	...
1,381	1,163	2,544	16	14	30	1,151	1,144	2,295	25	29	27	3	...
168	110	278	5	4	9	352	144	496	17	15	16	...	7
216	188	404	13	11	24	167	182	349	19	24	21	3	...
405	385	790	21	20	41	335	312	647	31	37	33	8	...
278	222	500	18	14	32	256	196	452	30	27	29	3	...
426	335	761	21	16	37	243	194	437	20	23	21	16	...
298	324	622	15	17	32	430	330	760	37	43	39	...	7
17	9	26	1	1	2	37	11	48	4	6	4	...	2
228	227	455	13	13	26	238	243	481	25	30	27	...	1
448	418	866	28	26	54	228	199	427	25	28	27	27	...
247	241	488	16	15	31	150	149	299	18	21	19	12	...
434	420	854	30	29	59	261	247	508	35	35	35	24	...
672	660	1,332	24	24	48	444	452	896	30	35	32	16	...
467	899	866	26	23	49	455	397	852	43	55	48	1	...
226	169	395	21	15	36	129	94	223	22	19	20	16	...
228	266	494	20	23	43	125	163	288	20	30	25	18	...
356	266	622	18	14	32	246	280	526	25	29	27	5	...
228	211	439	13	12	25	228	204	432	25	25	25	...	...
1,319	1,197	2,516	23	20	43	930	806	1,736	29	31	30	13	...

No. 57.—Deaths registered from different

District.	Population according to Census of 1868.			Cholera.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi ...	326,306	282,544	608,850	6	9	15
Gurgaon ...	370,251	326,395	696,646	3	1	4
Karnál ...	330,763	280,164	610,927	1	1	2
Hissar ...	266,847	217,834	484,681	1	...	1
Rohtak ...	292,389	244,570	536,959	1	...	1
Sirsa ...	117,052	93,743	210,795	1	1	2
Umballa ...	550,577	458,283	1,008,860	9	5	14
Ludhiána ...	319,342	263,903	583,245	1	2	3
Simla ...	22,119	11,475	33,594	1	1	2
Jullundur ...	429,187	353,833	783,020	1	1	2
Hoshiárpur ...	504,393	434,497	938,890	1	1	2
Kángra ...	393,460	350,298	743,758	1	1	2
Amritsar ...	465,074	367,676	832,750	...	...	...
Gurdáspur ...	501,247	404,879	906,126	3	2	5
Siálkot ...	538,705	455,753	994,458	3	2	5
Lahore ...	428,286	347,265	775,551	6	3	9
Gujránwála ...	306,296	244,280	550,576	1	...	1
Ferozepore ...	293,595	239,821	533,416	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi ...	376,665	322,982	699,647	1	...	1
Jhelum ...	264,690	236,298	500,988	1	...	1
Gujrát ...	331,919	284,428	616,347	1	1	2
Shahpur ...	195,823	172,973	368,796	...	...	...
Mooltan ...	252,734	207,031	459,765	...	...	...
Jhang ...	193,624	154,403	348,027	...	...	...
Montgomery ...	200,016	159,421	359,437	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	162,122	133,425	295,547	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	212,734	182,130	394,864	...	...	...
Dera Ghází Khan ...	171,273	138,705	309,978	1	1	2
Bannu ...	154,061	133,486	287,547	...	...	...
Pesháwar ...	267,606	232,837	500,443	1	...	1
Hazára ...	191,423	175,795	367,218	...	1	1
Kohát ...	79,323	66,096	145,419	...	...	...
Total ...	9,509,902	7,977,223	17,487,125	45	33	78

Causes in the Punjab during the Year 1874.

Small-Pox.			Fevers.			Bowel Complaints.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
154	120	274	5,787	5,388	11,175	570	499	1,069
592	430	1,022	3,359	2,790	6,149	688	554	1,242
1,418	874	2,292	3,554	2,875	6,429	324	230	554
537	383	920	2,527	2,076	4,603	183	126	309
358	196	554	4,744	3,843	8,587	178	136	314
344	266	610	1,051	892	1,943	120	70	190
1,659	1,262	2,921	5,657	4,587	10,244	843	485	1,328
211	137	348	3,146	2,671	5,817	333	220	553
3	2	5	68	61	129	31	21	52
68	73	141	4,981	4,886	9,866	325	324	649
58	59	117	4,972	4,827	9,799	883	738	1,621
30	28	58	3,541	3,202	6,743	927	783	1,710
41	30	71	5,802	4,826	10,628	468	246	714
35	45	80	5,225	4,409	9,634	457	286	742
28	29	57	5,161	4,453	9,614	465	245	710
90	66	156	6,189	5,026	11,215	417	188	605
51	36	87	3,202	2,609	5,811	229	97	326
195	158	353	1,895	1,546	3,441	224	131	355
159	106	265	4,037	3,529	7,566	325	175	500
22	31	53	2,834	2,548	5,382	322	203	525
22	11	33	2,751	2,173	4,924	144	72	216
48	48	96	2,601	2,345	4,946	327	196	523
10	10	20	3,969	3,325	7,294	215	131	346
144	96	240	1,592	1,261	2,853	110	61	171
250	217	467	2,033	1,745	3,778	72	49	121
13	12	25	2,369	1,825	4,194	15	7	22
2	...	2	3,128	2,382	5,510	75	43	118
4	4	8	1,702	1,352	3,054	50	46	96
3	2	5	1,540	1,164	2,704	160	109	269
75	44	119	1,329	1,017	2,346	141	65	206
255	246	501	1,844	1,628	3,472	148	61	209
72	54	126	464	317	781	28	14	42
6,951	5,075	12,026	103,054	87,577	190,631	9,797	6,610	16,407

No. 57.—Deaths registered from different Causes

District.	Injuries.											
	Suicide.			*Wounding.*			*Accident.*			*Snake-bite or killed by Wild Beasts.*		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi ...	10	6	16	3	3	6	64	84	148	18	12	30
Gurgaon ...	10	15	25	6	1	7	82	109	191	12	19	31
Karnál ...	3	...	3	4	1	5	77	55	132	31	15	46
Hissar ...	2	1	3	3	..	3	37	48	85	29	6	35
Rohtak ...	1	6	7	6	3	9	62	77	139	14	11	25
Sirsa ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	22	10	32	9	2	11
Umballa ...	3	3	6	7	1	8	103	62	165	25	28	53
Ludhiána ...	7	6	13	...	1	1	46	26	72	11	2	13
Simla ...	2	1	3	...	...	...	8	2	10	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	10	14	24	6	...	6	73	41	114	21	7	28
Hoshiárpur ...	6	11	17	5	4	9	116	77	193	31	24	55
Kángra ...	10	20	30	...	3	3	120	59	179	19	20	39
Amritsar ...	7	9	16	2	1	3	101	45	146	29	9	38
Gurdáspur ...	5	6	11	3	2	5	93	59	152	27	14	41
Siálkot ...	5	5	10	2	2	4	91	68	159	42	9	51
Lahore ...	4	4	8	2	8	10	79	30	109	86	32	118
Gujránwála ...	1	5	6	...	4	4	52	20	72	61	17	78
Ferozepore ...	4	4	8	3	2	5	27	18	45	23	7	30
Ráwalpindi ...	1	2	3	6	6	12	112	70	182	45	10	55
Jhelum ...	3	1	4	6	4	10	71	30	101	19	9	28
Gujrát ...	3	3	6	2	1	3	46	39	85	15	9	24
Shahpur ...	1	...	1	3	1	4	46	34	80	21	10	31
Mooltan ...	1	2	3	2	2	4	77	49	126	33	11	44
Jhang ...	2	...	2	2	1	3	43	17	60	42	9	51
Montgomery ...	3	2	5	5	1	6	67	23	90	56	19	75
Muzaffargarh ...	1	1	2	2	...	2	43	29	72	25	14	39
Dera Ismail Khan	3	4	7	8	3	11	44	31	75	13	6	19
Dera Gházi Khan	6	1	7	6	3	9	49	36	85	25	6	31
Bannu ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	26	13	39	6	4	10
Pesháwar ...	...	1	1	31	5	36	37	23	60	3	...	3
Hazára ...	1	...	1	9	4	13	63	27	90	11	1	12
Kohát ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	7	6	13	2	1	3
Total ...	116	134	250	138	68	206	1,984	1,317	3,301	804	343	1,147

IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1874.—*(Concluded.)*

All other Causes.			Total Deaths from all Causes.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
											From all Causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2,940	2,460	5,400	9,552	8,581	18,133	0·02	0·45	18·35	1·75	0·33	29	30	30
1,157	945	2,102	5,909	4,864	10,773	0·01	1·47	8·83	1·78	0·36	16	15	15
1,598	1,214	2,812	7,010	5,265	12,275	0·003	3·75	10·52	0·91	0·30	21	19	20
1,190	881	2,071	4,509	3,521	8,030	0·002	1·90	9·50	0·64	0·26	17	16	16
868	593	1,461	6,232	4,865	11,097	0·002	1·03	15·99	0·58	0·33	21	20	21
635	471	1 106	2,183	1,712	3,895	0·01	2·89	9·22	0·90	0·20	19	18	18
3,166	2,402	5,568	11,472	8,835	20,307	0·01	2·90	10·15	1·32	0·23	21	19	20
2,247	1,804	4,051	6,002	4,869	10,871	0·005	0·59	9·97	0·95	0·17	19	18	19
120	96	216	233	184	417	0·06	0·15	3·84	1·55	0·39	10	16	12
3,499	3,314	6,813	8,984	8,659	17,643	0·002	0·18	12·60	0·83	0·22	21	24	22
3,947	3,123	7,070	10,019	8,864	18,883	0·002	0·12	10·44	1·73	0·29	20	20	20
2,299	1,976	4,275	6,947	6,092	13,039	0·003	0 08	9·07	2·30	0·35	18	17	17
3,748	3,151	6,899	10,198	8,317	18,515	...	0 08	12·76	0 86	0·24	22	23	22
2,616	2,073	4,689	8,464	6,895	15,359	0·005	0·09	10·63	0·82	0·23	17	17	17
3,340	2,585	5,925	9,137	7,398	16,535	0·005	0·06	9·67	0·71	0·22	17	16	17
3,077	2,262	5,339	9,950	7,619	17,569	0·01	0·70	14·46	0·78	0·31	23	22	23
1,355	1,059	2,414	4,952	3,847	8,799	0·002	0·16	10·55	0·59	0·29	16	16	16
1,589	1,313	2,902	3,960	3,179	7,139	...	0 66	6·45	0 66	0·16	13	13	13
1,618	1,306	2,924	6,304	5,204	11,508	0 001	0·38	10·81	0 71	0·36	17	16	16
1,783	1,345	3,128	5,061	4,171	9,232	0·002	0·10	10·74	1·05	0·28	19	18	18
1,193	833	2,026	4,177	3,142	7,319	0·003	0 05	7·99	0 35	0 19	12	11	12
1,657	1,171	2,826	4,704	3,805	8,509	...	0·26	13·41	1·42	0·31	24	22	23
1,182	992	2,174	5,489	4,522	10,011	...	0·04	15·86	0·75	0·38	22	22	22
954	682	1,636	2,889	2,127	5,016	...	0·69	8·20	0 49	0·33	15	14	14
1,031	899	1,930	3,516	2,956	6,472	...	1·30	10·51	0·34	0·46	17	18	18
221	148	369	2,689	2,036	4,725	...	0·08	14·19	0 07	0·39	16	15	16
574	447	1,021	3,847	2,916	6,763	..	0·005	13.95	0·30	0·28	18	16	17
279	217	496	2,122	1,666	3,788	0·01	0·02	9·85	0·31	0 42	12	12	12
436	279	715	2,175	1,571	3,746	...	0·02	9·40	0·93	0·18	14	12	13
702	574	1,276	2,319	1,729	4,048	0·002	0·24	4·69	0·41	0·20	9	7	8
478	342	820	2,809	2,310	5,119	0·003	1·36	9·45	0·57	0·31	15	13	14
136	75	211	710	468	1,178	...	0·87	5·37	0·29	0·12	9	7	8
51,635	41,032	92,667	174,524	142,189	316,713	0 004	0·69	10 90	0 94	0·28	18	18	18

No. 58.—Statement showing the working of Hospitals

District.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Income.				
		In hand on 1st January 1874.	Received during the Year.			Total.
			From Government.	From Municipal Funds.	From private subscriptions and interest on money invested.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi ...	4	...	2,205	3,741	1 081	7,027
Gurgaon ...	4	207	2,896	4,145	184	7,432
Karnál ...	4	411	2,439	2,811	632	6,293
Hissar ...	3	1,020	1,936	2,936	834	6,726
Rohtak ...	4	853	1,238	3,838	403	6,332
Sirsa ...	3	273	1,203	2,346	133	3,955
Umballa ...	4	2,170	4,353	5,887	1,385	13,795
Ludhiána ...	2	350	2,391	3,076	674	6,491
Simla ...	3	1,375	2,015	292	2,421	6,103
Jullundur ...	5	3,257	3,353	5,186	2,787	14,583
Hoshiárpur ...	4	673	2,496	3,060	192	6,421
Kángra ...	5	1,274	3,275	2,187	301	7,037
Amritsar ...	5	2,766	5,160	8,287	2,171	18,384
Gurdáspur ...	6	410	5,659	11,511	899	18,479
Siálkot ...	5	2,087	4,159	2,532	...	8,778
Lahore ...	3	2,406	21,110	2,339	1,748	27,603
Gujránwála ...	4	1,765	2,750	3,439	1,035	8,989
Ferozepore ...	1	838	1,657	1,610	415	4,520
Ráwalpindi ...	8	4,686	5,037	8,627	670	19,020
Jhelum ...	4	1,319	2,529	2,000	592	6,440
Gujrát ...	6	100	855	2,765	164	3,884
Shahpur ...	10	1,825	1,481	6,574	451	10,331
Mooltan ...	4	1,798	3,391	2,300	1,080	8,569
Jhang ...	6	1,618	4,705	2,714	605	9,642
Montgomery ...	3	533	2,091	3,724	423	6,771
Muzaffargarh ...	4	1,944	2,164	2,231	278	6,617
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6	1,173	5,629	4,646	817	12,265
Dera Gházi Khan ...	2	40	1,351	4,089	185	5,665
Bannu ...	5	559	1,973	2.516	135	5,183
Peshawar ...	4	1,657	4,234	5,226	882	11,999
Hazára ...	2	1,084	2,946	858	1,112	6,000
Kohát ...	3	1,170	2,872	1,112	422	5,576
Total ...	136	41,641	1,11,553	1,18,605	25,111	2,96,910

AND DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1874.

EXPENDITURE.					
Expended during the Year.					Remaining in hand on 31st December 1874.
On Establishments.	On medicines, diet, and contingencies.	On buildings.	Invested from surplus income.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,189	2,254	584	...	7,027	...
3,412	1,680	2,002	...	7,094	338
3,093	1,721	839	...	5,653	640
2,898	1,893	448	...	5,239	1,487
2,005	1,307	1,751	535	5,598	734
1,893	1,320	584	...	3,797	158
5,367	3,383	1,842	...	10,592	3,203
2,496	2,521	700	...	5,717	774
2,670	1,660	35	113	4,478	1,625
4,104	1,657	2,068	...	7,829	6,754
3,205	985	463	...	4,653	1,768
3,604	1,331	...	...	4,935	2,102
7,126	5,046	1,429	...	13,601	4,783
6,280	5,077	6,759	...	18,116	363
4,116	2,005	448	...	6,569	2,209
7,199	8,644	9,500	...	25,343	2,260
3,450	1,529	1,769	...	6,748	2,241
2,090	1,744	210	...	4,044	476
8,679	3,905	1,465	552	14,601	4,419
3,031	1,724	512	...	5,267	1,173
2,408	785	653	...	3,846	38
2,673	1,407	4,510	...	8,590	1,741
4,255	3,362	37	...	7,654	915
4,293	3,099	557	...	7,949	1,693
1,763	1,338	3,030	500	6,631	140
2,601	1,198	614	...	4,413	2,204
7,590	2,664	874	...	11,128	1,137
3,341	1,874	213	...	5,428	237
3,041	1,477	46	...	4,564	619
5,571	4,430	501	...	10,502	1,497
2,620	1,925	195	...	4,740	1,260
2,350	1,103	341	1,433	5,227	349
1,23,413	76,048	44,979	3,133	2,47,573	49,337

No. 58.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF HOSPITALS AND

District.	NUMBER OF		
	Remaining on 1st January 1874.	ADMITTED DURING	
		In-patients.	
		Males.	Females.
Delhi ...	164	383	86
Gurgaon ...	165	783	138
Karnál ...	161	1,059	169
Hissar ...	96	425	121
Rohtak ...	66	370	50
Sirsa ...	78	255	54
Umballa ...	138	1,090	165
Ludhiána ...	115	426	180
Simla ...	42	395	79
Jullundur ...	322	485	98
Hoshiárpur ...	173	449	85
Kángra ...	153	405	61
Amritsar ...	308	1,121	247
Gurdáspur ...	183	554	92
Siálkot ...	67	446	68
Lahore ...	236	1,456	342
Gujránwála ...	111	353	58
Ferozepore ...	16	309	57
Ráwalpindi ...	278	1,890	225
Jhelum ...	179	659	101
Gujrát ...	161	237	43
Shahpur ...	207	430	70
Mooltan ...	193	856	149
Jhang ...	228	356	96
Montgomery ...	44	508	136
Muzaffargarh ...	79	272	31
Dera Ismail Khan ...	368	1,280	428
Dera Ghází Khan ...	236	783	137
Bannu ...	108	713	170
Pesháwar ...	297	1,986	300
Hazára ...	61	364	106
Kohát ...	64	359	25
TOTAL ...	5,097	21,457	4,167

DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1874.—*(Concluded.)*

PATIENTS TREATED.

THE YEAR.			
Out-patients.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Remaining on 31st December 1874.
16,254	6,221	23,108	143
11,031	3,665	15,782	223
17,106	4,699	23,194	136
9,883	3,339	13,864	132
13,697	1,922	16,105	85
3,801	1,432	5,620	74
30,064	7,317	38,774	139
18,069	9,604	28,394	113
6,884	1,102	8,502	44
23,101	10,363	34,369	305
16,909	6,632	24,248	200
16,009	4,194	20,822	176
31,911	15,784	49,371	308
36,993	9,118	46,940	202
23,039	5,560	29,180	70
26,546	14,770	43,350	353
13,783	5,750	20,055	139
9,855	1,417	11,654	33
42,801	13,652	58,846	327
13,645	4,961	19,545	163
23,208	7,653	31,302	191
32,879	13,327	46,913	263
17,279	7,325	25,802	243
28,543	10,102	39,325	315
4,653	1,123	6,464	81
9,396	2,463	12,241	106
35,931	14,700	52,707	446
29,676	11,119	41,951	288
17,267	4,452	22,710	132
38,223	8,052	48,858	192
11,929	2,055	14,515	64
15,778	3,530	19,756	76
6,46,143	2,17,403	8,94,267	5,762

No. 59.—Return of Vaccine Operations in the Punjab during 1874-75.

	No. of Operations.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.		Number of successful Cases.		Cost of Operations during the Year.	Total Number of successful Operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
		Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.			
						Rs.		
Punjab Vaccine Establishment ...	145	371,934	2,681	355,180	1,431	57,215	2,105,539	The last column gives the number of successful cases since the formation of the Punjab Vaccine Establishment in November 1864.
Dispensary Establishment...	46	38,700	868	29,954	434	4,131	568,925	
Municipal and other Vaccinators ...	155	95,640	1,602	73,706	998	6,286	220,767	
Total ...	346	506,274	5,151	458,840	2,863	67,632	2,895,231	

No. 60.—Result of the Examinations of the University of Calcutta and of the Punjab University College for the Official Year beginning 1st April 1874 and ending 31st March 1875.

Nature of Examination.	No. of Institutions sending up Candidates.			No. of Candidates sent up.				No. of Candidates passed.				Religious or National Classification of passed Candidates.					
												Natives of India.					
	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Europeans.
Calcutta University.																	
Entrance or Matriculation ...	5	9	14	48	41	6	95	19	23	1	43	1	28	4	4	...	6
Arts First Arts ...	2	...	2	14	...	...	14	11	...	...	11	...	10	1	...	...	...
Arts Bachelor of Arts ...				5	...	...	5	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Arts Master of Arts ...				3	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Punjab University College.																	
Entrance or Matriculation ...	8	8	16	61	46	8	115	39	15	5	59	1	45	8	5	...	...
Proficiency in Arts ...	2	1	3	11	8	...	19	8	...	...	8	...	6	2	...	...	...
High proficiency in Arts ...				7	...	...	7	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Medicine First L. M. S. ...	1	...	1	8	...	...	8	4	...	...	4	...	3	1	..	...	...
Medicine L. M. S. ...				13	...	...	13	13	...	...	13	...	8	3	2	...	...

No. 61.—RETURN OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS, AND THE SCHOLARS

AND ENDING

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.		GOVERNMENT		
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1874.	Average daily attendance.
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.				
Arts	...	2	88	62
Law	...	...	...	...
Medicine (Lahore Medical School)	...	1	114	131
Engineering	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.				
Madrassahs	...	...	...	...
Medical schools (Vernacular)	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.				
For Masters	...	3	280	208
For Mistresses	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art.				
Other Technical Schools.				
Schools for Boys.				
Higher Schools (English)	...	(a) 8	(a) 432	334
Middle Schools teaching through English	...	25	3,105	2,228
Middle Schools teaching through Vernacular only	...	103	12,353	9,775
Lower and Primary Schools	...	1,249	64,584	50,219
Schools for Girls.				
For Natives of India	...	128	3,318	2,616
For Europeans and others	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls.)				
For Europeans	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	1,519	84,274	65,573

(a) Includes Gurgaon Vernacular

ATTENDING THEM, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR BEGINNING 1ST APRIL 1874 31ST MARCH 1875.

INSTITUTIONS.							AIDED INSTITUTIONS.				
Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		*Religious or National Classification of Scholars as on 31st March 1874.*								*Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through*	
English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1874.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Vernacular only.
88	...	4	66	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	67	1	62	41	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	280	...	103	165	12	...	1	37	35	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	208	175	...	208
423	9	6	308	79	39	...	9	2,332	1,761	1,920	412
3,105	...	8	1,998	890	207	7	36	4,600	3,369	2,503	2,097
671	11 682	6	7,777	3,642	908	20	13	1,686	1,376	...	1,685
153	64,431	5	30,613	27,301	6,157	508	209	13,202	10,502	1,521	11,681
...	3,318	...	574	2,615	108	21	220	6,296	4,874	45	6,251
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	282	256	282	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	239	210	239	...
4,487	79,786	30	41,496	34,745	7,447	556	502	28,882	22,718	6,510	22,372

School which contains 9 boys.

No. 61.—Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars

and ending

Class of Institution.	Aided Institutions. Religious or National Classification of Scholars as on 31st March 1875.				
	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.					
Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine (Lahore Medical School) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.					
Madrassahs ...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools (Vernacular) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.					
For Masters ...	3	14	15	5	...
For Mistresses ...	...	82	108	18	...
Schools of Art.					
Other Technical Schools.					
Schools for Boys.					
Higher Schools (English) ...	186	1,335	535	275	1
Middle Schools (English teaching through) ...	84	2,699	1,362	441	14
Middle Schools (Vernacular only) ...	...	1,004	609	73	...
Lower and Primary Schools ...	49	8,216	3,874	655	408
Schools for Girls.					
For Natives of India ...	79	2,639	1,920	1,658	...
For Europeans and others ...	282	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls.)					
For Europeans ...	239	...	...	...	...
Total ...	922	15,989	8,423	3,125	423

ATTENDING THEM, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR BEGINNING 1ST APRIL 1874 31ST MARCH 1875.—*(Concluded.)*

Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March 1875.	Grand Total.				
		Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.
2	88	4	66	12	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	317	3	117	180	17	...
5	208	...	82	108	18	...
17	2,764	192	1,642	614	314	1
61	7,705	92	4,692	2,252	648	21
116	14,039	6	8,781	4,251	981	20
1,458	77,786	54	38,829	31,175	6,812	916
348	9,614	79	3,213	4,535	1,766	21
5	282	282	...	...	...	...
4	239	239	...	...	...	...
2,020	1,13,042	951	57,423	43,127	10,562	979

No. 62.—Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishment in the Punjab for the Official Year beginning 1st April 1874 and ending 31st March 1875.

Nature of Establishment.	Received.									Expended.
	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University ...	21,000	...	11,709	5,661	...	...	2,930	2,552	44,252	41,513
Direction. ...	43,776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,776	43,776
Inspection ...	1,15,023	2,602	...	...	...	...	...	209	1,17,834	1,17,834
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University										
Arts ... Government ..	46,026	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,026	46,026
Arts ... Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine (Lahore Medical School) ...	56,257	7,332	...	3,462	...	...	...	...	76,057	67,057
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.										
Madrassahs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Normal Schools.											
For Masters	Government...	15,832	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	15,832	15,832
	Aided ...	3,000	...	...	201	...	...	...	3,293	6,494	6,727
For Mistresses	Government...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	13,480	1,262	...	...	...	...	...	3,457	21,661	19,625
Schools of Art.											
Other Technical Schools	Government...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.											
High Class, English ...	Government...	52,325	816	...	...	781	...	2,868	34	54,086	54,086
	Aided ...	35,516	...	4,984	9,484	1,120	...	18,514	18,067	87,685	82,268
Middle Class, English	Government...	84,570	...	3,535	18	327	...	8,594	35	88,790	88,611
	Aided ...	28,899	1,405	1,323	12,055	4,005	...	9,093	11,906	68,687	67,934
Middle Class, Vernacular ...	Government...	6,797	55,674	120	1,048	12,068	...	4,027	417	76,175	67.175
	Aided ...	2,866	4,051	...	311	3,977	...	753	...	11,958	11,984
Lower Class and Primary ...	Government...	12,417	1,96.483	2,151	950	6,308	...	8,234	523	2,19,063	2,18,868
	Aided ...	25,777	6,127	599	3,804	18,681	...	12,538	6,016	73,542	73,289
Schools for Girls.											
For Natives of India ...	Government...	208	10,054	...	74	2,345	...	...	...	13,281	13,281
	Aided ...	16,106	4,195	665	8,194	4,888	...	3,048	15,803	52,899	51,710
For Europeans and other ...	Government...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	9,057	...	...	1,208	...	...	11,301	3,275	24,841	26,910
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls) ...	Government...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	21,809	...	6,524	6,649	...	...	5,993	6,281	47,256	41,896
Scholarships.											
In Colleges ...	Government...	4,545	...	420	501	...	...	...	5,135	10,601	10,601
	Endowed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools ...	Government...	68,818	29,976	200	34	4,140	...	...	...	51,168	51,168
	Endowed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings and endowments ...	Government...	1,25,322	36,840	...	...	16,629	...	...	...	1,78,791	1,78,791
	Aided ...	746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	746	746
Miscellaneous	...	65,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,910	65,910
TOTAL	...	8,24,082	3,57,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,74,341

No. 63.—DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS AND
MENT IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF
SUPERVISION FOR

NAMES OF DISTRICTS AND NATIVE STATES.	Vernaculars spoken.	Area in Square Miles.
1. Delhi ...	Urdu and Hindi.	1,277
2. Gurgaon ...	Ditto.	1,980
3. Karnál ...	Ditto.	2,352
4. Hissar ...	Urdu, Punjabi, Jatu and Bagri.	3,540
5. Rohtak ...	Urdu and Hindi.	1,811
6. Sirsa ...	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagri and Bharti	3,121
7. Umballa ...	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.	2,621
8. Ludhiána ...	Urdu and Punjabi.	1,368
9. Simla ...	Urdu and Pahari.	18
10. Jullundur ...	Punjabi and Urdu.	1,326
11. Hoshiárpur ...	Ditto.	2,086
12. Kángra ...	Pahari, Urdu and Lahúli.	8,988
13. Amritsar ...	Punjabi and Urdu.	1,562
14. Gurdáspur ...	Ditto.	1,818
15. Siálkot ...	Ditto.	1,955
16. Lahore ...	Ditto.	3,659
17. Gujránwála ...	Ditto.	2,563
18. Ferozepore ...	Ditto.	2,739
19. Ráwalpindi ...	Ditto.	6,218
20. Jhelum ...	Ditto.	3,910
21. Gujrát ...	Ditto.	2,029
22. Shahpur ...	Ditto.	4,700
23. Mooltan ...	Urdu, Mooltani and Punjabi.	5,927
24. Jhang ...	Punjabi and Urdu.	5,702
25. Montgomery ...	Ditto.	5,573
26. Muzaffargarh ...	Mooltani, Urdu and Punjabi.	2,954
27. Dera I. Khan ...	Punjabi, Pushto and Urdu.	7,096
28. Dera G. Khan ...	Do. Belochi and Urdu.	4,740
29. Bannu ...	Do. Pushto and Urdu.	3,171
30. Pesháwar ...	Urdu and Pushto.	2,497
31. Hazára ...	Pushto, Urdu and Punjabi.	2,835
32. Kohát ...	Ditto.	2,839
TOTAL ...		1,04,975

OF ALL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES AIDED AND INSPECTED BY GOVERN-
THE PUNJAB, AND IN THE STATES SUBJECT TO ADMINISTRATIVE
THE YEAR 1874-75.

Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1874.	Average number of Square Miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.
608,850	106	5,531	12·04	·908
689,653	65	3,283	30·4	·47
610,927	44	1,947	53·4	·31
484,681	26	1,188	136·1	·24
536,959	45	2,507	40·2	·46
210,795	22	1,049	141·8	·49
1,035,488	90	6,729	29·1	·64
583,245	74	3,960	18·4	·67
33,995	22	901	·8	2·65
794,764	164	7,589	8·08	·95
938,890	91	5,495	22·9	·58
743,882	72	3,247	124·8	·43
832,750	166	8,667	9·4	1·04
906,126	112	6,579	16·2	·72
1,005,004	128	6,106	15·2	·607
789,666	122	8,068	29·9	1·02
550,576	84	4,990	30·5	·906
549,253	56	2,903	48·9	·52
711,256	95	6,475	65·4	·91
500,988	60	3,925	65·1	·78
616,347	47	3,691	43·1	·59
368,796	33	2,063	142·4	·55
471,563	54	3,042	109·7	·64
348,027	44	2,573	129·5	·73
359,437	25	1,329	222·8	·36
295,547	24	1,136	123·08	·38
394,864	19	1,742	373·4	·44
308,840	38	1,725	124·7	·55
287,547	22	1,105	144·01	·38
523,152	46	2,314	54·2	·44
367,218	19	294	567·8	·24
145,419	5	892	149·2	·202
17,604,505	2,020	1,13,043	51·9	·64

No. 64.—Statement illustrating the Presses of the Punjab for the Year 1874-75.

District.	Newspapers.								Periodicals.						Books published during the Year.			
	Published three times a week.		*Published twice a week.*		*Published once a week.*		*Published three times a month.*		*Published weekly.*		*Published twice a month.*		*Published monthly.*		*English.*		*Others.*	
	English.	Others.	English.	Others.	English.	Others.	English.	Others.	English.	Others.	English.	Others.	English.	Others.	Number of Books.	Number of Copies.	Number of Books.	Number of Books.
Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	794,851
Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiána ...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simla ...	...	...	...	...	3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siálkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	61,800
Lahore ...	1	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	12	12,050	226	268,504
Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4,000
Total ...	1	...	1	...	4	16	...	1	...	4	...	3	1	2	12	12,050	645	1,129,155

* Two Advertisers.

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